

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

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BOARD OF CONTROL

OF

STATE INSTITUTIONS

OF

IOWA.

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FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

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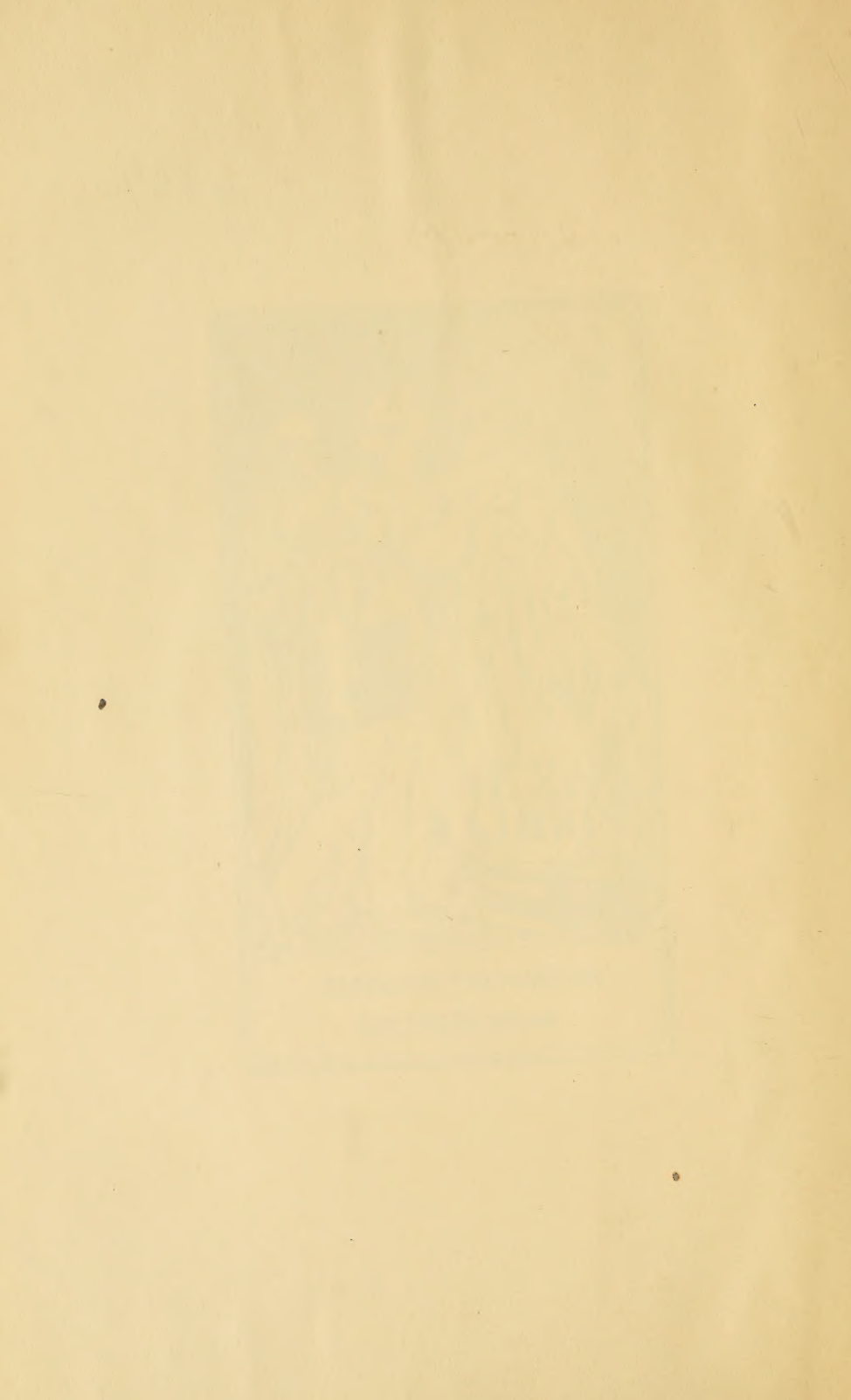
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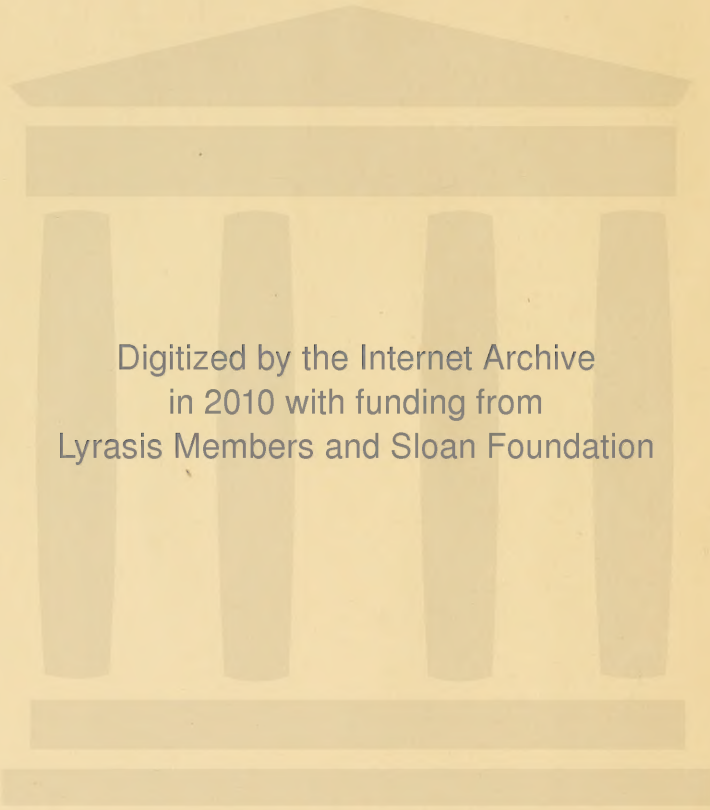


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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

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OF THE

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OF

STATE INSTITUTIONS

OF

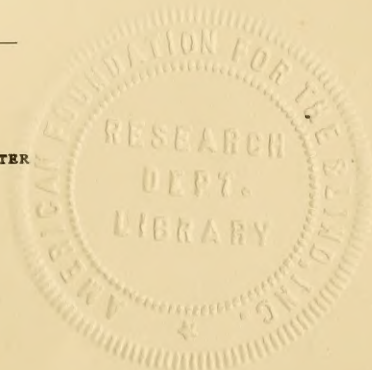
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FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

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DES MOINES IOWA, November 15, 1901.

*To the Governor and Legislature:*

Pursuant to the provisions of the law, the Board of Control of State Institutions hereby presents its Second Biennial Report, for the period ending June 30, 1901, and including the reports, for the period, of the chief executive officers of the several institutions under its charge.

L. G. KINNE,  
JOHN COWNIE,  
G. S. ROBINSON,

*Board of Control of State Institutions.*



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## PART I.

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### CHAPTER I.

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#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The retirement of Ex-Governor Larrabee from this Board on February 14, 1900, by his voluntary act, was an event of no ordinary character. In recognition of his long and distinguished service rendered the state as a State Senator, Governor, and as Chairman of the Board, all of which positions he filled with great ability and with absolute fidelity to every trust confided to him, the Lieutenant Governor of the state and the members of both houses of the General Assembly visited Ex-Governor Larrabee on the day of his retirement, in the rooms of the Board, and through the Lieutenant Governor extended to him their thanks for his many years of unselfish and faithful service as a public officer, and expressed their wishes that he and his family might have a safe voyage to the old world, and return in due time with renewed health and vigor to Iowa, there to enjoy in his declining years the rest he so richly deserved. Though much affected by this unusual and great compliment, Ex-Governor Larrabee made appropriate reply to the body.

On March 2, 1900, Judge G. S. Robinson, who had prior thereto been nominated by the Governor for the vacancy, and confirmed by the senate, and after being duly qualified, entered upon his duties as a member of and chairman of the Board.

On April 6, 1900, Member Kinne became chairman of the Board, in pursuance of the provision of the statute.

On September 11, 1900, the Board accepted the resignation of L. A. Wilkinson as secretary, and on the same day elected F. S. Treat to said position. Pending the qualification of the latter, Member John Cownie was elected as temporary secretary. September 14, 1900, F. S. Treat, secretary elect, duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

On May 21, 1901, Frank C. Hoyt, M. D., superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant, died, and on June 7,

1901, Charles F. Applegate, M. D., then first assistant physician at the Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda was elected to fill said vacancy. He qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties on June 18, 1901.

A. H. Leonard, superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, resigned in September, 1899, and James N. Miller was elected to fill the vacancy on September 25, 1899. He resigned to take effect April 1, 1900, and F. P. Fitzgerald, of Eldora, was elected superintendent and has since served in that capacity.

In accordance with the recommendations made in our last biennial report, the Twenty-eighth General Assembly amended the law governing the Board and relating to the several institutions as follows:

Authorizing the purchase of supplies by one institution from another institution without taking bids therefor and at a price to be fixed by the Board; prohibiting employes of the Board from exerting political influence to induce other officers or employes of the state to favor any candidate for office and from contributing money or any other thing of value for election purposes; providing that a person soliciting contributions from officers or employes of the Board, or from officers or employes of institutions for political purposes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; providing for the appointment of an acting secretary of the Board in certain cases; requiring abstracts of vouchers and pay rolls to the auditor of state and treasurer of state to be certified by some member of the Board (chapter 143, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); relating to county and private institutions wherein insane persons are kept, and requiring the semi-annual inspection of said institutions, and authorizing the removal of patients in certain cases (chapter 144, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); increasing the salary of the superintendent of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' home (chapter 141, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); prohibiting certain state officers from charging off balances in the support fund to the credit of the institutions as unexpended, unless so requested by this Board (chapter 3, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); making certain amendments to the law governing the Industrial School for Girls at Mitchellville (chapters 100 and 101, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); proving for an Industrial Reformatory for Females (chapter 102, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); authorizing the use of a balance of \$3,096.00 remaining of the appropriation made in chapter 140, acts of the

Twenty-sixth General Assembly, to provide a water supply, pump and apparatus to make water available for the hospital at Cherokee, also authorizing the superintendent of said hospital to estimate in advance of its opening for 500 patients for the first month at the rate of \$13 per capita, and fixing the per capita per month at the Cherokee hospital at \$13, and at the other hospitals at \$12 per month (chapter 140, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); directing the closing of the Industrial Home for the Blind (chapter 103, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); making appropriations for the Industrial Home for the Blind (chapter 153, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); making appropriations for all institutions (chapter 150, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); appropriating money to reimburse certain patients of the hospital at Mt. Pleasant (chapter 165, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly).

Other laws were passed relating to the Board and to the institutions and their officers as follows:

Reducing the penalty in the bonds of wardens and clerks of the penitentiaries (chapter 136, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); allowing 75 per cent of the gate receipts at the penitentiaries to be used in the purchase of books and periodicals, and the remaining 25 per cent to be expended for lectures, concerts or entertainments (chapter 137, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); prohibiting the Board from adopting or enforcing any rule which would deprive any member of the Iowa Soldiers' Home of any part of his pension money except in certain specified cases (chapter 92, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly); and prohibiting the manufacture of butter tubs and pearl buttons, but not to apply to existing contracts (chapter 138, laws Twenty-eighth General Assembly).

The system of keeping financial and storeroom accounts, as originally inaugurated, has been found to be excellent, and no change has been made therein. Several new blank forms which experience has shown would be valuable in the work have, from time to time, been prepared and put into use. We again call attention to the desirability of permitting this Board to pay out of the general appropriation made for its use for all books and blanks which it is required to furnish the several institutions.

The financial condition of each institution is ascertained at the close of each month, and the stores and supplies of each are invoiced and checked up at the end of each quarter to ascertain if the proper goods and quantities of goods are on.

hand, and whether the goods shown by the storekeeper's books are actually on hand. To properly check in goods in the several storerooms and to know that no goods leave the storeroom without a proper requisition from the chief executive officer, and then only in the exact quantities requisitioned, and to be able at any time to account for all of the goods received, requires the utmost diligence and painstaking care on the part of the storekeeper. The checking up of the storerooms on June 30, 1900, disclosed errors by way of shortages or surpluses at nine out of the twelve institutions, while at the checking up one year later, June 30, 1901, it appeared that in the storerooms of ten of the institutions there were no errors, and the errors at the other two institutions were trifling in amount. When it is considered that in the aggregate these institutions carry stores of the value of nearly \$100,000.00, and that mistakes and errors not exceeding three dollars in value were found, it shows that the system itself is not only excellent, but it is capable of being practically applied by intelligent, careful persons, with results not surpassed in the best business house in the land.

In its visitations to the several institutions the Board has not confined itself to the actual number of visits required by law, but has, as a Board, or by some of its members, visited an institution whenever it seemed either necessary or desirable. Our purpose has been, at all times, to keep in close touch with the several institutions; this has been accomplished by visits, by constant correspondence, and frequent reports. A statement of the number of visits made, time when made, and by whom made will be found in Chapter XIV of this report.

The observations and conclusions of the Board respecting the several institutions and their inmates will be found in Chapter XIII of this report.

The requirement of the law that this Board shall fix the salaries (subject to the approval of the governor) of all officers and employes of the institutions, except those fixed by the General Assembly, has been complied with, and in Chapter XV herein will be found the names, occupations and salaries of all officers and employes of this Board; also of all such in the institutions under its control.

The books, accounts, receipts and expenditures of the educational institutions have been carefully investigated, as required by law, and the result of such action is set forth in Chapter XVI of this report.



The matter of fire protection, fire escapes and water supply is treated of in Chapters VII and IV, respectively.

The subject of fire insurance is discussed in Chapter VI, and it need only be said here that the Board has thus far adhered to the policy adopted when it was first created, viz: of insuring boilers and no other property. Steps have been taken, however, to lay before you and the members of the legislature facts touching the cost of carrying fire insurance on the property of the state as shown in Chapter VI. The biennial estimates of the sums needed for the several institutions and suggestions respecting needed legislation will be found in Chapters XII and XI, respectively.

The matters of railway switches to the several institutions not now having them, and of institution farms, is treated of in Chapters V and II, respectively.

For several years past the number of persons committed to our penitentiaries has constantly decreased; such decrease has been marked during this biennial period. The following statement shows the average population at each penitentiary in July, 1898, on June 30, 1900, and at the close of the last biennial period:

## PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

JULY, 1898.	JUNE 30, 1900.	JUNE 30, 1901.	LOSS OF POPULATION IN PAST THREE YRS.
627	491	449	178

## PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON.

525	487	448	77
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Total loss..... 255

It is probable that the number of persons committed to the penitentiaries will continue to decrease for some time to come.

The Bertillion system of measurements is still used in the penitentiary at Anamosa, and at both penitentiaries the graded system has been in operation for some time. It is the opinion of the wardens and of this Board that the system has greatly aided the discipline and that it holds out an inducement to the men to do well.

In Chapter 13, on Observations Respecting Institutions; we set forth in detail the steps taken for the completion of the hospital at Cherokee and the progress of the work.



Conferences have been held each quarter, as required by law, with the chief executive officers of the institutions. Further experience has confirmed the opinion expressed in our last report as to the great value of these meetings. They have been exceedingly profitable and instructive to the Board, as well as to the institution officers and employees. During the period we have, by personal solicitation, secured the presence of distinguished institution men from other states at some of these meetings, some of the members of this Board and some of the superintendents having paid the expenses of these gentlemen while they were in attendance at the meetings. Those thus honoring us with their presence were Colonel L. D. Drake, of Boonesville, Mo., superintendent of the Missouri reform school; H. A. Tomlinson, M. D., superintendent of the state hospital, St. Peters, Minn.; J. C. Corbus, M. D., superintendent of the state hospital, Kankakee, Ill.; A. C. Rogers, M. D., superintendent of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Faribault, Minn. These gentlemen read papers before the conference on live topics relating to institution management and the care and education of inmates, all of which were published in our bulletins, and some of which were re-published in leading papers and magazines of the country.

The value of such interchange of opinions with leading men engaged in the same line of work can scarcely be realized by those not actively employed in institution work. We ask that an appropriation of \$500.00 be made for the biennial period to be available to the board, from which it may be authorized to pay the actual expenses of gentlemen from outside of the state, who may be by it secured to be present and read papers before these quarterly conferences.

In obedience to the statutory injunction to gather and present information touching Soldiers' Homes, and the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, and to encourage and urge the scientific investigation of the treatment of epilepsy and insanity, and to publish bulletins of reports, we have continued the publication of the *Bulletin* of State Institutions on the same general plan as heretofore, which has contained many able articles of great value to institution people from leading men and experts from many of the states of the Union. The demand for copies of the *Bulletin* is constantly growing. By means of the publication of the *Bulletin* we have been enabled to procure valuable information along the lines contemplated by the statute.

The laboratories at the Hospital at Independence and at the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Glenwood have been in operation during the period, and a pathological and manufacturing laboratory has been opened at the hospital at Mount Pleasant where many drugs used at the institutions are made. How successful the experiment will prove to be it is yet too early to determine. Much successful laboratory work has been done also at the hospital at Clarinda.

Owing to the great demand from members of the legislature and others for bound copies of the *Bulletin*, we have caused 400 copies of each volume to be bound. Copies of these have been distributed to state officers, members of the legislature, public libraries, persons contributing articles to the *Bulletin*, to the chief executive officers of our institutions, and to some persons and boards engaged in such work.

Mr. H. F. Liebbe still continues to act as State Architect, and has proven very useful and capable in that capacity.

The training schools at the hospitals and at the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children have done efficient work, been well attended, and resulted in improving the character of service rendered by the nurses and attendants.

The plan of purchasing supplies for all institutions at one time and for a period longer than one month at a time has now been in operation more than three years. Contracts for some articles such as canned goods, flour, and coal are made for a year's supply. The system has proven very satisfactory and economical.

Some unimportant changes have been made in the style of uniforms for the officers and employes of the several institutions.

The system of complaint books for all institutions, record of mechanical restraint at the hospitals, and the punishment books kept at the industrial schools and penitentiaries are still in use with gratifying results.

Institution men and others interested in the work in many other states have, during the past two years, given much attention to the system in force here for the control of institutions for the care of the dependent, defective, delinquent, and criminal classes. Many letters of inquiry regarding our law and its operation have been received by this Board, and a widespread interest in the success of such a method seems to exist. The Board has been visited by several gentlemen from other states, who investigated the operation of our system. Several such visits have been made

by gentlemen from the state of Minnesota. In February last a committee of three gentlemen, appointed by the governor of the state of Minnesota, visited our office, and, after a thorough investigation of our system so far as the same could be made in our office, accompanied by the chairman of the Board, visited three of our state institutions and made a painstaking examination of the situation as it existed under the former law and also under the Board of Control system. They examined carefully into the dietary, clothing, and care of inmates, and the satisfaction with which the present system was regarded by the people generally and by the institution officers and employes, and reported that under the present system inmates were better cared for in every respect and at less expense than formerly. The result was the passage of a law in that state providing for a Board of Control, the principal provisions of which were based upon and identical with our statute.

At the close of the biennial period ending June 30, 1899, there was in the state treasury to the credit of the support fund of the several institutions under our control the sum of \$115,562.94. At the close of the last biennial period, June 30, 1901, there was in the treasury to the credit of said fund and said institutions the sum of \$90,342.60, and there is now, November 1, 1901; a balance to their credit of \$96,979.44. In view of the shortage in farm and garden products this season on the institution farms, and the sharp advance in prices of food products generally, we may expect that most of this balance will be absorbed in addition to the regular per capita in the meeting of necessary expenditures at the several institutions. It appears now that it will require excellent management and rigid economy to meet all needed and legitimate demands with all the funds available therefor. The wisdom of the legislative enactment prohibiting the charging off of unexpended balances of the support funds, and making them available for the use of the institutions, as recommended by this Board, is now manifest.

The following table made up from the inventories returned to this office by the several chief executive officers shows the number of acres of land owned by the state at the institutions, the value of the same, the value of the personal property and of buildings at each institution.

## INVENTORY SUMMARY.

VALUE OF PROPERTY ON HAND JUNE 30, 1901.

INSTITUTION.	LAND.		Value of stock.	Value of build-ings.	Personal prop-erty.	Total value.
	No. of acres.	Value.				
Soldiers' Home, Mar- shalltown.....	134	\$ 16,350.00	\$ 2,159.05	\$ 223,200 00	\$ 30,541.70	\$ 272,250.75
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport.	182.2	133,099 00	3,112 25	27,200.00	45,063.64	208,474.89
College for the Blind, Vinton	41	6,250.00	723 98	100,000.00	18,801.52	125,775.50
School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.....	157.3	24,804.00	1,955 00	297,308.40	42,803.65	366,871.05
Institution for Feeble- Minded Children, Glenwood.....	298	36,800.00	4,729.00	319,649.00	89,986 41	451,164.41
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora.....	760	38,000.00	8,085.00	161,360.00	33,658.93	241,103.93
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville.	165	10,152.00	723.98	99,350.00	11,965 20	122,191.18
Hospital for Insane, Mt. Pleasant.....	587.1	33,525 00	3,593.20	823,383.40	92,185.65	952,687.25
Hospital for Insane, Independence.....	660	36,600.00	10,033.50	1,015,950.00	102,156.45	1,164,739 95
Hospital for Insane, Clarinda.....	551.5	55,155.00	11,098.32	846,000 00	83,421.14	995,674.46
Penitentiary, Fort Madison	16.5	10,000.00	981.00	500,000.00	36,837.84	547,818.84
Penitentiary, Ana- mosa.....	147	14,861.00	1,204.00	1,651,295.95	54,215 81	1,721,576 76
Total .....	3,699.16	\$415,596.00	\$ 48,398.28	\$6,064,696.75	\$641,637.94	\$ 7,170,328.97

The following table shows the number of inmates in each institution at the commencement of this biennial period, the number received, discharged, and paroled, and the number remaining at the close of the biennial period.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of in- mates July 1, 1899.	Number received during biennial period.	No. discharged or died during period.	Number absent on parole.	Number present at end of bi- ennial period.	Number belong- ing at end of biennial period
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown.....	494	622	489	175	624	799
Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport .....	445	189	195	.....	439	.....
College for the Blind, Vinton .....	228	.....	.....	.....	217	.....
School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.....	265	.....	.....	.....	273	.....
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood..	815	299	179	.....	935	.....
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora .....	473	223	201	.....	495	.....
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville .....	189	108	114	.....	183	.....
Hospital for the Insane, Mt. Pleasant.....	806	710	556	52	998	1,050
Hospital for the Insane, Independence. ....	1,050	768	771	31	1,047	1,078
Hospital for the Insane, Clarinda .....	851	664	541	14	965	979
State Penitentiary, Ft. Madison .....	524	433	512	.....	445	.....
State Penitentiary, Anamosa. ....	529	420	507	.....	442	.....
Total .....	6,759	.....	.....	.....	7,073	.....

The income of the institutions under the charge of this Board for their support is derived from quarterly or monthly allowances.



from the state treasury and from the proceeds of their farms and shops and from special appropriations. The maximum allowances for support from the state treasury, based upon the average number of inmates per month, are as follows :

Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown.....	\$ 14.00 per month
Soldiers Orphans' Home, Davenport.....	10.00 per month
College for the Blind, Vinton .....	35.00 per quarter and 10 000.00 per annum
School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.....	35.00 per quarter and 18,000.00 per annum
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood.....	12.00 per month
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora.....	9.00 per month
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville.....	12.00 per month
State Hospital for the Insane, Mt. Pleasant .....	12.00 per month
State Hospital for the Insane, Independence .....	12.00 per month
State Hospital for the Insane, Clarinda.....	12.00 per month
State Penitentiary, Ft. Madison .....	9.00 per month
State Penitentiary, Anamosa.....	9.50 per month

There has been expended for all of the institutions under our care during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, \$2,505,-719 75. Of this amount \$337,813.68 was for new buildings, extraordinary repairs, equipment, land, transportation, and miscellaneous, and \$2,167,906.07 was for support, as appears in the following table. The table also shows the amounts expended out of the general support fund, during the prior biennial period and the per capita expenses during each period, so far as the support fund is concerned.

NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTIONS.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.			
	1899.		1901.	
	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown.....	\$ 157,487.80	\$ 302.54	\$ 217,793.85	\$ 368.52
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport.....	104,831.36	220.40	113,844.07	254.41
College for the Blind, Vinton.....	57,305.46	374.54	59,278.65	432.06
School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs .....	109,902.25	381.21	100,560.70	379.90
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood.....	236,620.26	325.65	264,739.94	314.57
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora.....	122,348.98	246.72	105,556.90	226.61
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville.....	42,479.99	251.66	45,588.11	296.60
Industrial Home for the Blind, Knoxville.....	14,326.90	.....	3,443.39	.....
State Hospital for Insane, Mt. Pleasant.....	289,164.14	331.22	281,446.56	289.45
State Hospital for Insane, Independence.....	329,167.69	327.52	323,094.65	313.68
State Hospital for Insane, Clarinda .....	236,659.33	312.63	269,444.04	297.07
State penitentiary, Ft. Madison.....	159,502.91	306.74	178,074.45	373.32
State penitentiary, Anamosa .....	254,822.88	428.27	205,046.76	426.28
Total.....	\$ 2,114,619.75	.....	\$ 2,167,906.07	.....

The number of persons employed in the office of this Board on June 30, 1899, (exclusive of the members of the Board) was

fourteen, and the aggregate of the monthly salaries was \$725.42. The number of such persons employed on June 30, 1901, was ten and the aggregate of the monthly salaries was \$641.70. The work in this office is now more promptly and efficiently performed than it was formerly, due largely to the fact that the system became more perfect and is better understood and to the further fact that the returns and reports received from the institutions are in most cases correct. During the same period, and in recognition of faithful and efficient service, we have made substantial increases in the wages of every employee in this office.



## CHAPTER II.

### STATE FARMS.

While Iowa is recognized as the most productive agricultural state in the Union, it is somewhat surprising that the amount of land owned by the state in connection with its institutions is of very limited area. This condition is the more striking, when we take into consideration the low price prevailing for land when the greater number of the institutions were located, and the ease with which it could have been secured at that time.

But evidently those upon whom devolved the duty of securing land for state institutions, did not realize the possibilities of the future, and in this respect they were not different from others, for who could have foretold forty or fifty years ago that land then subject to entry at \$1.25 an acre, would, at the opening of the twentieth century, be in demand at prices ranging from \$40 to \$80, and even more, per acre?

Another reason no doubt, for the limited acreage in connection with our state institutions was the belief that more land could not be profitably utilized, and that the expense incurred in cultivation, would be greater than the benefits derived. That many of the farms belonging to the state were poorly cultivated, in former years, would not be denied by those conversant with their condition at the time the state institutions were placed under the control of this Board. But a great change has taken place and our state farms, as a rule, instead of being the worst in the state, in the matter of cultivation and production, are to-day among the best, and probably no other farms of the same size in Iowa show the results of intensive cultivation, equal to the farms in connection with our state institutions.

Instead of manure being allowed to accumulate for years as formerly it is now hauled to the fields and spread upon the land, and the cockleburrs and other noxious weeds that formerly claimed possession of the ground are being eradicated at a rate that forebodes their early extermination. The labor of the inmates of the institutions is now being utilized as never before,

in the cultivation of the land, and at the state hospitals, it is not uncommon to find from 200 to 300 male patients at work in the fields at one time. As a result the corn, potatoes, beans, broom corn and such like crops were cultivated last season from six to ten times, and the greater part, hand hoed from two to five times.

As the labor of the patients cost nothing, it is seen that the state has advantages over other farmers, and we doubt if cleaner fields can be found in Iowa than those in connection with some of our state institutions. As a result of this thorough cultivation, there has been harvested the present season over 25,000 bushels of potatoes at our state institutions, and had it not been for the extreme drouth, the yield would not have been less than 40,000 bushels, sufficient to supply all the wants of the inmates. Corn, beans, broom corn, turnips, etc., have also yielded fair crops far above the average of the state, and while oats have been good, hay was an excellent crop, one of the best ever secured.

Live stock of all kinds at time of writing is in a healthful condition, and a number of the institutions are now very successful in the raising of hogs, the number and quality having increased greatly during the last three years.

The following table shows the number of acres of land owned by the state in connection with the institution located at, or near, the respective places, also the number of horses and mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep with their value, on June 30, 1901. At that date, with the exception of brood sows, there were practically no old hogs on the state farms, which accounts for the low valuation, about, \$6.00 per head. By the first of the new year, these hogs will have more than trebled in value, and at current prices and no loss from disease, or other cause, the aggregate value will be at least \$35,000. With the exception of from one to three bulls at the head of the herds, the cattle consist of cows almost exclusively, the acreage being too limited to allow the raising of even the most promising heifers for additions to the herds.

Nearly all calves are sold to neighboring farmers, and removed within a day or two of birth, the receipts from this source having been materially increased by placing at the head of the herds pure bred bulls of the leading beef breeds, selected for individual merit.

The horses are either carriage or draft, and the mules are used exclusively for draft, no young stock of either being raised,

for the same reason as given for cattle, viz: lack of sufficient land for pasture and hay.

The State Hospital at Independence as will be seen by the table is the only institution where sheep are kept, and it is made possible there for the reason of the large acreage, as in addition to the 660 acres owned by the state it has been possible to lease over 400 acres. With sufficient land at our state hospitals sheep could be kept at each, and congenial employment would thus be furnished to a number of patients in caring for them, and mutton and lamb supplied the table with little expense.

	Land - acres.	Horses, mules	Value.	Cattle.	Value.	Hogs.	Value.	Sheep.	Value.
Anamosa.....	147.	9	\$ 660.00	5	\$ 130 00	74	\$ 414.00		
Cherokee.....	600								
Clarinda.....	551.5	18	1,665.00	140	6,228.32	558	3,205 00		
Council Bluffs.....	157.3	10	425 00	42	1,317.00	16	113 00		
Davenport.....	182.2	5	310 00	56	2,406 25	47	311 00		
Eldora.....	760	23	1,365.00	89	3,760.00	400	2,960 00		
Ft. Madison.....	16.5	8	720 00			37	466.00		
Glenwood.....	298.	27	1,610 00	65	2,850.00	44	269.00		
Independence.....	660.	24	1,180 00	135	6,025.00	292	2,270.00	120	\$495 00
Knoxville.....	50.								
Marshalltown.....	134.	11	1,020 00			135	815.00		
Mitchellville.....	165.	6	250.00	28	680.00	74	375 00		
Mt. Pleasant.....	587.16	20	1,040.00	77	2,530.00	11	11.00		
Vinton.....	41.	2	100.00	14	420.00	90	188 00		
Total.....	4,348.5	163	\$10,345.00	651	\$26,346 57	1,778	\$11,400.00	120	\$495 00

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the state owns in the aggregate 4,349.5 acres divided among fourteen institutions, a large part necessarily covered with buildings, and when the grounds used for pleasure and recreation, the orchards and groves, gardens, highways, timber and waste land are deducted, it is apparent that the acreage remaining for cultivation, pasture and hay, is entirely inadequate. The acreage being limited, it has been necessary to continuously crop the arable land, and the soil, so long deprived of food and rest, in its exhausted condition, even with the most intensive cultivation, cannot be expected to produce the best crops, or give satisfactory returns for the labor expended.

The manure from the barns of the state farms is largely used for garden purposes, and the only means by which the farm land can be fed, or rested, is by a scientific system of rotation of crops, keeping at least one-half of all the arable land in grass, clover largely predominating. More cows should be kept than it is now possible to do, for milk is almost an indispensable article of food, and its use at state institutions should only be limited by the

ability of the inmates to consume it. Instead of 651 cows as at present there should be at least double that number, and even then there would not be to exceed 800 or 900 cows giving milk all the time. At present, cows as they become aged, or of little value for milk, are fattened and slaughtered, their places being supplied by fresh young cows, purchased as soon as possible, but it is readily seen that there must of necessity be always a large number of farrow cows that must be kept and fed. As it requires at least two acres of good grass land to properly pasture a cow during the season, and as hay and corn fodder must be provided for winter, it is apparent that the farm land in connection with our state institutions is entirely inadequate for the wants of the wards of the state in furnishing them at all times an adequate supply of milk.

Potatoes being almost indispensable, a large acreage is required to supply the wants of eight thousand people in our state institutions, and with sweet corn, beans, turnips, oats, rye, the straw for bedding, and the grain ground at the local mills for meal, with broom corn and other field products, that can be produced and utilized, it is readily apparent that a large acreage of land in connection with our state institutions would not only conduce to the welfare of the inmates, but at the same time aid materially in reducing the expense of support, the labor required, usually the most expensive item, being furnished without cost and with positive benefit to the inmates. Before preparing this chapter, the opinion of the chief executive officers of the state institutions in regard to the purchase of additional land, was requested and we submit herewith brief extracts from some of the letters received.

Superintendent G. H. Hill, of the state hospital at Independence, writes:

"It is not possible to get too much land for any of the institutions. We could this year keep two or three times as many hogs if we had corn to feed them, but I do not know that it is good economy for us to buy large quantities of corn to feed hogs.

"There is no such thing as having too much milk in an institution of this kind. It is the best food for invalids as well as children. The more of it used, the less coffee and tea required, the less meat and the less solid food of other kinds. Many patients are old and without teeth; there are patients here too demented and stupid to masticate solid food properly; some are melancholy and have an aversion for all kinds of food, conse-



quently milk is the best article of diet that can be supplied, besides milk is more easily digested than some other kinds of food and the digestive powers of patients suffering from nervous prostration and other debilitated conditions are weak. A great variety of cooking can be done with corn meal, bread, rice, etc., if the cooks are supplied with an abundance of milk. Oat meal is one of the best foods that can be furnished for breakfast, for a large portion of the insane. It can be used every other morning in the week and on a pinch every morning for a time, consequently oat meal porridge, corn meal mush and rice can be used to a much better advantage as an article of food if there is milk to be used with it. Bread and milk is a convenient food to give patients for supper occasionally. Bulk oysters are very desirable in winter time to be served as hot soup, if milk is plenty and milk stew can be made, making what is considered by almost every patient a luxury; at the same time the nourishment is more in the milk used in the stew than in the oysters.

When we come to think of the amount of ground that can be used to a good advantage for pleasure purposes, for orchards, for small fruits, for vegetables and for buildings, I think your statements are correct in estimating that there should be two acres for each inmate of each state institution. The inmates themselves do not enjoy being cramped up on a small piece of ground, with the grass all worn off of the surface, or by being obliged to resort in the same spot every time they go out of doors. If the grounds are ample they can change their resort occasionally with satisfaction."

Superintendent Max E. Witte of the State hospital at Clarinda writes:

"I may say in addition that we urgently need from 400 to 500 acres of good agricultural land in addition to the above for the reason that a good share of the land now owned by the state is rather rough and rolling and should be in pasture. The state does not own sufficient farm land to raise corn and oats, the greater part of which we have to buy. Besides the acreage is to limited to allow a proper rotation of crops. But above all, the state needs more land to afford facilities for employing able-bodied patients in pleasant work, to which they have been accustomed, and which would be of decided benefit to them, both mentally and physically."

C. F. Applegate, superintendent of the State Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, writes:

"The greater part of the farm cannot be cultivated to any great advantage, because of the poor soil and because there has not been a proper rotation of crops, and the land is not in condition to be productive.

"Of the amount under cultivation, for garden, we have but twenty acres. We should have forty acres at least, but there is no suitable ground, convenient to the hospital, for a good garden. If we are allowed an appropriation for a farmer's cottage, we should have a garden of twenty acres more on the Knox farm, as there is productive land one-half mile from the hospital that may be used for a garden.

"There are quite a number of ravines running through the farm causing waste land amounting to fully ten acres. All of this is used or counted with the pasture land, but it is very poor pasture, and should be tile-drained.

"We should have at least 500 acres more land, as we have twenty head of horses and fully 250 ready and willing patients here to do farm work."

Commandant C. C. Horton of the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, writes:

"In this connection, allow me to call your attention to the showing made for the year ending June 30, 1901. During the summer of 1900 we rented nine acres of potato ground, which made our total acreage under cultivation forty-two and one-fourth. The value of farm products during that year at wholesale prices amounted to \$3,453.17.

"The amount received from the sale of hogs for the same period was \$856.95. Deducting the cost of labor and feed purchased, we have \$540 to the credit of our hog account.

"The chicken account for that period, which is included in the figures already given, is as follows: 1761 dozen eggs, valued at \$209.11; 237 chickens consumed at hospital.

"The members of the home are reaching an age that renders them incapable, with very few exceptions, of doing the work on a farm, and we would have to rely on outside help altogether in operating a large farm. I would be glad if we could secure from thirty to fifty acres near the home, suitable for raising late potatoes. We have not succeeded very well with late potatoes on our sandy soil."

F. M. Powell, superintendent of the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Glenwood, writes in regard to land:

"You will notice that we have forty-six acres of land in field



and garden crops, but were it not that we were renting forty acres of pasture land we should not be able, with our present acreage, to till any of the state land.

"The number of milch cows and cattle on the place is sixty-seven for which we have, for pasture and hay land, 144 acres of the state land. It would seem necessary that additional land should be secured for the institution, as the farm should contain at least 640 acres."

M. T. Gass, superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport, writes:

"In keeping the herd of cows necessary to furnish the milk needed for the home, we could easily make use of 100 or 120 acres more land, and with profit, I think, to the state."

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is but one opinion among those who are in a position to know the needs of the state institutions in regard to the necessity of more land, not alone for the value of the crops that can be produced, but also in furnishing healthful employment for the inmates.

#### STATE PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON.

While the penitentiary at Fort Madison is the oldest institution in the state, there is not an acre of arable land in connection with the prison. Neither potatoes, onions, cabbage or any garden vegetable is produced, all articles of this kind being purchased. Forty or eighty acres of good land, devoted to garden purposes and cultivated by the convicts, would prove of great benefit in supplying vegetables for the institution and at the same time afford the better class of prisoners recreation in the open air.

#### STATE PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

The State Penitentiary at Anamosa is more fortunate, having sixty acres of farm land, and, although poor in quality, it produces a fair supply of vegetables. In addition there is also eighty acres known as the state quarry, and of this land twenty-four acres have been cleared of timber and have been of late producing potatoes. There are also fifteen acres in pasture which allows a few cows to be kept for furnishing milk for the sick. An addition of forty acres of good land could be used with great benefit to the prison.

#### COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND AT VINTON.

The farm in connection with the College for the Blind at Vinton comprises forty acres and two town lots, the latter used for

garden purposes. Ten acres are occupied by the buildings, the lawn, groves and yards, and there are thirty acres in pasture.

As this institution is purely educational and the pupils are either blind or of defective sight, a large farm is not necessary, as there is no idle labor to be utilized, and to operate a farm with hired labor would not be profitable. Cows are kept to supply the pupils with milk and hogs to consume the swill, the receipts from the sale of the latter for the last year amounting to \$394.12, which proved quite an increase to the support fund of the college.

An addition of eighty acres, to enlarge the pasture and produce hay and corn fodder for the cows, would prove a profitable investment for the state, as the purchase of these articles proves a heavy drain upon the support fund. Very little additional labor from that now employed would be required to care for the land, and more cows could be kept to furnish milk for the pupils.

#### SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs is also purely an educational institution, with no idle labor to be utilized. In regard to the purchase of additional land, Superintendent Rothert in his biennial report writes: "Our herd of cows needs additional pasturage. Permanently located as is the Iowa School for the Deaf, we submit whether it is not practical economy to surround it with sufficient land to maintain its stock and produce the necessary garden and field crops for its sustenance."

An additional quarter section of land for this institution would prove a good investment for the state, and materially aid the support fund by producing much that is now purchased.

#### SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME AT DAVENPORT.

At the last session of the general assembly an appropriation of \$15,000 00 was made to purchase land for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport. Superintendent Gass accompanied by Member Cownie of the Board, devoted a good deal of time examining all the tracts offered for sale, and personally visited every farm within a radius of several miles from the land of the "Home." Careful inquiry was made in regard to values and every effort made to secure the most desirable tract of land at the least price. Three separate pieces of land were purchased, comprising 108 acres, at an expenditure of almost the entire appropriation. One piece of the land adjoins the state farm, the other land is separated from it, by a strip forty rods in width

that at present is not for sale. The land secured is naturally of excellent quality, part of it somewhat exhausted by repeated cropping, but a most valuable addition to the orphans' home.

The herd of cows has now been increased to fifty-five, thus securing a good supply of milk for the children, but to provide sufficient pasture, hay, corn fodder, potatoes, sweet corn and garden vegetables, there should be at least an additional 120 acres of land secured, before the already high values are further increased.

The labor of the boys at this institution can be utilized without cost, and a scientific training in farm work would prove of inestimable value to many of them in after life.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT ELDORA.

The large number of strong, hearty boys and young men, in attendance at the industrial school at Eldora, insures an ample supply of labor for farm and garden work. But here again the acreage is limited, and in the desire to produce crops, too much of the land is kept in continuous cultivation, and although cleaned, it is neither rested or fed, all necessary in a profitable system of agriculture. At least 600 acres should be added to this farm, and a regular system of rotation at once inaugurated, the necessity for land to cultivate having prevented in the past any effort to increase the fertility of the soil, by a rotation, that includes clover and pasture, food and rest.

A thorough training in the principles of scientific agriculture, would prove of inestimable benefit to the young man graduating from this school, for the farmers of Iowa will always furnish employment to competent and willing help, at remunerative wages. The farm also furnishes less opportunity for temptation than does the towns and cities, and if the boys in attendance at the industrial school can be induced to take an interest in agriculture, stock breeding and feeding as a science, their chances for growing up good law abiding citizens, a credit to themselves, and an honor to the state, will be materially increased.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT MITCHELLVILLE.

While the conditions are different at this institution from those at the Eldora school, on account of the sex of the pupils, still the girls in attendance cheerfully perform much of the lighter work in the garden, and on the farm, esteeming it a pleasure to assist in outdoor work, within the reach of their strength. As many of

the girls committed to this institution suffer with physical ailments, an outdoor life with exercise and pure air, proves highly beneficial, and the care of the lawn, the planting and cultivation of flowers and vegetables, has a better effect upon their condition than would result from an indoor life, and the administering of large quantities of drugs.

An additional quarter section of land would afford more pasture and hay ground, and allow a system of rotation, that would insure far better crops than can be produced by the exhausting method of cropping, that is now required by the limited acreage.

#### CHEROKEE STATE HOSPITAL.

Of the 600 acres of land in connection with this institution, a good part is very rough and of poor quality, which will necessitate its remaining in permanent pasture. This condition will prevent a system of rotation of crops, so far as the rough land is concerned, and realizing that more land was necessary, at this institution an option \$65.00 per acre was secured last spring on 240 acres adjoining the state land on the north. In addition to this 240 acres on which an option has been made, an additional tract of equal size should be secured, adjoining the land of the state.

#### SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

The conditions at this institution are entirely different from those at any of the others, the members being old, and rapidly becoming infirm, and incapable of performing manual labor. As all work performed by the members is paid for at a fixed price, it is doubtful if any large body of land could, with the foregoing conditions existing, be utilized with any margin for profit to the state. Milk is now purchased for the members, at a heavy expense, but to purchase land and cows, and pay for all labor in connection with furnishing food, and caring for the animals would, in all probability prove equally as costly and effect no saving whatever. The purchase of 80 acres of land to produce hay for the horses that it is necessary to keep, in connection with the institution, and for the production of potatoes, would undoubtedly prove beneficial, and make a saving in the support fund, that could be utilized for other needs of the veterans in the Soldiers' home.

Having thus briefly referred to the necessity of purchasing more land for the use of the state institutions, while it still can be had at a reasonable price, we would earnestly recommend



that the amounts asked for in the chapter on appropriations, be set aside for this purpose, and if the finances of the state will warrant, that such additional amounts be appropriated as will secure for the respective institutions, all the land as indicated in this chapter.

No better investment can be made by the state, than the purchase of sufficient land for the use of its institutions, for with the enhanced price of all food supplies, it is imperative that the greater part of the farm products required, should be produced by the labor of the inmates, and with the additional land secured, this result can be accomplished.

During the last biennial period, new farm buildings have been erected in accordance with the appropriations made therefor. These buildings are of the most improved construction, and well adapted to the purpose for which they were intended.

In their erection the labor of the employes as well as the inmates of the institutions have been utilized to a great extent, thereby securing the best results that could be obtained from the appropriations.

Many of the institutions are still greatly in need of suitable farm buildings, those in use being far from creditable to the state. The fences also on the state farms are largely in a very dilapidated condition, being poorly constructed in the first place, and it will be necessary to make appropriations to rebuild and erect new fences, that will be a credit to the institutions.

The matter of tile drainage should also receive attention, as by the judicious use of an appropriation for this purpose, much land that is now practically useless could be made productive.

While the chief executive officers of the several institutions have found it extremely difficult to secure the services of efficient farmers, and while there must be a number of changes made in this position with the coming year, the results secured so far have been particularly gratifying.

Reports from the farmers in charge have been required each week during the past season, so that the Board has been kept fully advised as to the labor done, and the condition of the crops at all times. A healthy rivalry has been maintained, and with the dismissal of those, who for any reason have proved incompetent, and the securing of energetic and well qualified farmers in their places, still better results can be confidently expected in the future.

As far as cultivation is concerned a number of the state farms

are now models, that cannot be excelled by any farm in the west, and it will be our constant endeavor to place all the farms in connection with our state institutions on such a high plane, that while others may follow, none may surpass, and to that end we ask the careful consideration of the legislature, in connection with the desired appropriations, that we have recommended.



### CHAPTER III.

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#### INDUSTRIES AT STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In our last biennial report we called attention to the importance of the establishment of special industries in the state institutions, under our control.

A marked advancement has been made during the biennial period at a number of the institutions, but the lack of means and suitable buildings has prevented in a large measure, as favorable results as would have been secured had the conditions been different.

At the School for the Deaf, shoemaking and carpenter work are taught in the most practical manner, and a well equipped printing office affords facilities for learning the trade of a printer. The farm and dairy also give a limited amount of employment to a few students, and the girls are taught the principles of domestic economy with the most gratifying results. Good progress has been made in the cooking school, and at the last commencement the exhibit of bread, cake and other products of the culinary art, were alike creditable to teacher and pupils.

At the Institution for Feeble-Minded children, brickmaking is the leading industry, and all the common brick used in the new hospital building, store room, and cold storage building, were made by the inmates under the direction of a skilled brickmaker.

By utilizing the labor of the institution in this manner a great saving has been effected, and it has been possible to erect, with the appropriations made by the last legislature for a hospital building, in addition thereto, a store room and cold storage building, the value of which is far in excess of the appropriation made by the general assembly.

A sloyd department is also being conducted, and recently an entirely new printing equipment has been installed, and the work being turned out is so creditable that we hope to have the Quarterly Bulletin issued by the Board, printed at this institution.

At the state hospitals new industries are being constantly added, with a view of reducing expenses made necessary by the

enhanced values of nearly all staples, with no corresponding increase in the revenues for support.

Never before in the history of the state have as many of the able-bodied male patients of the hospitals been given employment on the state farms and gardens as during the year now drawing to a close. The result has been most gratifying, and in addition to producing excellent crops, our fields and gardens have been thoroughly cultivated, and in this respect are now the equal of any in the state.

The outdoor labor has also proved of great value to the patients as evidenced by better physical health and an increased appetite, but the latter condition has its compensation in the excellent crops produced by the labor of the inmates.

Power sewing machines are now installed at the three state hospitals, thus lightening the work of the women patients whose condition permits them to assist in making the clothing and bedding required. Shoes, brooms, brushes, mattresses, furniture and many other articles are now being made by patients in the hospitals, all of which have industrial buildings, well equipped with the latest improved wood-working and other machinery.

The greatly reduced number of convicts in the state penitentiaries has precluded the introduction of any new industries in the state prisons. A great improvement has been made of late in the manufacture of clothing, well qualified tailors being now at the head of the tailoring departments. Not only is the clothing used by the convicts made in the prison, but the turn-out suits are now made to measure from a good quality of all wool cloth, and the men on leaving, have the satisfaction of wearing a well fitting suit, and other articles of apparel to correspond.

In addition to farm and garden work, the boys in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home are given practical lessons in the use of tools, especially those used in wood work,

At the last session of the general assembly an appropriation was made for the erection of a cow barn. The material was purchased and the carpenter at the "Home," assisted by a number of the oldest boys, erected the building without cost to the state, and in addition to the barn, the saving thus effected enabled us to erect a tool house and corn crib, both very necessary. A greenhouse has also been erected and a large quantity of cement paving laid, the only cost to the state being for the material used.

These improvements are largely made during vacation, thus serving a double purpose of furnishing employment for the boys

and at the same time making a substantial saving in the funds of the institution.

The science of domestic economy, including cooking, the cutting and fitting and making of clothing, with laundry work, are all being taught the girls, in addition to the regular school studies, with the most gratifying results.

We have already referred in the chapter on "Closing the Home for the Blind" to the removal of the broom making machinery from Knoxville to the College for the Blind, and the addition of the broom making industry to the institution at Vinton. Commendable progress is being made in this industry, and with piano tuning, the making of nets, bead work, carpet weaving and such like industries—practically all the trades open for those deprived of sight, are now being taught at the College for the Blind.

It cannot be expected that there could be any profitable industries conducted at the Soldiers' Home, and there are only a few articles manufactured at this institution, and these by hired labor. As it is the settled policy to pay members for all work performed, there would be no profit in any manufacturing industry, as the age and physical condition of the members make it impossible for them to perform manual labor to any great extent. Consequently, with the exception of a garden, the raising of hogs and chickens, the latter the most successful industry, there is nothing at the Soldiers' Home that can be designated as industrial work.

Last, but not least in importance, as regards industries, are the industrial schools located at Eldora and Mitchellville, and candor compels us to admit that Iowa is far behind many of our sister states in the matter of providing employment and training, in useful industries, to the boys and girls at these institutions.

While good progress has been made in the school for boys, in shoemaking, tailoring, dairy, garden and farm work, the results secured have not been entirely satisfactory to us, as the limited means at our command are entirely inadequate to introduce a sufficient number of industries to give variety and scope to the different conditions and tastes of the pupils.

A large number of the boys and girls in attendance at these schools are orphans, or if not, their parents have separated, which is even worse, and very few have desirable homes to which they can go after leaving the school. With such conditions existing, it is the duty of the state, in addition to furnishing a common

school education, to provide these unfortunate children with the means of earning a living when they leave the school, that they may become at once self supporting by honest labor instead of following a life of crime. From a financial standpoint, and ignoring entirely all philanthropic considerations, the expense of teaching these children a trade would prove an excellent investment for the state, for the arrest, prosecution, conviction and incarceration of criminals proves a costly matter to the tax payers.

With the exception of work on the farm or in the garden, the other industries taught at the school for boys have been shoemaking and tailoring. As we have not been satisfied with the results secured in the tailoring department, provision was made last June in the salary schedule for the employment of an efficient tailor, cutter and fitter to take charge of the tailor shop. A thorough training under a skilled teacher would enable a number of boys to secure profitable employment on leaving the school, as good tailors are usually in demand.

But all cannot be tailors or shoemakers, and provision should be made for teaching such trades as printing, carpentering, brick-laying, plastering, painting, steamfitting and plumbing, etc., as the young man, on leaving the school, thoroughly trained in either of these trades, and faithful and efficient, would readily secure employment, become self-supporting and perhaps be saved from a life of crime.

Before anything can be accomplished along this line, liberal appropriations are necessary, as shops should be built, machinery and tools secured, and the employment of skilled mechanics as teachers would add materially to the salary schedule.

At the Industrial School for Girls domestic work, with the addition of dressmaking, have been practically all the industries so far that could be taught. More variety is required that congenial work might be furnished to all and an opportunity afforded the girls to secure a training in some useful industry that will enable them to secure honorable employment after leaving the school. Statistics of eastern institutions of this character show that fully 80 per cent. of those taught a trade follow the same occupation after leaving the school with the chances in favor of their becoming useful and self-supporting citizens of the state.

In view of these facts we would earnestly recommend that the legislature, at its approaching session, make such appropriations as will enable us to erect the necessary buildings and equip them

in a proper manner, that a number of new industries may be introduced into these schools in the full assurance that great good will result, not only to those who will profit by the training received, but also prove of value to the state at large, far in excess of the necessary expenditure.



## CHAPTER IV.

## WATER SUPPLY.

One of the most important of the needs of the several state institutions is an abundant supply of good water, suitable for domestic purposes, for live stock, for boilers, and for fire purposes. Several of the institutions now have a sufficient supply of water, good for all purposes, but the supply of others is inadequate and should be increased in quantity and improved in quality.

The following statement, based upon the best information we have been able to obtain, shows approximately the quantity of water required at each institution and the sources from which it is obtained.

## ANAMOSA.

The State penitentiary at Anamosa obtains its chief supply of water from its own well within the prison enclosure. The well was drilled in the year 1896 to a depth of 2,007 feet. The diameter from the top to a depth of ninety-six feet is ten inches, for the next 290 feet it is eight inches, for the next 611 feet it is six inches, and for the remaining depth of 1,010 feet it is five inches.

It is reported that when the well was first completed water was pumped from it continuously for fifteen hours at the rate of 15,000 gallons an hour without lowering the water, the normal level of which is fifty-eight feet below the surface. Recent tests, however, made with fire pressure, show that the water can be lowered rapidly and that it would not afford a supply for fire purposes longer than thirty minutes. But the institution is connected with the city water works, and we are of the opinion that the quantity of water available for fire protection is ample. The well will now yield about 7,000 gallons per hour of water, which is excellent for the purposes of the institution except for making steam, and is used for that purpose, but contains in considerable quantities substances which form scales, and it is not therefore good for boilers.



The consumption of water is estimated to average about one hundred thousand gallons per day in winter weather and from one hundred twenty-five thousand to one hundred forty thousand gallons per day in warm weather. As the capacity of the well much exceeds the largest daily consumption, the water supply is deemed to be adequate in quantity, and with proper appliances for purifying it for boiler use, will be satisfactory in quality for all the ordinary purposes of the prison.

The distribution of the water is forced by pumps aided by a tank which will hold forty-five thousand gallons and rests on a stone tower fifty feet in height.

#### CHEROKEE.

The only source from which the Hospital for the Insane at Cherokee can now obtain water is the waterworks of the city of Cherokee. The pumping station of the waterworks is located near the Little Sioux river on a level about two hundred feet lower than the basement of the main hospital building. We are reliably informed that the water is pumped from four wells, described as follows:

One is eight inches in diameter and 275 feet in depth; one is four inches in diameter and 250 feet in depth; one is two inches in diameter and 250 feet in depth, and the fourth is two inches in diameter and 125 feet in depth. The two-inch wells flow continuously when not lowered by pumping. The wells have supplied 75,000 gallons in six hours of continuous pumping, and it is believed by persons who have examined them that they will supply 300,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours. We are not advised, however, that the test has ever been made. The city of Cherokee contains a population of about four thousand people who depend in part upon the city waterworks.

The system includes a standpipe which is located on ground lower than the foundation of the main hospital building. The top of the standpipe is but eighteen feet higher than the first floor of the main building, and the water pressure, even with a full standpipe, would be insufficient to force water above the floor. The hospital, when in operation and full, will require about one hundred thousand gallons of water each day. In view of the facts recited it is evident that it would be unwise for the institution to depend upon the city for its water supply. We therefore contracted with O. G. Wilson, of Bellville, Illinois, to drill a well for the institution. He commenced work late in the

year 1900, but was delayed by various accidents, and now has reached a depth of 1,040 feet, but without finding a sufficient supply of water. His contract requires him to go to a depth of 2,500 feet if we demand it, but from the best information obtainable, we are of the opinion that a sufficient supply of good water should be obtained within 2,000 feet of the surface. It is proper to say that the water used in constructing the hospital building has been furnished by the city at the rate of 6 cents a 1,000 gallons; that it appears to be of excellent quality and that the city will furnish it to the hospital for a time at least and perhaps for a long term of years at the same rate.

#### CLARINDA.

The water supply for the Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda is obtained chiefly from three wells. Each of these is six inches in diameter and about seventy eight feet in depth. They are cased with standard iron pipe, and each will furnish about 100,000 gallons of water per day of twenty-four hours. There are two tanks in a tower which will hold 16,000 gallons, and a group of cisterns, also one large cistern and one small one, which will hold in the aggregate 486,800 gallons. The supply of water which may be obtained from the wells and cisterns is probably sufficient for fire purposes. The daily consumption of water is about 110,000 gallons, and the present supply is more than sufficient to meet all ordinary requirements.

The quality of the water is excellent for most purposes, but contains too large a quantity of scale producing substances to be entirely satisfactory for making steam, although it is used for that purpose.

#### COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The water supply for the School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs is obtained from two wells. The first of these was drilled in the year 1885, to a depth of 1,012 feet, and in the year 1889 was drilled 100 feet deeper. It is three inches in diameter, and flows into an artificial pond which affords water for fire protection and from which ice is cut in winter for cold storage purposes. The flow from the well is small, not exceeding six gallons a minute.

The second well was completed in the year 1889. It is four inches in diameter and 800 feet deep. The natural flow of water from this well was at first forty gallons per minute, but it diminished until the year 1899, when it was but eleven gallons a minute.

A pump was then placed in the well, and water is pumped therefrom into a cistern which holds 65,000 gallons. Another pump forces the water from the cistern into a reservoir which holds 60,000 gallons. The reservoir is on a hill, is about 100 feet higher than the level of the first floor of the main building, and all water used by the institution which does not flow into the pond is taken from it.

The water is of excellent quality, is good for all domestic purposes, is used for making steam, and contains very little of scale-making substances.

The capacity of the well is not known, but it fully supplies the quantity required by the institution, which is about 35,000 gallons daily. But means for largely increasing the reserve supply for fire purposes and other contingencies should be provided.

#### DAVENPORT.

The water used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport is furnished by the Davenport water-works company. The Home is connected with the water-works by its own main, six inches in diameter and about one mile in length.

The water furnished is taken from the Mississippi river, is filtered, and is excellent for domestic uses and for steam. There are also six cisterns which are reported to have a capacity of from 50,000 to 65,000 gallons. The supply is adequate, and the daily consumption is about 17,000 gallons, at a cost of ten cents per 1,000. In addition, a small quantity of water, not measured, is used for the chapel organ motor and for a small cottage, at an annual cost of \$20.

There are four fire hydrants in the grounds of the Home, not connected with the water meter, for which \$10 per month are paid.

#### ELDORA.

The water supply for the Industrial School for Boys at Eldora is obtained from a well ten feet in diameter and sixty-five feet in depth. In its normal condition the well contains fifteen feet of water.

The water is pumped from the well into a tank seventy feet above the ground which will hold 50,000 gallons, and from which the water is distributed to all the buildings of the institution. The well could be emptied by six hours of continuous pumping at the rate of 15,000 gallons an hour, but if the pump were then stopped the water would rise to its normal level in two hours.

The average quantity of water used is about 40,000 gallons daily, and the supply furnished by the well is ample. Its quality is excellent for domestic purposes, but it contains too large a quantity of scale-making substances to be entirely satisfactory for steam, although it is used for that purpose.

In addition to the well there are ten cisterns, each of which has a capacity of about 10,000 gallons, from which a limited supply of soft water is obtained. A creek across the southwest corner of the farm contains flowing water at all seasons of the year which is used by the cattle of the school.

#### FT. MADISON.

The water used by the Penitentiary at Ft. Madison is obtained from a well six inches in diameter and 100 feet deep, cased with wrought iron pipe. The capacity of the well is 400,000 gallons each day, but only one-fourth of that quantity is used. The water is excellent for domestic purposes, and, although not of the best quality for steam, answers very well for that purpose.

The institution is connected with the water-works of the city of Ft. Madison from which an ample supply of water can be obtained for fire and other purposes:

#### GLENWOOD.

The water used by the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Glenwood is obtained from three sources. The first of these is a well 1,910 feet in depth. From the top to a depth of 1,822 feet it is cased with wrought-iron pipe eight inches in diameter. From that point to a depth of 1,031 feet the casing is seven inches in diameter. From that point to a depth of 1,140 feet the casing is six and three-fourths inches in diameter. From that point to a depth of 1,570 feet the casing is five and three-sixteenths inches in diameter. From that point to a depth of 1,710 feet the casing is four and one-half inches in diameter, and below that point the well is four inches in diameter and not cased.

A pump placed at this well operated a plunger in a cylinder five inches by thirty-six inches in size, placed 500 feet below the surface. While the machinery is in good order the well has yielded nearly or quite seventy gallons per minute, so long as the pump was operated, but the pump has rarely been in working order longer than two weeks at a time without serious breakage of the pump rods or other appliances, hence the well has furnished all the water needed but a small part of the time. In July,



1901, the cylinder was raised to a point 250 feet below the surface, and the pump was run continuously for 131½ hours, with the result that an average of sixty gallons of water per minute were obtained during the entire time. The water has never been used for domestic and steam purposes without mixing it with other water, but is believed to be of excellent quality for all the purposes of the institution.

The second source of supply is a well twenty feet in diameter and thirty-five feet in depth. The daily supply obtainable from it varies in quantity from 2,500 gallons in dry seasons to 5,000 gallons in wet seasons. All the water used in the institution for culinary and drinking purposes is obtained from this well. The quality of the water is excellent for those purposes.

The third source of supply is Keg Creek, which is connected with the institution pumping station by a five-inch wrought-iron pipe about 3,700 feet in length. A large portion of the water used in the institution comes from that source, and nearly all of it is so obtained when the deep well pump is not working.

The water from the creek is not satisfactory, as it is never entirely free from impurities, and after rains it contains much earthy matter, is muddy and disagreeable to use, and its cleansing value is then much impaired. When clear it is excellent for boiler purposes and is good for some other uses.

At the pumping station is a reservoir which will contain 374,913 gallons of water. In the water tower which stands on ground about as high as the sites of the most important buildings of the institution, are four tanks which have an aggregate capacity of 37,768 gallons.

The institution is connected with the water-works of the city of Glenwood, by a five-inch main, and in case of necessity can obtain a supply of water from that source, but the city water is obtained from a deep well which appears to have about the same capacity as the institution deep well, and cannot be relied upon to furnish all the water the city and the institution need. The average quantity of water required by the institution daily is 100,000 gallons, but more is sometimes used.

The problem of securing an abundant supply of water, good for all the purposes of the institution, has received much consideration from its officers and from us. To aid in solving the problem arrangements were made with an eminent hydraulic engineer to visit Glenwood, examine the water supply, and report upon the best method of increasing it. The inspection was made in Sep-



tember, A. D., 1901, and the report was submitted to us a few weeks later. The substance of the report is that the water supply is wholly insufficient, and the machinery in use is expensive and unsatisfactory. Various possible sources of supply are considered and found to be insufficient or objectionable and the conclusion is reached that the best method of procuring the additional supply of water needed is to drill a second deep well and provide it with the necessary machinery. The cost of drilling such a well and equipping it is estimated to be \$13,000.00, and of constructing a reservoir with a capacity of 500,000 gallons, \$6,000.00, and of certain pumps and machinery, \$3,500.00. But it is the opinion of the engineer that the supply of water from the existing deep well can be increased to a considerable extent by substituting a new pump and other machinery for some of that now in use, at a cost of \$2,575.00. In view of the large cost of an additional well, and the machinery it would require, and the large sums needed by the institution for other purposes, and the possibility of increasing the available supply of water sufficiently to meet the needs of the institution for a few years, we have concluded to ask for an appropriation sufficient only to furnish the machinery necessary to obtain the best results from the existing deep well, and thoroughly test its capacity before asking the appropriation necessary to sink another deep well and provide the machinery necessary for its use.

#### INDEPENDENCE.

The water used for the Hospital for the Insane at Independence is supplied chiefly by the water-works of the city of Independence. A small quantity of water is obtained from shallow wells located in different parts of the institution farm, and the water from one of those wells is pumped into a tank, a windmill furnishing the power, and thence distributed by pipes through the garden in the growing season, and also to some of the pastures in which live stock is kept. The quantity of water obtained from the shallow wells is inconsiderable and the supply is not reliable. The quality of water obtainable from the city water-works is good for steam purposes and has usually been thought to be good for all domestic uses, but the severe outbreak of typhoid fever which occurred at the institution in the summer of A. D. 1900 was, in the opinion of the medical staff, due to the city water; and this is true, although the users of the water who resided in the city were not more subject to the disease than

were others. Frequent tests of water furnished by the city, taken from institution tanks and pipes, contained typhoid germs in great numbers. Frequent and strenuous efforts were made to disinfect the tanks and pipes, but evidence of impurities is frequently found, and but little water which has not been boiled is used for drinking purposes. The city furnished during the year 1900 40,945,012 gallons of water at 6 cents per 1,000, or an aggregate cost of \$2,456.71. The pressure furnished by the city is inadequate, especially in warm weather, and in consequence the supply of water in the pipes of the upper wards is frequently insufficient and sometimes fails. In view of these facts it is our opinion that a deep well should be provided for the institution, and the necessary machinery to give it at all times an adequate supply of potable water. Geologists assure us that such a supply can be obtained at a depth not exceeding 1,600 feet, and we recommend that an appropriation for obtaining it be made.

#### KNOXVILLE.

The building at Knoxville, formerly used as an Industrial Home for the Blind, is connected with the city water works which now furnish water for fire protection and to water the lawn. There are also two wells on the premises, each of which is walled with rock and has a diameter inside the wall of about three feet. One of these wells is at the building, is thirty feet deep, and contains twenty-two feet of water; the other is in the northwest part of the premises, is twenty-eight feet deep, and contains twenty feet of water. The capacity of these wells is unknown.

#### MARSHALLTOWN.

The water used by the Soldiers Home at Marshalltown is almost wholly supplied by the water works of the city of Marshalltown. Water from two wells on the premises near the Iowa river furnish water, which is used to some extent for drinking purposes. One of these wells, dug in the year 1892, is three feet in diameter inside the brick wall and twenty-one feet deep, and usually contains about five feet of water. It is reported that at different times when large numbers of people have assembled on the grounds, water from this well has been used by thousands of people and hundreds of horses, without exhausting the supply. No accurate test of its capacity has been made, but it is the opinion of the Commandant that by enlarging the well a supply of water might be obtained ample for all the purposes of the

home. The water is of excellent quality and does not seem to come from the river.

The water obtained from the water-works of the city is of excellent quality, but the pressure is inadequate, especially for fire purposes. The quantity obtained during the year ending June 30, 1901, was 33,032,627 gallons at five cents per thousand, or at an aggregate cost of \$1,651.63,

#### MITCHELLVILLE.

The Industrial School for Girls at Mitchellville has six wells from which water can be obtained, described as follows:

1. A well 865 feet in depth. The diameter of this well at the top is eight inches. Successive reductions make the diameter at 296 feet below the surface five inches. From that point to the bottom of the well the diameter is four and one-half inches. When the well was completed in the latter part of the year 1899 the pump cylinder was placed 425 feet below the surface. The normal head of the water was 156 feet below the surface, but nine hours of pumping at the rate of twenty gallons per minute lowered the head to a point 350 feet below the surface. Water was pumped from the well for a considerable time, although the pumping machinery gave much trouble, and in consequence the supply obtained was not constant. The water was found to hold in solution various substances which made it unfit for cooking, drinking, or laundry purposes, or for use in boilers. As it could be used only for fire and flushing purposes, and the institution has no reservoir for storing the water, and the quantity required for flushing is small, the pump was removed from the well, a leak in the casing near the top was repaired, the top of the pipe was securely stopped, a brick area was built around it, covered by a substantial platform, and the well has thus been protected until such time as it may be needed.

2. The second deep well was begun in October, A. D., 1900, and completed and tested in May, A. D., 1901. It is located at the new power plant, about 600 feet from the well described, is 452 feet deep, and is cased with standard wrought iron pipe six inches in diameter to a depth of 103 feet 6 inches. From the bottom of the pipe a hole six inches in diameter was drilled to a depth of 350 feet from the surface. The size of the hole was then reduced to a diameter of four and one-half inches and continued to a depth 370 feet from the surface, and was then reduced to three and one-half inches in diameter and continued of that

dimension to the bottom of the well. When the well was completed 1400 gallons per hour for ten consecutive hours were pumped without appreciably lowering the head, which stands at 102 feet below the surface. The larger part of the supply comes from a stratum of rock extending upwards from the bottom of the well to a height of ten or fifteen feet.

The water drawn from the well when first completed contained much sediment, but it is becoming clearer. It is excellent for all the uses of the institution when the sediment is removed by settling or otherwise, and it is believed that within a year it will be sufficiently clear to be generally used in the institution without settling. The average daily consumption of water by the institution is about 5,000 gallons, and that quantity can be furnished from this well alone.

3. The third well is near the administration building, has a diameter of five feet, and is ninety-four feet in depth. It has yielded 2,400 gallons per day of water excellent for domestic uses, and it is probable that this yield can be doubled at a small cost by a change in the pumping apparatus.

4. The fourth, or "slough well," is located in a small ravine west of the institution buildings. It has from the top to a point twenty-five and one-half feet below, a diameter of eight feet, and from that point to the bottom, an additional depth of nine and one-half feet, a diameter of four feet. The average daily yield of this well is 1,000 gallons when the windmill, which furnishes the pumping power, is in operation, and it is chiefly used in the laundry and for watering livestock, and is satisfactory for those purposes.

5. The fifth well is located near the industrial building and is four feet in diameter and forty-five feet in depth. It contains thirty-two feet of water, but is not now in use. It will furnish a considerable supply of excellent water when needed.

6. The sixth well is at the barn, is four feet in diameter and twenty-nine feet in depth. It is not now used, but when in use furnishes but a small supply of water.

The quantity of water now available for the institution is ample for all its needs, except for fire purposes. The only water pressure for ordinary uses is furnished by two tanks having a capacity of 18,000 gallons and located in the upper story of the industrial building at a height above the ground of forty-seven feet. The pressure is wholly inadequate to give efficient protection against fire.



## MT. PLEASANT.

The water used by the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant is obtained chiefly from two sources, to-wit:

*First.*—From a well drilled to the depth of 1,267 feet. The well is cased as follows: From the surface to a depth of 123 feet, with casing twelve inches in diameter; from that point to a depth from the surface of 733 feet, with ten-inch casing; from the bottom of the ten-inch casing to a depth from the surface of 1,153 feet, with six-inch standard wrought-iron pipe; from that point to the bottom the well is in St. Peter sandstone and uncased.

Its capacity per day is about 100,000 gallons, which is good for domestic uses but not suitable for boilers.

*Second.*—From the water-works of the city of Mt. Pleasant. This water is used in the steam boilers and green house at an average cost of nearly eleven cents per 1,000 gallons. The quantity obtained from that source during the year ending June 30, 1901, was 3,724,223 gallons, which cost \$397.48.

There are three cisterns connected with the deep well pump and in constant use for reservoir purposes, which will hold 150,000 gallons. There are also two iron tanks in the attics of the main building which are not now in use.

The supply of water obtainable from the institution wells is not sufficient and should be increased.

## VINTON.

The College for the Blind at Vinton obtains the larger part of the water it uses from the water-works of the city of Vinton. The water ordinarily furnished is from artesian wells and is excellent, but the price exacted is unreasonably high. The lowest rate obtainable is fifteen cents per 1,000 gallons for measured water. Under the existing contract the institution pays \$600.00 per year for what it uses, but we believe this rate to be excessive, and, moreover, the entire supply of water which the artesian wells can furnish for all users is but from 110,000 to 115,000 gallons each day and the quantity may at any time prove to be insufficient. In view of these facts we believe it desirable that the institution be provided with its own water supply. A well 160 feet in depth in the engine house failed to supply the requisite quantity of water, was abandoned several years ago and is not in use.

The institution has nine cisterns, with an aggregate capacity of forty-eight thousand gallons. Rain water flows into them and is used chiefly for laundry and kitchen purposes.



## CHAPTER V.

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### RAILWAY SWITCHES.

The quantities of coal and other freight received in carload lots by each of the larger state institutions under the control of this Board, the cost of transporting in wagons freight from the railways, and the danger of loss by theft, make it desirable to have such institutions connected by suitable switches with the railways. The only institutions which are now so connected are the Penitentiary at Anamosa, the Hospital at Clarinda, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport.

During the last biennial period correspondence was had with officials of various railways nearest the institutions not supplied with switches, for the purpose of ascertaining the terms on which switches could be obtained. The answers given by the officials charged with the duty of representing the railway companies in such matters are set out in substance in the following statement:

#### CHEROKEE.

The only railway near the Hospital for the Insane at Cherokee is that of the Illinois Central Railroad company. In answer to our application for a switch to the hospital buildings, the company stated that the estimated cost of building such a switch was \$31,586.00, and of maintaining it \$1,500.00 each year; that the actual cost of switching would be \$3.00 per car, and that to allow the company a reasonable sum for interest on the investment, for repairs and for switching, a switching charge of \$11.50 per car would have to be made. As this sum much exceeds the cost of hauling freight in wagons, no arrangement for a switch was made.

#### COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Efforts to secure a switch from a railway to the School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs had been made before this Board came into existence, but without success. Nevertheless we applied to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company for a switch from its railway, which is so located as to make the cost of a

switch from it to the institution buildings less than that of a switch from any other railway. The company declined to make a definite proposition, but stated that if the institution would furnish the right of way and do the necessary grading and bridging, the company would make an investigation to ascertain whether the prospective traffic would justify the expenditure the company would have to incur. It stated further that if the switch were built, there would be no charge for switching freight which came over its line, but that there would be a charge of \$5.00 per car for switching freight going to or coming from other lines. The number of carloads of freight received by the institution during the year 1900 was ninety, of which eighty-four were coal. There are two switches on which cars of freight can be placed within half a mile of the institution buildings, and the cost of hauling by wagon from those switches to the institution does not exceed twenty cents per ton. All coal received is weighed on the institution scales, and it is not certain that any considerable number of carloads of freight would be hauled over the Milwaukee lines. In view of these facts we are of the opinion that it is not for the best interests of the state to accept at this time the conditional offer made by the Milwaukee company.

## ELDORA.

Application was made to the Iowa Central Railroad company, which operates the nearest railway, for a switch from its line to the institution buildings. In response the company stated that it was not in position to construct the switch, but if it were built the company would perform switching services at reasonable rates.

## FT. MADISON.

The grounds enclosed by the walls of the penitentiary at Ft. Madison are not extensive, are uneven in surface, and are occupied by numerous buildings. The grounds in their lowest part are several feet higher than the railway tracks, and there does not appear to be any satisfactory way of building a switch into the enclosure, nor sufficiently near it to be of much practical value to the state. In view of these facts and the dangers inseparable from switching cars into and out of the grounds, we have not deemed it best to attempt to secure a switch for this institution.

## GLENWOOD.

The buildings of the institution for Feeble-Minded Children

at Glenwood are situated on a hill much higher than the railway tracks at its base, and the construction of a serviceable switch from the tracks to the two boiler houses or other buildings of the institution would cost a large sum of money, if practicable, and in order to provide a reasonable compensation for the cost of building and maintaining the switch and of switching cars thereon, the charge for switching would necessarily be large, and more than the cost to the institution of hauling its freight from the railway in wagons. Therefore we have not deemed it advisable to make any effort to procure a switch for the institution.

#### INDEPENDENCE.

Applications were made to the Illinois Central Railroad company and to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway company for a switch to the Hospital for the Insane at Independence. The number of carloads of freight received by the institution in the year 1900 was 310.

The Illinois Central Railroad company replied that the necessary track would be more than a mile and a half in length and would cost about \$13,500.00; that the business of the institution would hardly justify such an outlay; and that in order to secure compensation for the expense the company would have to charge more for switching than the institution is now paying for hauling such freight as that which would be switched.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway company replied that if it were to build the desired switch, it would have to charge \$5.00 per car for switching, and that at that price there would be no profit for the company. Much of the hauling for the institution is done by its own teams, and it has not thus far seemed advisable to ask the last named company to build a switch on the terms stated.

#### KNOXVILLE.

The Industrial Home for the Blind at Knoxville was closed pursuant to Chapter 103 of the Acts of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and is not receiving any freight in car load lots. Hence no attempt has been made to procure a railway switch for it.

#### MARSHALLTOWN.

We applied to the Iowa Central Railway Company and to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to construct a switch to the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown. The company first

named, which owns the railway nearest the home, replied that the approximate cost of the switch, exclusive of right away, would be \$8,500.00, and that it was not in position to construct the switch, but would operate at reasonable rates a switch if constructed.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, after a careful investigation, decided that it would not be willing to construct a switch.

#### MITCHELLVILLE.

We applied to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to build a switch to the Industrial School for Girls at Mitchellville. The company replied that the switch would cost about \$3,000.00 and that it would not care to build the switch for the amount of business which would result. The number of carloads of coal and other freight, exclusive of building material, received at the institution during A. D. 1900, was fifty-nine.

#### MT. PLEASANT.

The number of carloads of freight received by the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant for the year ending December 1, 1900, was 483. We applied to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to ascertain the terms on which it would build a switch to the institution. In reply it stated that a switch would cost about \$17,000.00; that the expense of construction and maintenance should be borne by the state, and that the company should receive a regular charge of \$2.00 per loaded car for switching each loaded car and nothing for empties. The company further stated that it could not at present undertake the construction of a switch.

#### VINTON.

The College for the Blind at Vinton receives each year about seventy-five cars of freight in carload lots. Application was made to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway company to construct a switch to the institution. In reply the company stated that for the amount of switching which would be done if a switch were constructed, a charge of \$4.50 per car would have to be made. As about all the freight received in carload lots is coal, the hauling of which costs twenty cents per ton, it does not appear that the construction of the switch would result at this time in any substantial benefit to the state.

Our experience suggests the importance of arranging for insti-



tution switches where needed when the institutions are located; for example, in March, 1894, the Illinois Central Railroad company offered, in case the Hospital for the Insane, which was then about to be established, should be located where it now is at Cherokee, to build a switch to the building site and to maintain and operate it for a uniform switching charge of \$4.00 per car. It is probable that offer contemplated the building of the switch in time to handle all material, machinery, and other supplies required in the construction of the hospital buildings, but the offer was not accepted. As heretofore stated, if the switch were to be built now a charge of \$11.50 would be made for switching each car.

The importance of having switches to our larger institutions, especially to the hospitals at Cherokee, Independence, and Mt. Pleasant, the Soldiers' Home, and the Industrial School at Eldora, has induced us to gather and submit the foregoing facts for the information of the governor and the General Assembly. It may be that careful surveys and estimates would show that the desired switches can be constructed and maintained for less than the estimates given us indicate, and that it would be good policy to authorize such surveys and estimates, and the construction of the switches, in case it should appear for the interest of the state to do so.



## CHAPTER VI.

## INSURANCE.

The losses by fires and storms of property of the various institutions of the state have been large during recent years, and to aid in determining what should be the policy of the state respecting insurance we have collected information in regard to values of state property and losses so far as they can be ascertained and present this information in the table attached to this chapter. We do not present the table as entirely satisfactory but as embodying the most complete and accurate information we have been able to gather; it is at best only approximately correct. It shows that the value of the institutional property of the state subject to injury by fire is now \$7,634,262.12, and subject to injury by tornado \$6,696,418.90. But this estimate includes the cell houses of the penitentiaries, the wards of the main building of the Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda, the main building and buildings for laundry, boilers, engines and other machinery of the Hospital for the Insane at Cherokee, and the hospital of the Institution for Feeble Minded Children at Glenwood, all of which are of fire proof construction and and not likely to be much injured by fire. Those structures have an aggregate value of about \$1,650,000.00, which, deducted from the value of the property heretofore given as subject to loss by fire, leaves \$5,984,262.12 as the value of the property which should be insured if the policy of insuring be adopted.

The loss to the state by fire since the first building of the penitentiary at Fort Madison was occupied in the year 1841, has been \$622,261.43, and the loss by wind and hail has been \$38,099.94. The value of property subject to such losses is largely increased from year to year, but the information at our command does not enable us to state what per cent of the value of such property has been destroyed in different years since A. D. 1840. We know that the losses were exceptionally large during the last decade represented in the table. Within that decade appropriations for property, subject to such losses, including buildings made fire

proof, aggregating about \$2,500,000.00, have been used by various state institutions, and it is probable that the average value of the property by the state institutions subject to loss by fire was about \$4,500,000.00. The losses by fire during that time were \$463,355.00, and by tornado \$3,083.74. According to the best information obtainable the fire rate for the insurance of such property is about one per cent. per annum, twice that rate for three years, and three times that rate for five years. Had all the combustible property of the different institutions been kept fully insured during the period designated at the fire rate specified for three year terms, the cost to the state would have been \$300,000.00 or \$163,355.00 less than the amount of the fire losses sustained and would have benefitted the state in that sum. But more than 74 per cent. of the fire losses of the state since the year 1840 occurred during the last decade. It seems probable that the average value of the institutional property of the state during the last sixty years was \$2,000,000.00. During much of that time the rates were higher than they are now, but insurance on \$2,000,000.00 at current rates for three year terms during the period of sixty years would have amounted to \$800,000.00, or \$177,738.57 more than the aggregate of the fire losses during that time. Hence it appears, notwithstanding the exceptional losses of the last decade, that the best policy for the state heretofore has been not to carry fire insurance. The cost of tornado insurance at the lowest rates is about one-half of one per cent. for three years, and at that rate the cost of insuring the state property subject to tornado loss would have greatly exceeded the losses by tornadoes which the state has sustained.

Our conclusion from the facts submitted is that the policy of the state should be not to carry either fire or tornado insurance, unless in exceptional cases. But we believe it should be the policy of the state to make fire proof the important buildings which it erects hereafter, in which human beings are to be cared for, or in which valuable personal property is to be collected. To do so would involve considerable additional expense, but would be profitable in a long term of years in reducing the danger from fire, in affording greater security for human life and valuable property, and in avoiding the hardships which frequently follow the loss of property not readily replaced, in demand for constant use.

It is proper to state in this connection that we have adopted the policy of having insurance carried by each state institution

# PROPERTY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS AND LOSSES BY FIRES AND STORMS TO JULY 1, 1901.

## CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

LOCATION.	Buildings first occupied.	LOSS BY FIRE.			LOSS BY TORNADO.			SUBJECT TO LOSS.			
		Date of Loss.	Description of property.	Amount of loss.	Date of loss.	Description of property.	Amount of loss.	By fire.		By tornado.	
								Buildings.	Personal.	Buildings.	Personal.
Anamosa	1873	1896	Old building, three-fourths total.	\$ 17,000.00			None	\$ 480,525.65	\$ 1,880.00	\$ 240,262.83	\$ 1,880.00
Cherokee				None			None	800,000.00		800,000.00	
Clarinda	1888	No date given	Damage to coal shed prior to Superintendent Witte's appointment.	25.00	1900	Corncrib		30.00		848,000.00	95,000.00
Council Bluffs	1870	February, 1877	East wing and part of main building	66,000.00	August, 1877	Roof and brick work	2,000.00	300,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	12,500.00
		August, 1892	Laundry and ironing room	15,000.00	June, 1894	Roof, west wing	200.00				
		January, 1901	Supervisor's room	150.00							
Davenport	1864	November, 1887	Main building	35,000.00			None	133,200.00	34,934.14	133,200.00	20,960.48
		July, 1880	Dining room and bakery	2,000.00							
Eldora	1868	April, 1889	Kitchen damaged	550.00	April, 1879	Porches on cottage No. 1	200.00	165,569.43	33,460.44	165,569.43	33,460.44
		March, 1901	Sewing room damaged	225.00	September, 1882	Wing of main building unroofed	2,500.00				
			Nine other small fires at various dates—estimated damage	250.00							
Fort Madison	1841	1853	Work shops	3,000.00							
		1819	Work shops	10,000.00							
		1868	Hospital, kitchen, chapel, dining room	6,000.00							
		1870	Work shops	3,000.00							
Glenwood	1876	January, 1887	Barn and hay	800.00	June, 1890	Laundry—Building and machinery	4,969.00	323,149.00	65,000.00	323,149.00	85,883.26
		December, 1890	Farm boys' cottage	235.00							
		December, 1892	Farmers' cottage	1,600.00							
		April, 1899	Two stories of hospital building	6,000.00							
		August, 1896	Main building	125,000.00							
Independence	1873	June, 1897	Store room	No value given.	June, 1882	Damage to main building	17,347.20	900,000.00	100,000.00	500,000.00	50,000.00
Knoxville	1891			None			None	35,000.00		35,000.00	
Marshalltown	1887			None			None	223,200.00	25,300.00	223,200.00	25,300.00
Mitchellville	1880			None			None	98,736.80	10,757.56	98,736.80	10,757.56
Mt. Pleasant	1861	April, 1876	Center building, work shop and engine room	32,046.43				800,000.00	90,000.00	800,000.00	90,000.00
		1896	Clothes room	5.00							
		1892	Dry closet	25.00							
Vinton	1862	February, 1900	Industrial building	16,000.00							
Total				\$ 339,911.43			\$ 32,246.20	\$ 5,397,370.88	\$ 566,332.14	\$ 4,532,118.06	\$ 485,741.74

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Agricultural College, Ames.	1868	December, 1895	Engine room of college creamery	\$ 350.00	April, 1882	Roofs, north and south hall	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 460,975.00	\$ 199,584.10	\$ 460,975.00	\$ 236,584.10
State University, Iowa City.	1858	Dec. 8, 1900	Parts of main building	100,000.00							
		1897	Library building and books	95,000.00	May, 1894	Main building damaged	2,853.74	575,000.00	205,000.00	546,000.00	205,000.00
Normal School, Cedar Falls.	1868	March, 1901	Medical building and south hall	87,000.00							
Total				None		Tornado damaged property; no date nor amount of loss given		180,000.00	50,000.00	180,000.00	50,000.00
Total for all institut'ns				\$ 282,350.00			\$ 5,853.74	\$ 1,215,975.00	\$ 454,584.10	\$ 1,180,975.00	\$ 481,584.10
				\$ 622,261.43			\$ 38,099.94	\$ 6,613,345.88	\$ 1,020,916.24	\$ 5,719,093.06	\$ 677,325.84



under our control against loss or damage except by fire, caused by the explosion, collapse or rupture of any or all of its steam boilers. The rate paid for that insurance is one per cent. for a term of three years, and the state obtains in addition to indemnity for losses insured against inspection of each boiler covered by the insurance made two or more times each year by experts of the insurance company. We consider the inspections thus made and the information given by the inspectors worth as much as the insurance costs.



## CHAPTER VII.

### PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, AND FIRE ESCAPES.

Fire is at all times a great menace to public property, even more so than to private, for the reason that there is less individual interest and little risk of personal loss, in the destruction of the property of the state.

The population also, of a number of the state institutions, being either criminal, feeble-minded, or insane it is necessary that every possible precaution should be taken to prevent fires, and when unfortunately one does occur the means for combatting it should be readily accessible, and of the most efficient character.

Not only is this necessary as a means of protection for the property of the state, but also for the preservation of human life and this is especially true when it is considered that the great majority of the inmates of the state institutions are infirm, feeble or helpless, and in case of a serious fire, the loss of human life might be appalling.

While the institutions under the control of this board have been peculiarly fortunate so far in escaping any serious loss on account of fire, still we may not always be as fortunate, and neither care or expense should be spared in well directed efforts as a means of prevention.

While water is recognized as the main agent for extinguishing fires, unfortunately the supply of this article at nearly all our state institutions is somewhat limited, evidently little heed having been given to the water supply when the locations for these buildings were chosen. At institutions where water is not purchased from cities adjoining, the supply is usually secured from deep wells, a number of these approximating 2,000 feet in depth. Of necessity, the raising of water from wells of this depth, cannot be forced beyond a certain limit, and as it requires continuous pumping to supply the daily needs, in case of fire the limited supply would soon be exhausted. Cisterns have been constructed as far as the means at our command would allow, and these are kept filled with water that can be used in case of an emergency,

but the storage capacity at all of the institutions is entirely too small, and provision should be made for the construction of additional cisterns to insure an ample supply of water, in case of accident to the pumping machinery, or for use in case of fire.

More deep wells are also necessary and no institution should be required to depend on a single well for its supply of water for breakages are always liable to happen, and in raising water from great depths, there are many difficulties encountered in making repairs to the pumping machinery.

During the biennial period a number of deep well pumps have been installed, new cisterns have been constructed, and a number repaired. Water mains have been laid, and fire hydrants placed at convenient locations, every possible precaution having been taken to provide the means to successfully combat a fire should the emergency arise.

A large quantity of fire hose has also been purchased, also hook and ladder trucks of the latest and most approved design, hose carts, and hand fire extinguishers as far as it has been possible with the means at our command.

The organization of fire companies at a number of the institutions under our control has been continued, and the service greatly improved during the biennial period, regular drill practice being required, and a quarterly report made to the board, of the condition of the fire equipment.

Four fire escapes have been erected at the Mount Pleasant State Hospital, and employes and patients have practiced in their use, until it is confidently believed that in case of fire the adjoining wards could be emptied of patients and attendants in a very brief space of time. In the erection of fire escapes at the Industrial School at Eldora some difficulty has been experienced in regard to their construction, providing as they should, for the ready egress of the inmates in case of fire, and at the same time not capable of being used, as a means of escape, by those who might desire to sever their connection with the institution.

At the semi-annual visits to the several institutions under our control we have carefully examined the conditions as to fire protection, and fire escapes, and made such suggestions and recommendations to the proper officers as we deemed necessary to secure the the safety of the wards of the state, and protection of the property.

Having taken every precaution in our power to prevent fires in our state institutions, and to successfully combat them should

the emergency arise, we earnestly recommend that ample provision be made by the General Assembly for an abundant supply of water at all our institutions, and the purchase of such equipment as may be necessary for its use, in case of an emergency.

As a still further precaution, we would recommend that all buildings in future erected by the state for the use of its wards should be made fire proof to the end that if fires should occur, they could be arrested in their incipency, and no human life imperiled, or loss of property sustained.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

In its first biennial report this Board discussed the relative merits of state and county care of the insane and expressed the opinion that it was desirable that all insane persons committed to public institutions would be best cared for by the state. We do not deem it advisable to repeat what was there said in regard to the two systems. The placing of all county and private institutions under state supervision has made it possible to remedy many of the evils to which we referred. Several of those institutions are well conducted and give excellent care to their inmates, some of whom are doing as well as they would in state hospitals. But it is not possible for such institutions to furnish their inmates with all the advantages and care which are obtainable in state hospitals, and it is difficult to so classify the inmates as to keep in the county and private institutions only those who would do as well there as in the state hospitals. Moreover the expense of giving to the insane in county institutions substantially as good care as the state provides is as great as it is to maintain them in the state hospitals. In view of these facts we are of the opinion that it is not advisable for any county to attempt to provide for the care of a small number of insane, and that counties which are now doing so would do well to transfer their wards to the care of the state as soon as they can be received.

The number of insane in our state hospitals on the thirtieth day of June, A. D., 1899, was 2,797, and in county and private institutions it was 1,375. The number in our state hospitals on the thirtieth day of June, A. D., 1901, was 3,010, and in our county and private institutions it was 1,404. The increase during the period in all of the institutions was 242. Some of the insane in private institutions have legal settlements in other states, but many patients are sent from this state to private institutions outside of the state, and it is probable that the increase shown in our tables is substantially the same as the increase in the number of insane who are residents of this state. The increase in the state

hospitals during the biennial period was 213, and the number of patients transferred from the hospitals to county institutions exceeded by seventeen the number transferred from the latter to the former. If that rate of increase be continued, additional hospital accommodations equal to those now furnished by the largest of our state hospitals will have to be supplied every ten years. The capacity of the hospitals at Cherokee, Clarinda and Mt. Pleasant can be largely increased at comparatively small cost by means of cottages similar to those in use at the hospital at Independence.



## CHAPTER IX.

## THE INSANE IN COUNTY AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Chapter 144 of the acts of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly placed under the supervision of this Board all county and private institutions in which were kept insane persons, and required that each institution be inspected twice annually. It also authorized the Board to make rules and regulations for the care and treatment of the insane, and vested in it other powers which need not be enumerated here.

The first inspections of the institutions were made in the last half of the year 1900 by members of this Board, and inspections as required by the act have been made during the current year by a member of the Board and by competent and disinterested persons appointed by us for that purpose. With one exception, the persons so appointed were superintendents and assistant physicians of the State Hospital for the Insane.

The first inspections were made by us personally that we might have direct knowledge of each institution placed within our jurisdiction, and thus be enabled to know its condition, to judge of the merits of the reports of subsequent inspections, and to understand the importance of recommendations which should be made. Physicians of the state hospitals were appointed inspectors in order that they might become familiar with the condition and management of the institutions inspected, and for the reason that the institutions might have the benefit of their knowledge of and experiences in the treatment of the insane. The expenses of the inspections made in A. D. 1900, and the first half of the current year, including \$48.00 for blanks, amounted to \$608.66. The small cost of the inspections was due to the fact that but one inspector received the compensation of \$5.00 per day, which the law authorizes. All other inspectors were receiving salaries paid by the state and were not therefore allowed the statutory per diem. But the duties of this Board require so much time for other purposes that it will not be practicable for its members to make many inspections, and the duties of the hospital

physicians are such that it will not be advisable to take much of their time in the future for inspection purposes. Therefore, it is probable that most inspections to be made hereafter will be by agents appointed by us, at the compensation provided by law, and appropriations for that purpose should be continued.

The number of county institutions in which insane persons were kept, inspected in the year 1900, was fifty-two, and the number of private institutions inspected during the same time was four. Nearly all of these county institutions, and all of the private ones, were again inspected during the first half of the year 1901. The insane of several counties were transferred to state hospitals after the first and before the second inspections were made. We have found it difficult to determine accurately all of the counties which are keeping insane persons in local institutions. This difficulty is caused in part by inaccurate reports made to us by a few county officials, and in part by the fact that persons supposed to be insane are sometimes received in county institutions, not as insane, but as poor people, without any examination as to their sanity. The first reports received indicated that not more than fifty-three counties were keeping insane persons in county institutions, but reports made since the 30th day of last June show that in twelve additional counties persons who have never been adjudged to be insane by commissioners of insanity, or other competent authority, are regarded and held as insane by the stewards of the poor farms. It is probable, notwithstanding these reports, that many, if not all of the persons so held, are not insane, but idiots, within the meaning of section 2298 of the Code, and not under our jurisdiction. However, we have directed the inspecting officers to examine all such persons with the purpose of having those who are really insane adjudged to be so and treated accordingly.

According to the most reliable information we have been able to obtain the number of insane persons kept in county institutions on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, was 514 males and 477 females; on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1900, it was 514 males and 465 females; and on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1901, it was 513 males and 458 females. It also appears that the number of insane persons kept in private institutions on the thirtieth day of June, A. D., 1899, was 170 males and 214 females; on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1900, it was 167 males and 248 females; and on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1901, it was 172 males and 261 females. It is thus shown that the total number of insane

persons kept in the county and private institutions was 1,375 on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1899, 1,393 on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1900, and 1,404 on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1901. Hence it appears that there was a net increase of the insane population of the institutions specified, during the biennial period, of twenty-nine, there having been a decrease of twenty in county and an increase of forty-nine in private institutions.

During the biennial period ending June 30, A. D., 1901, there were transferred from county and private institutions to state hospitals eighty-one patients and from state hospitals to county and private institutions 100 patients. The transfers made for the last year of the period, by virtue of Chapter 144 of the Acts of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, were from county and private institutions to state hospitals fifty-seven patients, and from state hospitals to county and private institutions seventy-two patients.

In November, A. D., 1900, acting under Section 5 of the Act mentioned, we adopted rules and regulations in regard to the care of the insane in county and private institutions. The rules took effect to some extent on the fifteenth day of the month with provisions for further time in certain cases in which to comply with them, but they were to be in full force on the first day of February, A. D., 1901.

Most of the institutions affected by these rules have complied substantially with their requirements. The buildings in some of the counties were of such a character that suitable provision could not be made for the insane, and in some counties in which but few were kept the cost of giving them the care required by the rules made it inadvisable to keep them longer. The insane of six counties of these classes have been transferred to state hospitals, and when the Cherokee hospital is opened and additional room thus provided, transfers from other counties in which provision for the care of the insane is inadequate should be made.

The operation of the law requiring supervision of county and private institutions in which insane persons are kept has been most salutary. It is true that before it was enacted the insane in many counties were furnished with kind and skilful attendants, good food and sufficient clothing, and were given all the care which could have been reasonably demanded in their behalf. But in several county institutions the insane were treated with

less consideration and care than the careful farmer gives to his live stock. Troublesome inmates were locked up and treated as criminals; the food furnished was frequently insufficient in variety, badly prepared and poorly served; wearing apparel and bed clothes were of poor quality, neglected and filthy; and little or no attention was paid to the cleanliness and personal habits of the inmates; in some institutions they were seldom if ever bathed; in some so many as six or more inmates were bathed in the same water; in many cases the room in which inmates were kept and appurtenances were indescribably filthy, the walls and ceilings were broken, and vermin were to be found in furniture, beds, floors, walls and ceilings wherever lodgment could be made. In one case a young man was given charge of six insane women, and other cases were found where men had unobstructed access to the rooms of female inmates.

The bad conditions which prevailed at some of the institutions were not due in most cases to intentional wrongdoing, but to the policy which prevails in some counties of awarding contracts for keeping the poor and insane to the lowest bidder, or to persons on account of their ability to manage the general business of poor farms without regard to their qualifications for taking care of the insane. In some counties humane and competent stewards are unable to give proper accommodations and care to the insane intrusted to them because of insufficient buildings and lack of supplies and help. We have found as a rule that the officials in charge of insane persons are anxious to know and to practice the best methods of caring for their wards, and are quick to adopt improved methods when known.

The general result of the inspection of county and private institutions, made as required by law and by the rules and regulations adopted by us, and of their enforcement, has been to close the institutions which were not taking reasonably good care of the insane, and to greatly improve the management and condition of others. Much remains to be done, however, to make the care of the insane in some of the institutions what it should be. In our opinion it is not wise for any county to attempt to care for a small number of insane persons. To give the insane the care they should have would in most cases be more expensive than to maintain them in a state hospital; yet, according to our latest reports, each of thirty-one counties is caring for insane people fewer in numbers than twelve. In nearly all of those counties the insane are kept with and treated the same as are the



poor, although the law contemplates that they shall have different treatment and be kept separate. Tables showing the movement of population to and from the various institutions referred to will be found elsewhere in this report. It will be seen that in a few particulars the tables do not agree with corresponding tables in our first report; for example, the tables in this report show that there were 991 insane in the county institutions in this state on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, while table XLIV of our first report shows that on the next day there were 659 insane in poor houses and 621 in county asylums, or a total of 1,280. The table referred to was prepared from the best information we were then able to obtain from county officials and stewards of poor farms, and the tables contained in this report were compiled chiefly from official reports made by inspecting officers. Those officers found it difficult to ascertain with accuracy the number of insane in many of the counties at different times, for the reason that records showing the number had been kept imperfectly or not at all, and in numerous cases no distinction was made between idiots and insane persons. It is believed that the reports of our inspectors are most nearly correct, and that the discrepancy of 289 between the two reports is chiefly, if not wholly, due to the including by county officials of the idiots and feeble-minded with the insane. Strenuous efforts are being made to have the records of county institutions kept with greater fullness and accuracy, and to obtain only reliable reports.



## CHAPTER X.

### RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

The condition of a human being bereft of reason is pitiable. Such an affliction may come suddenly, or, as is often the case, may be manifested in various ways, and the progress of the disease may be so insidious in its earliest stages as not to impress friends and relatives with the real nature of the malady. Come as it may, it is of the utmost importance that those who may be in a position to control the care of the one thus affected should act promptly. It seems almost impossible to impress the friends of one thus afflicted with the supreme necessity of affording him immediate means for proper hospital treatment. Friends who thus delay sending an insane person to the hospital, and attempt to care for him at home, are only doing the patient an injury, and possibly foreclosing, by such action, all hope of recovery. Such an one needs early the care, attention and treatment which skilled physicians and trained nurses in a well conducted hospital can give. As a rule, the longer the disease runs without proper care and treatment, the more fixed its character and the greater the liability of its becoming a permanent condition.

Kind friends are often deterred from promptly sending insane people to the hospital because they have been led to believe that such institutions are prisons in every respect except in name. They imagine that here the patient will be incarcerated behind iron bars, that he will never be permitted to see the daylight, or enjoy the sunshine and flowers. If these people could or would visit our hospitals they would see the situation as it really is. Here the state has provided everything which modern medical skill and science has suggested as proper to promote recovery. Every patient who is physically able is taken out of doors from two to three times a day, when the weather permits, for exercise and recreation. They walk and sit under the trees, and read or sew; they swing, they have their picnics, their trips to the woods and streams, the same as sane people do. If they like to work they do so in the garden, on the lawn or farm, in the shops,

kitchens, dining rooms, sewing rooms, tailor shops, shoe shops, etc. If they are in the wards they have billiard tables, pianos, all kinds of games, newspapers, magazines and books. Pictures adorn the walls; easy chairs and lounges are provided; and flowers are there for them to look upon. Among the amusements provided are theatricals, sociables, dances, band and orchestra concerts. An abundance of good, wholesome food is furnished, and dainties for the sick.

Added to all this, provision is made for the best of care by kind and skilled physicians, nurses and attendants. The purpose of modern hospital treatment is to divert the mind of the patient from himself and his condition, and direct it into natural and normal channels, by making his hospital life as near like the life of an ideal home as is possible under the circumstances. The largest liberty possible is allowed patients, and, strange as it may seem, they do not often abuse the confidence placed in them.

If one will study with care the statistics furnished in the published hospital reports of any state, as to the percentage of recoveries in cases where patients are promptly sent to the hospitals when the disease first manifests itself, and if he will then compare them with the percentage of recoveries in cases of patients where a long time intervenes between the first indications of the disease and the time treatment in a hospital begins, he will be profoundly impressed with the conviction that every interest demands that hospital treatment shall follow as speedily as possible the first indications of mental disorder.

The results of treatment of patients in our hospitals during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, furnish a convincing argument in support of what has been said about the importance of placing the insane person under hospital treatment just as soon as possible after he is first attacked.

The lesson to be learned is obvious. In cases of insanity do not delay but place the patient promptly in the hospital where he may have the benefit of everything that human skill and care can do, and at a time when there is hope for the best results.

The standard of care in the hospitals of this state is constantly being elevated. The results justify all the state is doing for these unfortunates. The duty of the state to afford them a high degree of care and the best medical attention, is being fully discharged. It is the aim of the Board to do everything reasonably possible to promote the recovery of the insane committed to the hospitals.

The statistics show also that in addition to the hundreds of patients cured during the period, hundreds more have been so much improved as to live with their friends in a reasonable degree of comfort and usefulness, while a large number are constantly out on parole, the majority of whom are after a time fully discharged. Of that other class whose cases seem to be hopeless, they are provided with pleasant surroundings, and in their declining years are rendered as comfortable as possible.

We said in our first report that "no further reduction in the cost of support need be expected and, indeed, if prices continue, to advance, the actual cost may increase." It appears that the cost of support in the several hospitals, while materially less per capita during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, than during the biennial period ending June 30, 1899, still it has been more than the cost during the year ending June 30, 1899, the part of said biennial period when the institutions were under the control of this Board. At the hospital at Mt. Pleasant it cost \$144.72 per capita per year during the period covered by this report; at Independence, \$156.84, and at Clarinda, \$148.53. It will be observed that the per capita cost was in excess of the per capita allowance at the hospitals at Mt. Pleasant and Independence, but this increased cost was met from the surplus which existed in the support funds of these institutions at the beginning of the biennial period on July 1, 1899, as well as from the proceeds of shops, farms and gardens. The constant upward tendency in prices compelled us to expend some of this surplus to maintain the standard of care demanded at these institutions. It is apparent that, in view of market conditions, it will, during the period upon which we have now entered, require the exercise of economy to keep within the funds available. We think, however, that there must, ere long, be a decline in the prices of many articles, and that we can go through the new biennial period, in view of the surplus on hand, without in any respect lowering the standard of care.

## CHAPTER XI.

## LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED—THE INSANE.

The three state hospitals contained, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1901, 378 insane persons who were state patients, that is, patients whose legal place of residence is unknown, and who are kept at the expense of the state. Section 2283 of the Code authorizes county officials to remove non-residents of the state found to be insane to the place of their legal settlement, and authority is also given, if such persons are in the state hospital, to remove them to such place. Section twenty-eight of Chapter 118, of the acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, provides that no patient shall be received in the state hospital to be maintained at state expense without the formal order of this Board. The policy of the law as expressed in these provisions is not to receive into a state hospital any non-resident insane person if the place of his legal settlement be known, and he can be removed to it, and that such a person should not be kept in a State Hospital after the place of his legal settlement is ascertained.

In practice these provisions, so far as they apply to non-resident insane who have not been received into any state hospital, often work an injustice to counties in which such persons are found. There is reason to believe that many insane persons who did not have a legal settlement in this state have been supplied with transportation and sent into it, or have been brought into it and then abandoned, to be discovered and cared for by the local authorities, and that this has been done by officials or other persons, for the purpose of relieving themselves and their communities of the care of the persons so sent into the state or abandoned. Some of the counties of the state, particularly those border counties which contain railway centers, have been put to much trouble and expense to care for non-resident insane found within their limits. We submit that it is unjust to impose upon any county the expense of removing an insane non-resident to the place of his legal settlement, and it would be a serious drain

upon the funds of our state hospitals needed for other purposes, first, to receive such persons and then to remove them to their respective states, and pay the cost of so doing out of the hospital funds. Whether the cost of the removals ordered by this Board can be paid under the authority given by Section four, of Chapter 118, already cited, has not been determined, and may be questioned.

Our knowledge of causes which frequently operate to send non-resident insane persons into this state, and of the practical working of existing statutes when such persons are found here, leads us to recommend the following legislation :

*First*—That it be made a penal offense to bring into this state and there abandon any insane person who is not a resident of this state.

*Second*—That all proper expenses of keeping non-residents and others whose residence cannot be ascertained, who are found by commissioners of insanity to be insane, from the time they are so found, and of transferring them to state hospitals or to the states of their legal residence, be audited and paid from the state treasury.

We renew our recommendation that the hospitals for the insane be hereafter designated as state hospitals.

#### EPILEPTIC COLONY.

In our last biennial report we urged the establishment of an epileptic colony, and gave reasons in support of the plan. Our opinion as to the importance of such an institution has been confirmed by further investigation. Among the inmates of the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Glenwood are about 225 epileptics. If they are to be retained in that institution, then additional and special provision should be made for them at once, as the capacity of the institution is already overtaxed, and they should be segregated, and treated as a separate class.

Reports show that there were on the thirtieth day of last June, eighty-five epileptics in county institutions, and Superintendent Powell, after a careful investigation, estimates the total number of epileptics in the state at from 3,300 to 4,000. We do not know that this estimate is correct, but the number of that unfortunate class in the state is undoubtedly large.

The difficulties to be overcome in order to give the epileptics in the institution at Glenwood proper care, and the special treatment which they need, and at the same time to protect other



inmates from all possible harm which may result from direct contact with the epileptics, are very great, and in some respects cannot be surmounted. In view of these facts, and the great need of many epileptics throughout the state for skilled care and treatment, we most earnestly recommend that provision be made for all of this unfortunate class who need the help of the state, in a separate institution, which shall be exclusively devoted to their welfare and to the study of the various forms of their disease.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Section 2711 of the code, as amended, provides that "No one shall be committed to the industrial school for a longer term than until he or she attains the age of eighteen, if a girl, and twenty-one, if a boy," and that this Board "may at any time after one year's service order the discharge or parole of any inmate as a reward for good conduct." No other authority is given us to parole or discharge inmates of the schools, unless they prove to be unruly or incorrigible or their presence shall be dangerous or detrimental to the school. Yet, it has happened frequently that it would have been to the advantage of inmates who were not unruly or incorrigible and whose presence was not dangerous or detrimental, to their parents and the state to have released them before the end of the first year's service or after that time but before they had become entitled to release as a reward for good conduct. In some of these cases the inmates could have been sent to new and excellent homes free from the evils of their former environments; in others the parents were about to remove permanently from the state and desired to take their children with them; and in others the parents and the children were non-residents of this state. In some cases also it has been desirable to discharge inmates who had become affected by a fatal malady, not necessarily dangerous to others.

For these and other reasons, we recommend that legislation with proper safeguards be enacted giving authority to grant paroles and discharges in all cases where the welfare of the inmates and all parties in interest seem to demand them.

#### INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

Chapter 102 of the Acts of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly established at Anamosa an industrial reformatory for females and authorized this Board to open it.

The females who can be received under the statute are girls under sixteen and not under nine years of age, who might be

committed to the Industrial School for Girls at Mitchellville, and inmates of that school over the age of fourteen years who are unruly and incorrigible and whose presence is dangerous and detrimental to the welfare of the school.

This Board is to determine what officers in addition to the superintendent are necessary for the reformatory and fix their salaries. We assume that the salaries of officers are to be paid from the fund to be made up from the monthly allowance of \$15.00 for each inmate, although there is some obscurity in the statute on that point. An estimate for all supplies for the operation of the reformatory for one month, on the basis of fifty inmates, is authorized to be made one month in advance of the opening.

Reports from the judges of the police and district courts of the state, made at our request, indicate that had the reformatory been in operation during the year ending August 31, 1900, not more than thirty females would have been committed to it during the entire year. Superintendent Fitzgerald, of the Industrial School at Mitchellville, reported that none of the inmates of that school were of a character to be transferred to the proposed reformatory. It thus appeared that it was uncertain whether there would be any inmates of the reformatory during the first month it should be opened and that it was probable there would be not more than thirty inmates at the end of the first year, and an average of not more than fifteen during the year. Hence the monthly per capita allowance would average but \$225 or a sum wholly insufficient to pay the salaries of the necessary officers and the expense of supporting the inmates.

In view of the reasonable certainty that the reformatory could not be operated during the first year of its existence on the funds available, we decided not to attempt to open it until further action should be taken by the general assembly.

It is proper for us to say in this connection that in our opinion the law should permit the sending to the reformatory by the proper authority of girls and women over the age of fifteen years. Cases are numerous of women over that age whose conduct is so vile that they should not be permitted to be at large, but who are not so hardened as to require that they be punished by imprisonment in jails or penitentiaries. We are also of the opinion that girls under the age of twelve years should not be sent to the reformatory, whatever their offense may be.

Under existing statutes, girls who shall be transferred to the

reformatory from the Industrial School at Mitchellville are to be discharged when they reach the age of eighteen years, but there is no fixed time for the discharge of females who are committed directly to the reformatory. Their term of confinement and service is to be fixed by this Board, and they are to be paroled or discharged as a reward for good conduct, proficiency in studies and excellent work in the industrial department.

We believe the establishment of the reformatory to be a step in the right direction but are of the opinion that further legislation is necessary to make it thoroughly efficient. We therefore recommend the following:

*First.*—That the law be so changed as to permit the commitment to the reformatory of girls and women who are not less than twelve nor more than twenty-two years of age.

*Second.*—That provision be made for paying the necessary expenses of the reformatory until the per capita allowance shall be sufficient for that purpose.

*Third.*—That the fund from which the officers and employes of the reformatory are to be paid be made clear.

#### REFORMATORY FOR MEN.

We repeat our recommendation of two years ago that a reformatory for males convicted of felonies who are not less than sixteen nor more than thirty years of age be established, and that a law providing for indeterminate sentences with proper limitations and safeguards, and for paroles be enacted. The experience of states which have tried that system is ample warrant for this recommendation.

What is known as the Elmira plan was inaugurated at Elmira in the state of New York in the year 1876, and has proven to be a success. It may be briefly stated as follows:

Male persons between sixteen and thirty years of age, who are convicted of crime for the first time, are sent to the reformatory. The term of imprisonment is not fixed by the judgment of the court but no person can be kept after the expiration of the longest term provided by law for the offense of which he was convicted. Subject to that limitation which is disapproved by some penologists, the sentence is indeterminate and the time of discharge of a prisoner is fixed by the managers of the reformatory. When a prisoner is received, he is placed in the lower first (or intermediate) grade. If his conduct is bad, he is reduced

to the second grade, but if it is good he is promoted to the upper first grade.

The conditions of his release are: (1) That he earn twelve months of sustained good record and have a balance of money to his credit sufficient to pay his way to employment provided for him and to meet his necessary expenses until he can draw his first wages. (2) That he gain the confidence of the head of the reformatory and of the managers. (3) That some suitable, definite and permanent employment be arranged for by the managers of the reformatory or by friends of the prisoner.

While out on parole, he remains in the legal custody of the reformatory until the end of the longest term of imprisonment authorized for his offense, and may be retaken if he violate the conditions of his parole.

When a prisoner by his conduct satisfies the managers that there is good reason to believe he is reformed and that if released he will not return to a criminal life but will be likely to obey the law and earn a living by honest means, he is released on parole, on condition that he conduct himself properly.

If, while on parole, the probability of his complete reformation is great, he is fully discharged.

If a prisoner proves to be incorrigible, he may be transferred to a state penitentiary.

The great purpose of the reformatory is the complete reformation of its inmates. To that end they are given instruction in school when that is desirable, are subjected to military drill and strict discipline, are given instruction in trades of which twenty-six have been taught in the reformatory at Elmira, and so far as the officials of the reformatory are able to do so, are made industrious, self-supporting, independent, self-respecting and law abiding members of society.

The managers of the Elmira reformatory estimated in the year 1898 that of the thousands of prisoners who had been committed to that institution and paroled during the first twenty years of its existence, not less than eighty per cent had been reformed and thus rescued from criminal lives.

It would be entirely feasible to convert the penitentiary at Anamosa into a reformatory similar to that at Elmira, and we recommend that it be done.

#### THE PENITENTIARIES.

*Guards*—The statute provides that each of the guards at the



penitentiaries shall be paid \$50 monthly for his services. No distinction on account of age, length of service, efficiency or other consideration is permitted. This we think operates unjustly, and we recommend that the law be so changed as to authorize the classification of the guards according to their experience, efficiency and value to the state, and the payment of a larger compensation to guards of the first class than to others.

The law allows one guard for every eight convicts in the penitentiary at Anamosa and one for every ten in the penitentiary at Ft. Madison. But there is a limit below which the number of guards at either institution cannot be safely reduced on account of the walls and buildings to be guarded and the numerous details of prisoners who work in different localities, all of whom must be provided with a sufficient number of guards to prevent insubordination and escape.

During the last biennial period the number of prisoners at Anamosa decreased from 529 to 442 and the number at Ft. Madison from 524 to 445. Since the end of the period, the number of prisoners in each penitentiary has been still further reduced, and in September the number of guards allowed the penitentiary at Ft. Madison by the law was but forty.

Experience has shown that it is not advisable to attempt to carry on the work of the penitentiaries, whatever their prison population may be, with fewer than forty-two guards at Anamosa and forty-five at Ft. Madison. Hence we recommend that the minimum number for each institution be fixed as indicated.

*Physician*.—The statute fixes the compensation of the physician at Anamosa at \$100 per month, and the salary of the one at Ft. Madison at \$50 per month. We believe this to be an unjust discrimination, as the duties of the physician at Ft. Madison are as arduous and require as much time and skill as do those of the physician at Anamosa. Hence we recommend that the compensation for the two physicians be made the same.

#### ESCAPE OF PRISONERS,

The Supreme Court of this State in an opinion in the case of State vs. King, filed at the October term, A. D., 1901, held in substance that a prisoner taken from the state penitentiary at Anamosa to the state quarry to work therein, who concealed himself in or near the quarry and thereafter escaped, was not guilty of the offense of breaking and escaping from the penitentiary within the meaning of Section 4897 of the Code. Section 5707 of the Code



authorizes the working of convicts in the state stone quarries at Anamosa. The State not only owns stone quarries outside the prison walls of Anamosa, but also land which is used for gardening, farming and stock raising purposes, and for a prison cemetery. The State owns but a small tract of land at Ft. Madison, but leases other land and has buildings of various kinds outside the prison walls. It is important for the State and for the benefit of prisoners that they be given employment at times in various places owned by the State which are not within the prison enclosures.

We therefore recommend that it be made lawful to employ convicts on work for the State in places and buildings owned or leased by it outside of the penitentiary enclosures, and that it be made a criminal offense to escape from custody while so employed or while in public roads or other ways going to or returning from such places of employment.

#### TRANSFERS OF INMATES.

It has sometimes been found that an inmate of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home is feeble minded and would receive more of the training which he needs in the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children than in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and it also happens that children are sent to the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children who properly belong in a school for the deaf. To obviate the delays, trouble and expense which are involved in a formal discharge from one institution and an admission to another, we recommend that we be authorized to order transfers from one institution to another in such cases, at the expense of the state.

#### POOR HOUSES.

It has come to our knowledge through inspections authorized by Chapter 144 of the Acts of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly and in other ways that persons are sometimes confined in county poor houses who are in fact insane, but who have never been so adjudged, and who are treated not as insane but as paupers; seventy of that class were reported in county poor houses during the first half of the current year.

We have also ascertained that children are kept in county poor houses and allowed to live among the paupers with whom they are classed, eating and sleeping with them and associating with them on the most intimate terms. That such associations are apt

to be degrading and vicious is apparent to all who are familiar with the class of people who constitute a larger part of the population of the county poor houses, and it is unjust to the children as well as detrimental to the state to allow them to commence life under such unfavorable conditions. Forty six children under fifteen years of age, of whom twenty-five were under five, were reported in county poor houses last June. The reason for permitting children to remain in those institutions is probably, in most cases, that it costs less to maintain them there than in the Soldiers' Orphans' home or some other suitable place.

In view of these facts, we recommend that authority be given us to inspect the inmates of county poor houses, and to require that all persons found therein, who appear to be of unsound mind but who have not been adjudged insane, be examined by the proper commissioners of insanity and their mental condition determined. Also that we be authorized to transfer all poor children under 15 years of age kept in poor houses to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at the cost of the counties in which are their legal settlements, or to the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, to the School for the Deaf, or to the College for the Blind, as shall seem best for the children transferred, at the expense of the state; the transfers to the two institutions last named to be only for the time during which their schools are in session.

#### VETERANS AS OFFICERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Section 2604 of the Code requires that the commandant, adjutant, quartermaster and surgeon of the Soldiers' Home be persons who have served in and have been honorably discharged from the United States army or navy. We are in hearty sympathy with the spirit and purpose of that provision, and believe that it has thus far operated for the benefit of the home and its members. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore the fact that the number of persons with the statutory qualifications is diminishing rapidly, and that it might even now be difficult to find discharged soldiers or sailors, well fitted by natural endowment, training and experience to perform the arduous duties of some of the places indicated, who could be secured for them. That is especially true of the position of surgeon. Should a vacancy occur in that office, it might be impossible to find a skillful and reliable surgeon who had served in the army or navy of the

United States, in every way fitted for the place, who would consent to accept it.

To recognize deserving veterans and to give to members of the home officers whose experience especially fits them to understand and sympathize with the members is certainly most commendable, but the first consideration is the comfort, welfare and happiness of the members, and they can be best promoted by the faithful service of thoroughly competent, skillful, sympathetic and trustworthy officers. To the end that the members of the home may at all times have the best service obtainable, we recommend such changes in the law as will permit the appointment of persons to the offices named who are likely to render the best and most satisfactory service to the members of the home and the state, preference, when qualifications are equal, to be given to persons who have been honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States.

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### STATE ARCHITECT.

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Section 23 of Chapter 118 of the Acts of the Twenty-Seventh General Assembly authorizes us to employ an architect "whose duty it shall be to perform the work usually done by architects in preparing plans and specifications, and supervising the work of construction on all the buildings, betterments and improvements done at institutions under the control" of this Board, and such other labor as may be designated by us. Section 54 provides that when the State University, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts or the State Normal School shall ask appropriations for any buildings or betterments, the institution shall first have prepared by the architect, appointed by us, plans and specifications for such improvements, and estimates of their cost.

An architect has been employed by us, greatly to the advantage of the state. He has done a large amount of satisfactory work which has cost the state but a small part of what it would have cost had the prices usually charged for such services been paid. But experience has shown that one architect is unable to prepare all the plans, specifications, drawings and estimates needed for the institutions under our control, and to supervise properly the construction of improvements, without the aid of skilled office assistants. Thus far the architect has furnished, at his own expense, the stenographer and draughtsmen needed, and

has also furnished his own office. It would facilitate the work of this Board to have a room in the capitol, near the rooms devoted to our use, fitted for and occupied by the architect. In such a room his office work could be done and the plans, specifications, drawings and other property of the state appertaining to his office could be kept safely and in a systematic manner.

The provision of the law, requiring the architect to do certain work for the educational institutions, has frequently taken him from needed and pressing work for the institutions under our control, in order that he might confer with representatives of the different educational institutions in regard to proposed improvements and prepare the required plans, specifications and estimates for them. Since the middle of October, A. D., 1901, he has been asked by representatives of two of the educational institutions to furnish plans, specifications and estimates for the use of the next general assembly which would require six months of continuous labor to make. Yet he is given but three months in which to prepare them, and during the same time must supervise the completion of several buildings and plants now being constructed for institutions under our control, and do much other work for those institutions. In other words, he has been asked to do what is not within the power of any architect to accomplish. The chief use thus far made of the drawings, specifications and estimates of the architect so prepared appears to have been to procure appropriations by the general assembly, but after the appropriations have been made, plans and specifications entirely different from those prepared by the architect and submitted to the general assembly have been adopted and used. It would certainly be to the advantage of the state to relieve the architect from the duty of preparing plans and specifications which are to be used only in obtaining appropriations, not in the construction of any building or other improvement.

In view of the facts we have referred to we recommend :

*First.* That provision be made for a suitable office for the architect in the capitol conveniently located with reference to the rooms occupied by us.

*Second.* That we be authorized to employ skilled assistants for the architect, when the duties of his office shall require such help.

*Third.* That the architect be relieved of the duty of preparing plans, specifications and estimates for the educational institutions.



## CHAPTER XII.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

In our first biennial report we discussed at considerable length the existing systems of appropriations for the institutions under our care. We attempted to show that the different methods required a large number of accounts to be kept, which would be wholly unnecessary under some general system applicable to all of the institutions. Without again stating in detail the objections to, and inconsistencies of the existing system, we urge a careful reading of Chapter III of our first biennial report for a full understanding of the situation. We recommend the plans stated on page 32 of said report, and the order of desirability is as there given. If the first plan, that of making all inmates wards of the state and providing for their support, transportation, clothing and all expenses of care of every description, including cost of all out-buildings, repairs and betterments, and providing for the levy of a general tax to meet all of said expenditures, giving the Board power to apportion the same for the use of the several institutions, as in their judgment may be necessary, is not acceptable, then provide for a per capita appropriation for all the institutions sufficient to cover all expenses, including support, contingent and repair, clothing, transportation and out-buildings.

Under the first plan it would require the levy of a two and a half mill tax. Under the per capita plan it would require a monthly per capita appropriation for each institution as follows:

INSTITUTION.	MONTHLY PER CAPITA.
Soldiers' Home, for the twelve months .....	\$ 14.00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, for the twelve months.....	11.00
College for the Blind, for nine months .....	24.00
School for the Deaf, for nine months.....	24.00
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, for twelve months .....	13.00
Industrial School for Boys, for twelve months.....	12.00
Industrial School for Girls, for twelve months.....	13.00
Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, for twelve months.....	14.00
Hospital at Independence, for twelve months.....	14.00
Hospital at Clarinda, for twelve months.....	14.00
Hospital at Cherokee, for twelve months.....	17.00
Penitentiaries, for twelve months.....	12.00
Iowa Industrial Reformatory for Females, for twelve months.....	15.00
Industrial Home for the Blind, special appropriation of .....	1,000 00



The action of the last general assembly in preventing the charging off of the support fund balances was a material aid in the operation of the institutions. If such balances were to be charged off at the end of each month or year, it would be impossible, as our experience during the last biennial period shows, to operate the institutions. We must accumulate a surplus in the support fund of each institution during the spring and summer months to meet necessary expenditures during the fall and winter. The per capita appropriations for winter months would be insufficient to meet the expenditures which must be made during that period. Every act appropriating money for the use and benefit of any institution under our charge should contain a clause authorizing this Board, in case the sum appropriated should exceed the sum needed for the particular purpose, to use the excess for any purpose it may deem proper in connection with the needs of that or any other institution under its care. Had it not been for a provision similar to this in the appropriation act of the last general assembly we should have been unable, owing to the increase in prices of certain materials, to have completed some of the improvements for which appropriations were made, as it is impossible, in view of varying prices of labor and materials, to always estimate the cost of improvements with even substantial accuracy.

We present herewith a statement of appropriations asked as follows:

GENERAL.

To pay the actual expenses of persons from outside of the state who may be procured to attend and to read papers at the quarterly conferences.....	\$ 500.00
To pay the per diem and expenses of persons inspecting county and private institutions wherein insane persons are kept.....	2,000.00
To reimburse F. M. Powell for money paid out to procure the vacation of highways through the state's property at Glenwood.....	160.00
Total general.....	\$ 2,660.00

SOLDIERS' HOME.

For an Assembly Hall and for furnishing the same, and for carrying heat, light, water and sewer to the same.....	\$ 18,000.00
For a quartermaster's building, furnishing and carrying heat, light, water and sewer to the same.....	6,000.00
For a woman's hospital and for furnishing and carrying heat, light, water and sewer to the same.....	8,000.00
For a laundry building and equipment and for carrying heat, light, water and sewer to the same.....	6,000.00
For a new kitchen, equipment, and for carrying heat, light, water and sewer to the same, and for a new chimney.....	6,000.00
For an ice house and cold storage and equipment.....	4,000.00
For enlarging boiler house, new boilers, settings and connections and for new chimney.....	17,500.00

For new bath tubs, stools, urinals and connections for the main and old men's building .....	4,000.00
Additional for gate house .....	600.00
Additional for new gates and entrances .....	1,500.00
Elevator for main building, connections, equipment and changes to make the same accessible .....	3,500.00
Total .....	\$ 75,100.00

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

For a new boiler and engine house, smoke stack, coal house, equipment and connections .....	\$ 24,000.00
For raising cottages and cottage furniture .....	12,000.00
For slate roofs and metal work on cottages .....	750.00
For a contingent and repair fund .....	4,000.00
Total .....	\$ 40,750.00

## COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Repeal the law relating to "ordinary expense fund" and "current expense fund" and in lieu thereof enact a law fixing a per capita appropriation of \$22 per month for nine months to be based upon the average actual attendance, the said appropriation to be made to take effect from September 1, 1901.

For repairs to buildings, including porches, cupalo, etc. ....	\$ 5,000.00
For a pipe organ and motor for the same for the chapel .....	2,700.00
For a contingent and repair fund .....	2,000.00
Total .....	\$ 9,700.00

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Repeal the statute relating to salary and support fund and enact in lieu thereof a law fixing a per capita allowance of \$22 per month for nine months based upon the average attendance, said act to take effect from January 1, 1902.

For coal house .....	\$ 2,500.00
For closets in Industrial Schools and connections and addition to building for the same .....	500.00
For library, magazines and papers .....	400.00
For laundry machinery .....	1,200.00
For type and tools for industrial work .....	400.00
For a watchman's clock and for installing the same .....	300.00
For electrical power and carrying the same and for connections .....	400.00
For a new range and furnishings .....	600.00
For fencing and fences .....	500.00
For changing and putting in new heating apparatus in the west wing of the main building .....	1,000.00
Additional for soap house and vats .....	300.00
For lowering and resetting boilers .....	2,000.00
For a contingent and repair fund .....	3,000.00
Total .....	\$ 13,100.00

## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

To erect, furnish and equip two double cottages for boys and for carrying heat, light, water and sewer to the same .....	\$ 50,000.00
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For roofing custodial and parts of main building with slate and for supporting and reinforcing roofs, and for plastering and repairs to custodial and parts of main building.....	10,000.00
For new boilers and generators, setting the same and for connections.....	5,500.00
For repairs to boiler house and coal sheds.....	1,500.00
For a new bake oven.....	1,500.00
For a new brick barn.....	5,000.00
For a new pump, pipe, motor and connections.....	2,575.00
For land.....	25,000.00
For a contingent and repair fund.....	8,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 109,075.00</b>

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Amend the law increasing the per capita appropriation to \$10 per capita per month based upon actual average monthly population.

For a school building, furnishing and equipping the same and for carrying heat, light, water and sewer to the same.....	\$ 17,500.00
For furnishing old schoolrooms for sitting rooms.....	2,100.00
For water closets, equipping the same and for making sewer and water connections.....	1,750.00
For a bake oven.....	1,500.00
For electric motors and connections.....	600.00
For repairs to walls of main building and for painting walls, woodwork and tin and gutter work, and for repairs to woodwork.....	3,500.00
For library, books, magazines and papers.....	1,000.00
For a new shop building and equipment, and for carrying heat, light, water and sewer to the same.....	12,000.00
For an engine and generator.....	3,500.00
For a repair and contingent fund.....	4,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 47,450.00</b>

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

For a new family building for small girls, furnishing and equipping the same, and for carrying heat, light, water and sewer to the same, and for connections.....	\$ 17,000.00
For a system of storage for water, and for making the same available with proper pressure, fire pump, hose, appliances and connections.....	8,000.00
For library, books, magazines and papers.....	300.00
For pump house and connections.....	1,000.00
For an engine, generator and connections.....	3,500.00
For a chaplain's fund.....	300.00
For a contingent and repair fund.....	3,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 33,100.00</b>

HOSPITAL AT MT. PLEASANT.

For installing new closets, and plumbing and repairs.....	\$ 2,000.00
For new deep well, pump, power, machinery and connections.....	10,000.00
For new boilers, settings and connections, and for purifying plant for water.....	5,200.00
For new brick smokestack.....	7,500.00
For new floors, repairs to floors, and for furniture and furnishings.....	8,000.00
For new food elevators and equipment.....	6,400.00
For new roof for kitchen, new down spouts, repairs and cistern connections.....	1,250.00
For painting.....	3,000.00
For library, books, magazines and papers.....	1,000.00
For printing press and outfit.....	600.00
For cement floors in basement.....	1,000.00
For removal of old greenhouse, enlargement of it, repairs to and re-erecting the same.....	3,000.00

For farmer's cottage.....	2,500.00
For new barn.....	6,500.00
For cows.....	3,000.00
For sewage disposal plant.....	10,000.00
For land.....	25,000.00
For a repair and contingent fund.....	10,000.00
Total.....	\$105,950.00

## HOSPITAL AT INDEPENDENCE

For a deep well, pipe, pumps, power, machinery, and connections .....	\$12,000.00
For a storehouse and equipment, and taking heat, light, water, and sewer to the same.....	5,500.00
For new water closets, fixtures, and connections, and wainscoting.....	5,000.00
For fans and tempering coils, and connections to ventilate balance of wards in main building and Grove Hall.....	6,000.00
For radiators for wards "A" and "I".....	2,000.00
For a palm house, with heat .....	2,000.00
For a new ice house.....	2,000.00
For a brick fire department building .....	4,500.00
For cement walks .....	500.00
For electric motors for elevator and for connections.....	1,500.00
For tile floor for main hall .....	2,000.00
For another section of mangle.....	1,200.00
For land .....	39,000.00
For a contingent and repair fund.....	10,000.00
Total....	\$93,200.00

## HOSPITAL AT CLARINDA.

For a cold storage and ice plant building, machinery, and equipment, and connections ..	\$15,000.00
For enlarging shop building, and for equipment.....	6,000.00
For coal house, ash elevator, etc .....	6,000.00
For an engine for dynamo.....	2,500.00
For land.....	30,000.00
For a repair and contingent fund.....	10,000.00
Total.....	\$69,500.00

The item for enlargement of the shop and for equipment may be provided for by authorizing this Board, if in its judgment it is safe so to do, to use sufficient of the Support Fund balance for that purpose.

## HOSPITAL AT CHEROKEE.

Amend the law increasing the per capita to \$15.00 per month until 600 patients are in the institution, after which it should be reduced to \$14.00 per capita per month.

Make provision for payment from the state treasury of the state of the per capita in excess of \$12.00 per month.

For the erection of outbuildings, fences, purchase of tools, implements, vehicles, stock, fire apparatus, fire pump, printing outfit, hose, sewing machines, plant, motors, laundry equipment, kitchen equipment, furnishing and equipping amusement hall and stage, bake oven, finishing floors, and in all other respects providing for the finishing, furnishing, completion, and equipment of the hospital buildings, the necessary outbuildings, pavilions, farm, garden and ornamental grounds in addition to all appropriations heretofore made.....

\$100,000.00

For a repair and contingent fund.....	6,000.00
For land.....	25,000.00
Total .....	\$132,000.00

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

To pay for care of, and to make repairs to, and to preserve the property.....	\$ 3,000.00
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PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON.

For a new power house, smoke stack, machine shop, blacksmith shop, well, water storage, boilers, piping and connections.....	\$ 21,000.00
For a new building for a hospital, library and school room, fixtures and furnishing, and taking heat, light, water and sewer to same.....	30,000.00
For laundry equipment.....	2,000.00
For a new solitary.....	4,500.00
For a new prison wall.....	20,000.00
For Warden's house fund.....	250.00
For transportation of discharged convicts.....	2,000.00
For a contingent and repair fund.....	6,000.00
Total.....	\$ 85,750.00

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

North cell house—for finishing walls and roof.....	\$ 2,662.50
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GENERAL.

For freight on stone.....	2,000.00
For salary of foreman.....	11,600.00
For derrick supplies.....	800.00
For powder and fuse.....	400.00
For laundry equipment.....	2,000.00
For machinery and repair of water system, engineering department.....	5,500.00
For cement.....	240.00
For Warden's house fund.....	250.00
For transportation of convicts.....	1,000.00
For a contingent and repair fund.....	4,000.00
Total.....	\$ 30,452.50

If the legislature will authorize this Board to use so much of the balance on hand of the fund which was appropriated by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly for "closing the home" at Knoxville, as may be necessary to properly care for and keep in repair the buildings and other property of the state at that place, the special appropriation of \$3,000, herein asked for, will not be needed.

There was a balance to the credit of the Industrial Home for the Blind in its support fund, of \$762.18, and in the manufacturing fund, of \$1,354.80. There was also a balance of \$409 in the "iron shutters and door" fund, appropriated by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly for the School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs. As none of these balances are needed for the purposes for which they were appropriated, we have certified that fact to the Auditor of State and Treasurer of State, and asked them to make the proper



entries, transferring said balances to the general funds of the state.

The amount in [the] state treasury on October 1, 1901, to the credit of the support fund of the Penitentiary at Fort Madison was \$25,006.

Such a large balance is not needed for that institution and we recommend that we be authorized to apply \$20,000 of said balance on the erection of the hospital and library building.

There was also in the state treasury on October 1, 1901, to the credit of said institution in the "books and periodicals" fund, the sum of \$3,555.32.

As this fund grows rapidly it is safe to use \$2,000 of it for other purposes, and we recommend that we be authorized to apply said sum towards the erection of said hospital and library building.

If authority is granted to us to use these balances as suggested, the appropriation for the hospital and library building should be \$8,000 instead of \$30,000.

#### RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR INSTITUTIONS.

Soldiers' Home.. .. .	\$ 75,100.00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home .....	40,750.00
College for the Blind.....	9,700 00
School for the Deaf .....	13,100.00
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	109,075.00
Industrial School for Boys.....	47,450.00
Industrial School for Girls .....	33,100.00
Hospital at Mt. Pleasant .....	105,950.00
Hospital at Independence.....	93,200.00
Hospital at Clarinda .....	69,500.00
Hospital at Cherokee.....	132,000.00
Industrial Home for Blind .....	3,000 00
Penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	85,750.00
Penitentiary at Anamosa .....	30,452.50

Total .....

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If allowed to use funds as suggested the total of appropriations needed will be reduced as follows:

Hospital at Clarinda. ....	\$ 6,000.00
Industrial Home for Blind.....	3,000.00
Penitentiary at Fort Madison .....	22,000.00
Total .....	\$ 31,000.00

Which deducted from the total sum asked for would leave.....

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\$ 817,127.50

## CHAPTER XIII.

## OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING INSTITUTIONS.

## SOLDIERS' HOME.

At the beginning of the biennial period there were 494 inmates who were actually present in the Home and 665 on the rolls present and absent. At the close of the period there were actually present 624, and the number of inmates present and absent was 799. It seems reasonable to expect an increase in the population of the Home during the ensuing biennial period.

The appropriations made by the last general assembly have been expended as contemplated, so far as the available funds would permit. In one or two instances they were found to be insufficient in amount and have not been used.

The new administration building is a handsome two-story and high basement structure and contains convenient, well-lighted and ventilated rooms used for offices of the commandant and adjutant; it also contains the postoffice, reading room and library.

The south wing of the old people's building is completed and occupied. This building now contains forty-eight suites of two rooms and a closet each, for a soldier and his wife. The rooms are well furnished. A large dining-room, pantry and kitchen are in the basement.

The addition to the hospital building and the elevator therein furnish much needed accommodations.

The heating and lighting plant has been strengthened by the addition of a new boiler, engine and direct connected generator.

Young women are employed as waitresses in the dining-rooms in place of the old soldiers. The change has resulted in a marked improvement in the service and meets the approval of the members of the Home. A comfortable building has been erected for their accommodation.

As a rule, the members of the home have been orderly, and the discipline has been good.

The erection of the new administration building permitted

rooms in the main building, which were formerly used for offices, to be used as dormitories, and the capacity of the home was thus increased so that about sixty more members can be accommodated.

The chapel is far too small and is situated over the kitchen. A new assembly hall of ample capacity is badly needed.

There should be better and larger accommodations for keeping the stores.

The laundry is now in the basement under the main building. It is too small, is inconveniently and improperly located, and should be in a separate building.

A new ice house is badly needed.

Several boilers must be installed in place of old ones which are badly worn and in part not serviceable.

The plumbing and water closet work in the main and old men's buildings is in bad condition and needs a thorough overhauling, and new bath tubs and stools are needed.

The enforcement of the law exacted by the last general assembly, providing for withholding pensions from those twice convicted of drunkenness has resulted in some of that class of members taking their discharges, and the home has been benefitted thereby.

The hospital accommodations are insufficient, and a hospital building for women should be erected as soon as practicable.

The kitchen is dark and poorly ventilated. A new kitchen should be provided with ample light and ventilation.

With the additional buildings more boiler capacity will be a necessity. This will require an enlargement of the building and a new chimney.

The appropriations made by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly for a gate house and for new gates were not large enough for the purpose.

A passenger elevator for the main building is desirable, owing to the age of the members, which makes it difficult for them to walk up two or three flights of stairs.

#### SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The average number of inmates at this institution during the month of June, 1901, was one less than at the beginning of the biennial period.

The land mentioned in our former report as being needed for the purpose of building a switch from the main line of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railway, to the institution coal house, and consisting of about eight and one-half acres, was procured by condemnation proceedings at a cost to the state of \$2,145.65. The switch has been built and has proven a great convenience to the institution.

In November last the Board purchased out of the appropriation made for the purchase of land by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly a fraction over one hundred acres of land at a total cost of \$13,320.00. This land adjoins that heretofore owned by the state. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of another small tract which also adjoins the state's land. These purchases, with the land heretofore owned by the state at this institution, will furnish ample land for the needs of the institution for many years.

The appropriation of \$2,500 for connecting the institution sewer with the sewerage system of the city of Davenport has not yet been expended, as the city system has as yet not been completed to the proposed point of connection. The appropriation will be needed whenever the city shall make its extension.

The \$20,800 appropriated for a new chapel has been expended, and a beautiful, substantial and commodious building has been secured, which will comfortably accommodate 1,000 or more people. The original contract price of the building was \$19,100. Some extra expense was necessary to secure a safe foundation. The contract for equipping the chapel with steam heating was \$1,200, and the balance of the appropriation was expended for seating the room and providing necessary scenery and lights. Ex Governor Larrabee, late chairman of this Board, placed in the hands of his late associates on this Board a sum to be used by them in the purchase of a pipe organ for this chapel. The organ, costing \$2,800, was purchased and erected in the chapel. It is pronounced by all experts who have examined it as a first-class instrument of great power and yet of excellent tone, and possessing all modern improvements. The gift was a generous one, and the instrument is highly appreciated by the children. On the 26th day of April, 1901, the chapel was dedicated with appropriate exercises. An excellent program was given, largely by the children, and it was a most interesting and creditable entertainment. An audience which filled the house was present. All of the members of the Board were in attendance. Regret was expressed at the unavoidable absence of Ex-Governor Larrabee and his family.

The cow barn, for which an appropriation was made by the last legislature, has been erected and is now occupied. The actual work of construction was in a great part done by the older boys in the home aided by the institution carpenter. A new boiler has been purchased and placed in service.

Several months since an orchestra was organized at the home, and its members have made excellent progress in their work. It is now well equipped, and has been found to be valuable in the institution work.

An appropriation is needed to raise several cottages on the girls' side. The intention is to raise them so as to make two-story buildings like those on the boys' side. In these girls' cottages the children live, sleep, wash and dress on the same floor. They are much crowded, the sleeping apartments are not as well ventilated as they should be and the day or sitting room is too small. This enlargement will necessitate some new furniture, and more new furniture is needed in any event for the children's cottages.

The present boiler and engine house is small, poorly located, dismal, ill-arranged, and was erected many years ago without thought of future needs of the institution. It is a disgrace to the state, and the demand for a suitable new building is urgent. Some new boilers will have to be purchased, also feed water heater, dynamo, pumps, and motors. A new chimney must be built and a coal house erected.

Slate roofs are needed on a few cottages having shingle roofs which are so worn as to be beyond repair.

Many valuable improvements have been made in the property of the state during the biennial period, besides those already mentioned. New steam and water pipes have been laid, also new cement walks and additional water hydrants have been put in. Guns have been purchased for the military company, and the buildings generally placed in an excellent condition of repair.

The health of the children has generally been good.

#### COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

During the first year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1900, the total enrollment of pupils was 190, and during the last year of the period, ending June 30, 1901, said enrollment was 150 as against an enrollment of 228 during the last year of the prior biennial period.

Since the institution came under the supervision of this Board,



and especially during the past two years, an effort has been made to limit admission to the institution strictly to those persons authorized by statute to receive its benefits; for instance, feeble-minded children have not been allowed to return to the school; others have been discharged or not permitted to enter because their sight was good enough to permit of their acquiring an education in the public schools. It is the opinion of the Board that the law contemplates only the education of persons in this institution at the expense of the state whose eyesight is so defective as to prevent them from acquiring an education in the public schools. This manifestly just construction of the law has resulted in preventing many from entering the college who were formerly received. In cases where a pupil has been in the college and enjoyed its benefits for years and has shown no ability or purpose to obtain an education, he has been refused re-admission, as the Board construes the purpose of the law to be to make the college an educational institution, not an asylum or boarding house for the sole purpose of furnishing blind people a free home. These restrictive measures have resulted in depleting the population of the college, but not more so than was proper. Great care has been taken to see that no blind person of suitable age and capacity who could not, on account of blindness, obtain an education in the public schools, was refused admission to the college.

The sewer and water closets for which appropriations were made by the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies, have been constructed, and thus a long-felt want has been met. Considerable brick paving and brick walks have been laid, which add much to the comfort of operating the institution and are of permanent and substantial value.

The health of the pupils has been excellent.

The services of Dr. Lee Wallace Dean, as ophthalmic surgeon have, during the period, been of great value to pupils in the proper fitting of glasses and in improving the eyesight of those capable of improvement.

During the last year of the biennial period, which ended June 30, 1901, there were but seven months school. In view of the fact that this action has been severely criticized and the facts in relation thereto have been grossly misrepresented, whereby some persons may have been deceived, we shall briefly state the circumstances which prompted the Board's action.

The expenses of the institution are met from two funds pro-

vided by law. One is called the "ordinary expense fund" and is \$10,000 annually. From this must be paid all salaries of officers, teachers and all other employes, also for all furniture, books and maps. The other fund is called the "current expense fund," and is \$35 per quarter for each resident pupil. This is to pay for support, clothing and everything except the items heretofore mentioned and repairs, for which a special appropriation is made. Likewise a special appropriation is available to pay the oculist, and from time to time other special appropriations have been made for building a sewer and other specific purposes.

The Attorney General of the state held that the amount appropriated as an "ordinary expense fund" was a limitation of the amount which could be used for the payment of salaries of officers, teachers, etc., and that the Board had no power to use any portion of the "current expense fund" in the payment of such salaries. Under the old Board these two funds had been used as if they constituted but one fund, and the criticism spoken of was provoked because this Board refused to continue to violate the law even after it had the opinion of the Attorney General heretofore mentioned.

Being thus limited in the amount which was available for the payment of teachers, and believing that it was not sufficient to permit the operation of the school nine months each year in the biennial period, we urged in our last biennial report that funds to operate this and other institutions should be provided by a general tax, or that a sufficient per capita allowance be made to furnish ample funds for the purpose of meeting all the expenses of the institution, or that if neither of the above plans was approved, that the "ordinary expense fund" and the "current expense fund" be consolidated. Either of our recommendations, if followed, would have placed sufficient funds at our disposal to have met all expenses and operated the school for the usual time each year of the biennial period. However, the legislature took no action in the matter, and the Board was compelled, for the lack of sufficient funds to pay officers, teachers, and employes, to shorten the school period during the year ending June 30, 1901, to seven months. There was only one other way open to us, and that was a reduction of the salaries paid officers and teachers, or employing a less number of them. Either of these alternatives would have seriously crippled the institution and materially lessened its usefulness. We therefore

determined to keep the school up to the standard and shorten the terms, as the least objectionable measure.

It is therefore absolutely necessary, if the school at the college shall be in operation for nine months each year, as it should be, that further money be provided for that purpose. We therefore recommend and urge that the existing law as to appropriations for this institution be repealed, and that in lieu thereof a fixed per capita appropriation be made of not less than \$22 per month for each pupil, based upon the average actual monthly attendance, and that the act making the appropriation be made to take effect at once and the appropriation be made available from September 1, 1901. Unless this appropriation be made the school must be closed at the end of the seven months.

The cupola and porches of the building are in bad condition and the porches must be rebuilt. The amount needed for this purpose is too large to warrant our taking it from the general contingent and repair fund.

A pipe organ and a motor to operate it should be provided for the chapel of this institution.

#### SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

As appears from the superintendent's report presented herewith, the average daily attendance of pupils during the first year of the biennial period was 272 5-9 and during the second year of the period it was 254, a decrease of over eighteen as compared with the first year. Since the dual system was done away with there has been no trouble at this institution. Progress in school work has been excellent.

A new electric generator and engine have been purchased and are now in successful operation.

We recommended in our last biennial report that the salary and support funds at this institution be consolidated and a monthly per capita sum appropriated for all purposes covered by both of said funds. We also stated that it would require a monthly per capita of \$20 per month for nine months for each pupil, based upon the average daily attendance. Our recommendation was not acted upon. We now repeat this recommendation and urge that such action be taken and the per capita fixed at \$22 per month. These additional funds provided by such appropriation should be made available from January 1, 1902. We regard it as necessary in order to maintain this institution at its present grade, and to accomplish in [an] educational line what is

expected of it. Its work is very satisfactory, and the increased revenue is needed and will be well expended.

The health of the pupils during the period has been excellent.

Proper storage facilities for coal are needed; at present the only place to store coal is in front of the boilers and the room is very limited.

Not since 1898 has an appropriation been made for the library of this institution, and we recommend that an appropriation be made for the purchase of books and other reading matter.

New laundry machinery is needed to replace old and worn-out apparatus.

New type and tools for the industrial schools are necessary.

Motors are desired for use in the industrial building to operate machinery as well as to run the feed mill and sewing machines.

[The exterior of the buildings needs painting and a new fence around the grounds is required.

The west wing of the main building is insufficiently heated; the system must be overhauled, new material supplied and an efficient system provided.

This is an old institution. The main building is poorly constructed and in constant need of extensive repairs.

#### INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

As appears from the biennial report of the superintendent, published in this volume, the number of inmates enrolled June 30, 1899, was 815, and the number remaining at the close of the biennial period was 935, an increase of 120 during the two years. This rapid increase in population, which may be expected to continue during the ensuing biennial period, will require new buildings as soon as the same can be provided.

The health of the inmates has usually been good.

The work in the schools has been very successful during the period.

We call special attention to that portion of Superintendent Powell's report which treats of the epileptics, and join him in urging that immediate steps be taken to care for them separate and apart from the balance of the inmate population. We do not believe, however, that it is wise or proper to make provision for the permanent care of epileptics in this institution. Provision should be made therefor by the establishment of an epileptic colony where all of this class, whether in this institution, or in



the state hospitals as well as those not in any institution, may be properly cared for.

For obvious reasons the law limiting admission to this institution of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, should be amended. In any event, and for the protection which would be afforded, the age limit should, as to females, be extended to forty-five years.

The new hospital building is completed. It is a two-story building with a good basement and attic, fireproof and substantially constructed. It is faced with fine pressed brick and in all respects will be a model hospital and perfect in arrangement. All brick used in this structure, except those used on the exterior, were made and furnished by the institution.

The addition to the farm boys' cottage, for which an appropriation was made by the last General Assembly, has been completed and is now occupied. It has increased the capacity of the institution so that thirty more boys can be cared for. The whole building has been equipped with steam heat, electric light and water, and is exceedingly useful and comfortable.

A new 50 K. W. generator has been installed, also a new boiler.

The ice manufacturing and cold storage plant has been erected and is in successful operation. A separate building was erected for cold storage and storeroom purposes.

The work of erecting the fire station will be done this season.

Public roads running through the institution grounds, and the use of which for years has been detrimental to the best interests of the institution, have been vacated, and new roads established on the east line of the state's land. In order to accomplish this change Superintendent Powell had to pay a sum of money from his own private funds, for which he should be reimbursed.

The following improvements are needed:

Two double cottages for boys. The increase in population at the institution is constant and rapid, and these cottages will be required to care for these unfortunates.

The metal shingle roofs on the custodial building and on a part of the main building were never a success; they leak badly. This has resulted in destroying much plastering and it is imperative that new slate roofs be put on in place of the present roofs. This will require the frame work of the roofs to be reinforced and properly supported, and a large amount of plastering must be done.

The new buildings will require new boilers and generators to



be added to the heating and lighting plant. Some repairs are needed to the boiler house and coal sheds, which cannot be provided for out of the contingent and repair fund.

A new bake oven is needed.

This institution has never had a barn. It has had a collection of sheds which have served the purpose of a barn for many years. A new barn is badly needed.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

At the beginning of the biennial period this institution contained 473 inmates, and at the close of said period, June 30, 1901, there were 495 inmates, an increase of twenty-two during the period.

The general health of the inmates has been good.

It is a fact that this institution is not doing what it should in the way of equipping boys who go out from it with the means of earning a living. In the matter of industrial training we are behind like institutions in other states. It is the desire of the superintendent and this Board to develop this line of training, but to do so another shop building will be necessary, and it will require additional funds to pay competent instructors. The present per capita is not sufficient to provide for the proper support of these boys and to equip them in industrial lines. We urge that the per capita be increased as recommended, and that an appropriation be made for the erection and proper equipment of a new shop building. These boys study and recite in the school rooms in the cottages. Every moment they spend indoors, except when they sleep, they must spend sitting in this same school room. It is not difficult to imagine that there can be but little of the comforts of home life under such circumstances. A school building should be erected and the present school rooms in the cottages used as sitting rooms. The desks should be removed and these rooms be furnished comfortably, so that on Sundays and other days when the hours for school, labor and outside recreation are over, there would be an inviting and comfortable place for them to spend their time in.

The outside water closets are at best unsatisfactory and unsanitary, and new modern closets should be provided and connected with a sewer to the creek.

Motors and a bake oven are needed.

The library is badly in need of an appropriation to add needed

and useful books. It has not been kept up as it should be, for want of the necessary funds.

The main building is old and poorly constructed, and is constantly needing repairs.

Proposals for erecting the new central heating plant were sent out during the biennial period, but the lowest bids exceeded the appropriation. Some changes were then made in the specifications for the work and new bids invited and a contract awarded since June 30, 1901.

A material increase has been made in several salaries of employes having charge of the boys for the present biennial period. This was deemed advisable in order to obtain the most competent persons for responsible positions. We earnestly wish to improve the conditions at this institution in the respects mentioned, but can not do so with the funds available under existing appropriations.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At the beginning of this biennial period this institution contained 189 inmates. This number was reduced on June 30, 1900, to 133, by reason of causes discussed in our former report. On June 30, 1901, the number was 183. On the retirement of A. H. Leonard as superintendent James N. Miller was elected to succeed him. He resigned and we elected F. P. Fitzgerald to the superintendency, and he has succeeded in establishing excellent discipline and in getting and holding the confidence of the inmates, and has thoroughly re-established order in the institution. He took charge of it when it was disorganized and has, by successful management, made it a model institution.

Excellent progress has been made in school work. An additional teacher was found necessary and was added to the force during the last year of the period, and still another teacher is required.

An excellent orchestra has been organized, and there is no doubt that this musical organization, which has become quite proficient, has had a good effect on the inmates and been a source to them of profit and pleasure.

The health of the inmates generally has been good.

We heartily concur in the recommendation of the superintendent in his report that steps should be taken to look after girls who go out on parole from the institution until such time as they show by their conduct and habits that they may safely be dis-

charged. This course is pursued by many states as to girls paroled from similar institutions, and has been found successful. One purpose of the institution is to care for and educate these girls, to establish and strengthen their characters for good morals, and to send them out into the world thoroughly reformed. After they leave the institution, for a time at least, they should have some one whose duty it should be to see them from time to time and know that they were doing right. If such a girl, as is often the case, goes into a family to work, or is adopted, there should be some one representing the state whose duty it should be to ascertain if such girls were being properly treated. We realize that the state cannot undertake to look after such girls all their lives, but the state can and ought to exercise some care over them until their status as honest, upright members of society may be firmly established, after which they may be expected to get along well without such supervision.

An excellent power and coal house and steam plant has been erected.

A neat brick building for water closet purposes, equipped with all modern improvements, has been built.

A new well four hundred and fifty-two feet deep has been sunk and an apparently ample supply of water secured.

A new bake oven has been built and is in successful operation.

During the period we have purchased five acres of ground in front of the main building of the institution. The purchase was a valuable one in that it is excellent land and is needed for gardening and other purposes, and by its purchase undesirable tenants are prevented from locating too near the institution.

We recommend an appropriation for erecting, furnishing and equipping a family building for small girls. With the present number of inmates it is difficult if not impossible to classify inmates properly and to separate the small girls from the larger ones because there is not room in the present buildings to properly care for all inmates. There is urgent need for this new cottage at once.

While we now have an ample supply of water for all purposes, there is a lack of proper facilities for storing the same for use in case of fire, nor are the buildings equipped with proper stand-pipes and other means of extinguishing fire. What is needed is an appropriation sufficient to construct cisterns or storage tanks, or in some other way provide for the storage of water for all emergencies, and to make necessary connections from

such tanks to the wells and to pumps in the engine room. A pump is also needed and a number of hydrants, necessary pipes, hose, etc., to make a complete system for fire protection. At present, in case of fire, there being practically no reservoir for storing water, it is likely that great loss of property would result and possibly loss of life. We regard this matter of great importance.

A new engine and generator should be provided.

We also recommend that an appropriation be made for the purchase of books for the library.

On the night of October 1, 1901, the nightwatch, while making her round, heard a scream and noticed that there appeared to be a fire in the room of Miss Elsa Price, the sewing room manager. She immediately entered the room when she found Miss Price's clothing in flames. She put out the fire and sent for aid, but the young woman was so badly burned that she died the next morning. Miss Price had formerly been an inmate of the school, had been paroled, had thoroughly reformed, and had become a young woman of excellent character and showed an earnest endeavor to make herself proficient in institution work. She was employed in the institution as a sewing room manager. The cause of the fire is unknown.

#### STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

As appears by the report of the superintendent, the population of this institution has increased about 100 during the biennial period. In May, 1901, Superintendent Frank C. Hoyt died and Charles F. Applegate, M. D., first assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda, Iowa, was appointed as superintendent.

During the period an excellent electric lighting plant has been installed and is in operation, and the use of gas from the plant in the city of Mt. Pleasant has been discontinued. The laboratory has been equipped, a new internal telephone system put in, many of the steam pipes and mains replaced, and many extensive repairs have been made in the basement, such as lowering the floor of the corridor, cementing floors of rooms, and repairing of various kinds. The rooms formerly used for cold storage have been made into a commodious and excellent kitchen which has been furnished with a new range and kitchen utensils. The room formerly used as a kitchen has been converted into a store-room. The room opposite the new kitchen has been put in good



condition and is used as a preparation room. The amounts appropriated for slate roofing have been used in covering a portion of the roof of the building most needing repair with a good slate roof. The appropriation for a piggery has not yet been expended.

Four Kirker-Bender circular fire escapes have been erected, and by their use the upper stories of the various wards occupied by patients can be speedily emptied without injury to the occupants. An excellent fire equipment has been purchased, consisting of hook and ladder truck, ladders, axes, etc., also a hose cart and hose.

A new brick paint and carpenter shop, and an excellent two-story brick workshop have been erected. The workshop is fully equipped with the necessary machinery and small tools, the machinery being operated with dynamos.

A new brick fire building has been erected, the basement of which furnishes room for a pipe shop, and the first floor houses the fire apparatus, including a powerful Worthington fire pump.

Three large cisterns were built, each having a capacity of 1,500 barrels of water. Nearly all of the tubes in the boilers have been replaced by new ones, the old ones having been ruined by the action of the water upon them. New floors have been laid, and extensive repairs made in all parts of the building.

The grounds have been much improved by filling the old reservoir which was situated in front of the building. Cinder roads have been made or repaired, and an immense amount of work done in putting the buildings and grounds in a neat condition.

Steps have been taken to install a system of forced ventilation, and, so far as the money available will go, this work will be done. It is apparent, however, that a further appropriation will be needed to make the system more efficient. The appropriations asked by the superintendent are fully set forth in his report. We shall here mention such items as seem to us absolutely necessary to preserve and place the state's property in proper condition, and to properly care for the patients.

An appropriation is necessary to renew and remodel the plumbing, which is very old and defective. Many new stools are needed, and new bath tubs are desirable.

The institution is dependent for its water supply on one deep well. The supply of water is not ample to accumulate in storage an abundant supply for fire purposes. We think another well should be sunk, and the necessary pumps, power, machinery and connections provided.



Three of the boilers in the plant have become so old as to be inefficient and unprofitable to operate and must be replaced with new ones.

The water from the deep well is so impregnated with foreign substances that when used in the boilers it creates great quantities of scale on the tubes and soon ruins them. We have therefore abandoned its use in the boilers and are buying water from the city for use in boilers. In order to be able to use this deep well water in the boilers and for laundry purposes, a plant must be put in to purify it.

More cows are needed at this institution. The herd is small in number and the cows are old and not well selected. Sixty cows should be added to the herd at once.

As this institution was opened over forty years ago and as much of the furniture is old and many of the wards are not sufficiently furnished, as new carpets are needed and other furnishings, and as the present per capita support fund is insufficient to warrant such large expenditures from it, we ask for an appropriation for that purpose.

New floors are needed in all of the wards except two. Many of the present floors are made of rough pine which is badly worn and shrunken. They are unsightly, and it is impossible to keep them in a good, clean, sanitary condition. The appropriation asked for will permit this work to be pushed during the biennial period.

The food elevators are antiquated, unsanitary and almost impossible to operate. It is absolutely necessary that new food elevators be put in and fully equipped.

A new roof on the kitchen is absolutely necessary to protect the building from injury.

Some of the down spouts are worn out beyond repair and should be replaced by new ones connected with the cisterns near the building.

It will cost during the present period \$3,000.00 to do the painting of roofs, cornices, exterior and interior woodwork and walls, which should be done.

An appropriation for books and magazines for the use of patients is desirable and much needed.

A small printing outfit at this hospital would be very useful.

An appropriation is needed to carry on the work of cementing floors in the basement. This will not complete the work, but will

do much toward it. The new ventilating system requires the entire steam corridor to be cemented.

The old greenhouse will soon be a wreck unless much money is expended in repairing it. It is not properly located; it is difficult to heat it where it is located, and as it must be repaired we recommend that it be taken down, moved to a proper location, and rebuilt, and its capacity enlarged. Flowers and plants add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of the patients.

The cottage on the Knox farm is so old and dilapidated as to be beyond repair. A neat new cottage is needed for the farmer.

Disposition of appropriation to reimburse certain patients in this hospital:

In pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 165, Acts of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, we make the following report of expenditures from the appropriation of \$5,500.00, made to reimburse certain patients of this hospital. The following named persons were found to be remaining in the hospital, and the several amounts set opposite their names were found to be due them, having been received from them or from their friends on their account by the late Dr. H. A. Gilman, while he was superintendent of the hospital, and not accounted for by him, viz:

NAME OF PATIENT.	AMOUNT.
Ainley, F.....	\$ 2.70
Anderson, Charles.....	16.05
Ashley, Charles.....	1.60
Augustine, Martha.....	27.00
Barr, R.....	.09
Barnes, Abbie.....	6.36
Barr, Josie.....	.40
Beeson, Sarah A.....	23.25
Bergstrom, Mary.....	1.99
Berry, W. W.....	364.00
Berry, John.....	5.00
Bishop, John.....	2.55
Busick, Theodore.....	.55
Bushwell, George.....	5.00
Burzecott, Elizabeth A.....	20.00
Carlson, C.....	1.00
Carwell, Alva.....	2.45
Carey, George F.....	18.15
Clinkenbeard, Mary C.....	.10
Connor, John A.....	1.35
Cornwell, Carrie.....	1.20
Corselius, J. C.....	.25
Correll, Abram.....	79.07
Cummins, Cora.....	49.66
Davis, W. T.....	5.25
Dearinger, H.....	1.00
Decker, L.....	125.79
Duff, L. G.....	144.00
Edson, E.....	1.00
Edwards, William.....	1.50
Espy, E.....	12.48
Farber, F. K.....	1.33
Fink, W. R.....	72.47
Foord, Hellen L.....	10.25
Fordyce, —.....	1.75
Foster, George.....	20.00

## EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF PATIENT.	AMOUNT.
Frazier, N.....	.26
Frisch, Tillie.....	.25
Gallogher, J. C.....	.50
Gauss, C.....	.25
Gardner, Susan.....	1.00
Gebrich, Eva.....	1.05
George, Wash.....	1.31
Gilmore, M. E.....	11.73
Glentzer, H.....	11.00
Gruwell, R. A.....	13.00
Gregg, G. W.....	1.80
Gray, Isaac.....	2.00
Griffis, F.....	1.40
Hale, Mary M.....	.35
Hanson, S. A.....	27.40
Hambleton, Joseph.....	.60
Hanlon, Lizzie.....	10.00
Harney, Maggie.....	1.00
Hartkorn, M.....	2.10
Harper, Julia E.....	27.45
Henzell, E. A.....	5.00
Hedge, W. W.....	.26
Hiatt, Sam.....	10.00
Hitch, Benjamin.....	.50
Hogedorn, A.....	17.50
Hooker, Joseph.....	2.33
Hurt, M. A.....	2.00
Ilian, Fred.....	2.15
Jagger, L.....	69.15
Jagshitz, Anna.....	2.32
Jarnigan, W. H.....	63.00
Jennings, M.....	9.07
Jeffries, F. M.....	89.35
Johnson, Anna.....	1.90
Jones, Emma.....	.25
Kallenberger, Benjamin.....	3.20
Katsing.....	8.92
Kaul, W.....	4.50
Kelley, W. H.....	3.19
Kessler, B. A.....	10.00
Kerby, M.....	.37
Kinney, S.....	63.75
Kock, C.....	5.00
Kohnke, L.....	23.59
Lauge, H.....	1.85
Lowrey, L. E.....	3.10
Lockey, F.....	5.80
Lawson, J.....	1.05
Larson, O.....	.75
Lage, August.....	3.65
Lindley, T. L.....	.05
Lueppe, C. F.....	40.00
Lyon, M. E.....	1.71
Lyons, S. J.....	2.38
Manning, Kate.....	82.48
Macy, Joshua.....	14.50
Mason, Ida.....	11.00
Maplethorpe, S. J.....	2.50
Manning, Carrie E.....	.91
Maher, M.....	4.65
McCullock, A. P.....	53.75
McNett, Mary.....	33.08
McCormick, P.....	.90
McClure, Alice.....	3.00
McCandless.....	24.20
Minor, George.....	2.00
Morris, E. L.....	1.11
Morey, George C.....	.96
Moray, C. C.....	5.00
Moore, Ella.....	.50
Musser, Mary.....	10.46
Nelson, Ella.....	.50
Ockerson, Nellie.....	298.63
Olson, Anna.....	4.65
O'Laughlin, P.....	5.00
Orvis, Anna L.....	.23
Otzenberger, Joseph.....	8.12
Patrick, Mary.....	1.00
Perrine, Rufus.....	3.87

## EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF PATIENT.	AMOUNT.
Price, Anna .....	2.00
Primell, Amanda .....	8.85
Pierce, H. W. ....	1.55
Reel, S. J. ....	26.16
Roggenkamp, R. ....	11.50
Rohrberger, Emma .....	.36
Roberts, J. G. ....	.25
Rushland, John O. ....	89.71
Rupe, Lewis .....	7.80
Schreiner, Julia .....	4.17
Schodt, Nancy .....	.25
Schiesser, — .....	5.00
Schlapp, — .....	32.30
Scott, W. W. ....	8.00
Shaffer, Mary E. ....	91.01
Skillman, E. H. ....	4.00
Smith, J. B. ....	.90
Spencer, Alma .....	1.00
Soorholtz, Ida P. ....	1.52
Stephenson, A. E. ....	.50
Stecy, Lizzie .....	109.98
Sutherland, H. J. ....	1.40
Swickhard, D. ....	2.50
Swope, — .....	1.35
Taylor, Homer .....	1.05
Terory, Ida .....	1.66
Tiffany, W. P. ....	15.06
Torrence, M. ....	5.87
Trojal, Elizabeth .....	8.38
Trott, Alice .....	.25
Van Horn, M. E. ....	1.66
Vogel, Clara .....	30.45
Welch, James .....	22.05
Webb, Alford .....	.40
Weigand, D. ....	.51
Welch, James .....	20.00
Whitten, Ella .....	211.03
Wheatley, L. ....	1.00
Wheeler, Elizabeth .....	20.00
Wisch, G. D. ....	73.41
Wooley, C. ....	5.82
Wood, Martha .....	.30
Yoakum, D. ....	79.75
Total .....	\$ 3,082.44

This total sum, \$3,082.44, was sent to Superintendent Hoyt and by him placed to the credit of the several patients, as above indicated.

There were filed with this Board the following claims against said fund, which were allowed in the sums shown below and paid direct to the parties or their attorneys, said persons having been discharged from the hospital prior to any payments having been made out of said appropriation, viz:

	Claimed.	Allowed and paid.
Peter McKenna .....	\$ 70.50	\$ 70.50
J. M. Sherfey .....	77.33	77.33
Henry Lee Owens .....	25.25	25.00
J. A. Camp .....	3.50	3.50
Gotfried Anderson .....	71.82	71.82
Nathan Hackley .....	80.55	80.55
Total .....		\$ 328.70
Add amount paid by superintendent .....		3,082.44
Total disbursements .....		\$ 3,411.14
Balance of appropriation unexpended .....		\$ 2,088.86

The amounts thus paid were found to have been received by Dr. H. A. Gilman prior to July 1, 1898, and which he had failed to account for. Evidence was produced in each case satisfying us of the justness of each claim before the same was allowed and paid.

The following claims were filed with this Board and were disallowed:

Lewis Rupe ... ..	\$ 7.80
William Leffler.....	22.68
J. Q. Saint.....	169.50

In the cases of Rupe and Leffler the money was shown to have been paid Dr. Gilman after June 30, 1898, and while he was under bond, and payment was refused as the Attorney General of the state advised the Board that the appropriation only authorized payments in cases where Dr. Gilman had received the money prior to July 1, 1898. As to Saint's claim, the evidence showed clearly that the amount he claimed to have paid Gilman was for the wages and board of a special attendant for his wife, who was then a patient in the hospital and was paid in pursuance of an express agreement with the then superintendent. Having paid for the board and service just what he agreed to he had no just claim against Gilman, his estate, or the State of Iowa.

When the appropriation was asked for it appeared that Dr. Gilman had left little property from which his debts could be paid. In the latter part of August, 1901, however, we received a check for \$362.36, the proceeds of a seven per cent. dividend paid by the administrator of his estate on the claim for over \$5,000.00, which this Board had caused to be filed by the late Ex-Superintendent Hoyt, as trustee for patients, against the estate of the late Dr. H. A. Gilman. We endorsed this check and delivered it to the treasurer of state on August 24, 1901. It is proper to add that a portion of the amount represented by this check is due to patients who have long since left the hospital and have received no credit in any way from the sums remitted the superintendent to be credited as is shown above. It appeared to us, however, that the state treasury was the proper place for all of this money.

In view of the fact that some of the claims presented against this fund came before us recently, we recommend that the balance of this appropriation be permitted to stand to meet any proper claims which may be presented.

The sewage from the hospital is now and for many years past has been discharged into a small stream back of the buildings and



about 1,200 feet distant from the south end of the rear center building. At the point where it enters this run it is very offensive and when the wind blows from the south or southwest the odors are carried to and penetrate all points of the main hospital building. It is believed that some of the epidemics which have existed during years past, and which have resulted fatally in several cases of patients and attendants, have been due to this sewer pollution. Aside from this, this small stream which would be very useful for stock, is so contaminated as to be a constant source of danger to them. Those having farms below on this stream are constantly inconvenienced and injured more or less by the discharge of sewage into it. We have carefully examined into the matter of a remedy for these conditions and are convinced that the only successful way of removing the nuisance is to put in a sewage disposal plant and connect the sewer from the main building therewith. It will also be necessary to build a sewer from the infirmary cottage to this plant.

We have examined into the merits of the various systems and have had plans prepared and estimates of cost made, from which it appears that it will require \$10,000 to erect and put in operation such a plant. We regard the matter of the proper disposal of this sewage as very important.

#### STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

The number of patients in this hospital at the close of the biennial period was three less than it was at its beginning.

In the fall and early winter of 1899 the institution suffered from an epidemic of diphtheria, but fortunately no deaths resulted. In the summer of 1900 there was an outbreak of typhoid fever, during which 223 persons were attacked and several died from the effects of the disease. Vigorous sanitary measures were resorted to, and the disease was finally stamped out, and all precautions taken to prevent its recurrence.

The new boilers for which an appropriation was made, have been installed, and the ventilating system is being put in. Two feed water heaters have been purchased and are in use. New radiators have been purchased for three sections of the main building and placed in position.

Eight wards have been fully equipped with new shower baths. A new mangle has been added to the laundry.

The age and size of this institution, and the fact that for six years past the appropriations for special purposes have been very

small, necessitates the making of a liberal appropriation for a contingent and repair fund.

The hospital needs much new furniture and many carpets. Many new floors should be laid to keep the institution in a clean, healthful and inviting condition.

The whole institution should be equipped with new modern stools and shower baths where they are not already provided.

New radiators are needed to replace those installed twenty-seven years since.

Sometimes in the latter part of the day and on the upper floors the quantity of water supplied is not sufficient. Furthermore we think it is good policy for every state institution, if possible, to have its own water supply and not be wholly dependent upon the city for water. The water in the river from which the city supply finally comes has been very low the present summer, and it is doubtful if the water has at all times been as healthful as it should be. We strongly recommend an appropriation for sinking a deep well, for well house, pipes, pumps, power, and all needed connections.

The new mangle, while an excellent machine, has proven to be of insufficient capacity to do the work required. Another section must be added.

An institution carrying from \$10,000 to \$20,000 worth of stores of various kinds should have a well appointed building for use as a storeroom only. At present the stores at this institution are kept in many different and widely separated rooms. The present plan is insecure, expensive, and in every way unsatisfactory. A store building is badly needed and should be provided.

A palm house is needed as an addition to the present greenhouse. Nothing affords patients more pleasure than flowers.

The old ice house is worn out and must be replaced by a new one.

This hospital has a well drilled and efficient fire department and much excellent fire apparatus, hose, etc. At present this is kept in a wooden shanty, a dangerous place. A permanent fire department building should be erected where this costly apparatus can be safely and properly kept ready for immediate use.

The floor of the main corridor of the administration building is pine covered with linoleum. As it is the most used and conspicuous floor in the building it should be laid with tile.

The administration building is five stories high, the fourth and fifth floors being used for wards. Patients are taken up and down,

in a passenger elevator operated by water power. Electrical power should be substituted for the present and unsatisfactory and expensive power.

Fans, tempering coils, and a complete ventilating apparatus are badly needed in the balance of the wards of the main building and in Grove Hall.

Several cement walks are needed.

The general condition of the hospital is as good as can be expected considering the repairs needed, some of the most pressing of which we have mentioned in detail.

#### STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

The population of this hospital at the beginning of the biennial period was 841 and at the close, on June 30, 1901, 965, although the average population for June, 1901, was only 956. Thus there has been an increase in population at this hospital, in the period, of 124.

The male wards of this hospital are uncomfortably full, but there is some room in the female wards.

The appropriation for a new cow barn made by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly has been expended in the erection of a barn 142x52 feet and two stories high. It provides accommodations for 128 cows as well as room for feed and other purposes, and has a storage capacity for 150 tons of hay.

The general kitchen has been enlarged as contemplated—a very necessary improvement; and the ceiling, which was unnecessarily high, has been lowered, and several excellent rooms for employes have been provided by making this alteration.

The piggery, 20x150 feet, with a capacity for fifty brood sows, has been completed.

Material for raising the steam pipes in the first section of the male wing has been purchased, and the work of placing the same will be completed this season.

The well has been converted into a cistern and repairs on the old cisterns nearly completed.

Much painting and decorating has been done in the interior of the building. The work of painting all the cornice and outside woodwork is being prosecuted and will be completed this season.

The general library has been increased by adding thereto 300 volumes.

Landscape artists have been employed to prepare plans for

laying out the grounds surrounding the buildings and for ornamenting the same. Some thirty-eight and one-half acres of ground were acquired by condemnation proceedings as being needed at the institution for park purposes and for shade for patients. Several acres of this ground are covered with good timber, affording excellent shade for the female patients, and an outlet by a shorter road to the city of Clarinda. A sidewalk has been built from a point on the road opposite this land to a connection with the system of walks of the city, which has greatly improved the means of getting to and from the city by footmen.

New wells have been bored, and the water supply is now excellent.

The necessity for an ice and cold storage plant is fully stated in the superintendent's report. The amount estimated for this is too little. The building, machinery and equipment will cost at least \$15,000, and it is an investment that the state should make at once.

It is a matter of supreme importance to the health of inmates that an abundant supply of pure ice be obtained, and that ample facilities be provided for cold storage. This can only be accomplished by the installation of an ice manufacturing plant and cold storage rooms.

The present coal house, or rather shed, was built of old boards, roughly put together. It is a fire trap, unsightly and inadequate. We recommend an appropriation for the erection of a suitable brick coal house.

A new engine for the dynamo is a necessity. The old one is a poor machine, very unsatisfactory, and exceedingly expensive to operate.

During the period considerable sums have been expended in interior furnishings for this hospital. This expenditure was made necessary from the fact that several of the wards last opened were not fully furnished owing to the lack of sufficient appropriations.

A new iron bridge to span the creek and furnish access to the city from the institution over a new and shorter road has been purchased and erected and is now in use.

Much additional shop room is needed. The present shop building is too small; it should be enlarged by building an addition on the rear end two stories high and making the old building two stories in height. Some additional machinery should be provided.



## STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CHEROKEE.

At the beginning of the biennial period, July 1, 1899, there was in the state treasury to the credit of the hospital and available for use the sum of \$103,571.66. (This sum was made up of a balance remaining from an appropriation made by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly and an unused appropriation of \$100,000.00 which had been made for construction work.)

The Twenty eighth General Assembly appropriated \$360,000 00. There were received from rent of land, sales of crops and other miscellaneous items, \$2,864.00, making a total of appropriations and receipts up to October 1, 1901, of \$466,435.66.

## LIABILITIES INCURRED UP TO OCTOBER 15, 1901.

Owing to the high price of materials, no attempt was made to resume the work of construction on the building during the first year of the biennial period. Several thousand dollars were saved to the state by deferring action for a year.

During the winter of 1900 and 1901 plans, specifications and estimates were prepared for the completion of the main building, the erection of the laundry building, power and engine house, smoke stack, coal house and connecting corridor and tunnel, and the general contract for said work was let in March, 1901, to George J. Grant of St. Paul, Minnesota, for \$227,375 00.

Later on the following contracts were let, viz:

Setting boilers .....	\$ 3,995.00
Heating and ventilating.....	54,994.00
Plumbing.....	22,900.00
Electrical work.....	15,465.00
Boilers.....	10,500.00
Generators.....	6,600.00
Engines.....	7,000.00
Marble mantle and wainscoting.....	\$ 4,900.00
Work on floors .....	1,500.00
Re-hanging windows, and cord... ..	1,000.00
(This work is being done by the day, and is not yet completed).	
Electric food lifts.....	7,700.00
Electric elevators.....	5,740.00
Landscape work.....	800.00
Sewer .....	7,107.24
Flush tank siphons .....	112.00
Deep well contracted by the foot, estimated. ....	7,000.00
Surveys and plat of sewer.....	92.15
For right of way for sewer.....	325.00
Recording deeds for sewer right of way.....	6.05
Salary of watchman to October 1, 1901. ....	751.54



Salary of superintendent of construction to October 1, 1901 . . . .	900.00
Sundry other payments for seed, lumber, nails, work, etc., about	2,000.00
<hr/>	
Total contract liabilities and other payments made as indicated above . . . . .	\$388,762.98

Of the above sums all salaries, sundry items, right of way purchases, recording right of way deeds, and surveying have been paid, also \$300.00 have been paid on the landscape artists' bill and eighty-five per cent. has been paid on contracts on regular monthly estimates.

Deducting liabilities on contracts entered into and the other items paid as above stated, there would be left the sum of \$80,-472.92.

In the main building the following work remains to be done, and the following articles and materials must be furnished, which have not yet been contracted for, viz:

Finishing floors, installing house telephone system, chandeliers for electric lights, washing machines, ironers, extractors, mangle, and other equipment, dry room and sterilizer, sewing machines and equipment, seating amusement hall and equipping stage, dynamos for operating sewing and laundry machinery, irons, etc., kitchen range, steam kettles, boilers, tinware and all kitchen equipment, and bake oven.

The following outside buildings must be erected: Horse barn, cow barn, hog house, corn cribs, shop building machinery and equipment, root cellar, morgue, tool house, granary, pump house, ice house, fire building and equipment, fire pump, hook and ladder truck and equipment and hose, pavilions, storage cisterns or other means of storage capacity for water, pumps and connections.

Animals are needed as follows: Cows and bull, brood sows and boar, work teams, carriage team.

Vehicles, agricultural implements, tools, and other articles are required, some of which we mention, viz:

Lumber wagons, light wagon, dray, single carriage, double carriage, single and double harnesses, a gang plow, a walking plow, harrows, a corn planter, a disc, cultivators, mower, horse rake, harvester, wheel barrow, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, axes, hammers, picks, crow bar, and other small tools; horse blankets, fly nets, robes, whips, halters, wheel scrapers, other scrapers, five miles of fencing, 650 tons of ice, 1,200 bushels of seed potatoes, seed corn, oats and other seeds; oats, hay and feed for stock;

fruit and ornamental trees, vines and shrubs, and setting the same.

Help will be required in advance of the opening of the hospital as follows:

Watchman from October 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902.

Superintendent of construction for same time.

Superintendent of hospital and salary and support of himself and family for three months.

Farmer, gardner, engineer, fireman, and farm and garden hands.

Steward and storekeeper, and necessary help in building to receive and place furniture and goods and prepare building for occupancy.

Goods must be handled and freight paid; engine work room must be equipped with all needed tools; shades must be provided for all windows and screens for many of them.

To meet all of these expenditures and many others not itemized, it is our opinion that an appropriation of \$100,000 should be made in addition to all appropriations heretofore made. From careful estimates, it will require \$50,000 to furnish the building properly, in addition to the particular things herein mentioned.

We employ Swain Nelson's Sons, landscape artists, to lay out the grounds. The preliminary work has been done, the drives and walks located, and the tree and shrub planting locations designated.

We found upon investigation that the main hospital building had in part been located upon a public highway, and that other legal and traveled highways extended in the rear of the building where permanent structures must be erected; also to the north and to the right in front of the main building and through the grounds in various directions. We deemed the vacation of these highways and their re-location, so far as the same were needed, more remote from the building as absolutely necessary. Negotiations with that end in view were opened with the city council of the city of Cherokee and with the board of supervisors of the county, and it was finally agreed that the highways mentioned should be vacated and a new road located in part on the north line of the state's land and crossing the same diagonally near the northeast corner of it.

There are no barns or other outbuildings on the state's land. What fences there are are worthless, and the farm must all be fenced and cross-fenced for pastures, hog lot, garden, etc.

The condition of the work on the buildings on October 15, 1901, was that the plastering and cement work in the main building was practically all done; the woodwork is finished in all the wards on the south side, also the floors were laid and most of the doors hung. On the north side some floors were laid, some woodwork on and some of the doors hung. No woodwork is on and no floors are laid in the administration building nor in the rear center building. The brick work of chimneys, engine and boiler rooms and coal house is completed, and the steel structure for the roof is being placed in position. The foundation for the boilers is in, and the brick work is in progress on the second story of the laundry building. The brick work on the tunnel and connecting corridor is nearly completed, and the roof is being put on a portion of it. Cementing the tunnel is in progress. The plumbing, heating, and ventilating, and electrical work is well advanced. The work has been much delayed because the contractor was unable to procure material promptly. While we hope to have the buildings completed and ready for occupancy by April, 1902, still it is possible that the work may not progress so as to admit of opening the institution prior to July 1, 1902.

The well has been sunk 1,040 feet and but little water found. The sewer is completed and it operates successfully. We have had the slate roof of the building thoroughly repaired.

We have appointed M. Nelson Voldeng, M. D., as superintendent of this hospital.

The per capita allowance for support for patients in this hospital was fixed by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly at \$13 per month. Upon a careful investigation we are satisfied that said sum is too small. The cost per capita of supporting patients in the other state hospitals for the last year of the biennial period just passed, in addition to the shop, farm and garden products produced and used by them, was as follows:

Mt. Pleasant.....	\$144.72
Independence.....	156.84
Clarinda .....	148.53

It will be observed that the actual cost at Independence was over \$13.00 per month with an average of over 1,000 patients. The capacity of the Cherokee hospital will not be over 650 to 700 patients and it is not probable that it will contain six hundred patients for some months after it is opened.

The fixed expenses of operating the hospital will be practically

the same with five hundred patients as they would be with double that number. That is, the amount required to be paid for fuel, light, salaries and wages of the superintendent, steward, storekeeper, bookkeeper, stenographers, matron, supervisors, engineer, firemen, night watch, farmer, gardner, and about all other employes, except attendants, will be practically the same whether the patients number 500 or 1,000. Therefore it is impossible to operate an institution containing 500 patients on the same per capita per month as one containing 1,000 patients. The necessary salaries of officers and employes of this hospital from its opening will be at least \$3,200.00 per month. At \$13.00 per month per capita for 500 patients the income of the institution for support would be \$6,500 per month. Practically one-half of the entire income for support would be required to pay the salaries of officers and employes. The balance remaining would not enable us to properly care for, feed, clothe, and otherwise support the patients. At \$14.00 per capita per month the support fund would be \$7,000.00 per month, and, after paying salaries, a little over fifty per cent. of the income would be left to pay all other expenses of support. This is not sufficient. In view of the distance of this institution from the coal fields, its location in a cold country, and the fact that it has no surplus support fund to draw from, we are of the opinion that the law should be so amended as to provide for a per capita of \$15.00 per month for support until such time as the institution shall contain 600 patients, when said per capita can be reduced to \$14.00 per month.

It appears to us inequitable and unjust to require counties which may be in the Cherokee hospital district to pay more for the support of patients in said hospital than counties in other districts are required to pay for the support of their patients in either of the other state hospitals. We therefore recommend that the additional per capita, over and above the \$12.00 allowed at the other hospitals, viz., \$3.00 per month per capita, be paid out of a special appropriation of state funds made for that purpose. We suggest that provision be made by the legislature for placing to the credit of this hospital with the auditor of state and the treasurer of state the sum of \$3.00 per capita per month for the support of each patient in said hospital until such time as the hospital shall contain 600 patients, when the amount thus to be drawn shall be \$2.00 per month per capita, and that the counties be charged only \$12.00 per month per capita.



## STATE PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

At the beginning of the biennial period the average population of this institution was 525, at the close of the period, June 30, 1901, there were 448 persons confined therein, and the average during that month was 448. With this reduction of eighty in the number of convicts in two years time it became impossible to supply prison contractors with the number of men required, and on April 1, 1901, after conferring with the contractors and wardens, it was deemed not advisable to transfer convicts from the penitentiary at Anamosa to Ft. Madison. It was finally determined that the following counties should be detached and added to the Ft. Madison district, viz: Cedar, Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson and Scott, and an order was made accordingly. This action has resulted in improving the situation somewhat, although it is now apparent that we may expect a further decline in the average number of persons confined in this penitentiary. In the chapter on General Observations we show the average population at each of the penitentiaries in July, 1898, June, 1900, and June, 1901.

The sanitary conditions at this institution have been much improved. The erection and occupancy of the new workshop enabled the warden to materially improve the ventilation in some of the old shop buildings, and forced ventilation by means of fans is provided in the new workshop. An electric fan operated by a motor has been placed in the cell house, whereby the vitiated air is removed from the building. A sewer from the penitentiary grounds to the Mississippi river has been constructed.

Many other improvements have been made during the period covered by this report. The new workshop has been completed and occupied; it is three stories high and forty-five feet wide by one hundred forty-five feet long and forty-five feet in height. It is substantially built of stone and brick and is equipped with an elevator. One large room is used by the state as a storeroom, and the rest of the building is used by the Farming Tool Company and the Button Company. A brick dry room for the use of the Farming Tool Company, and a like building which is used by the Button Company, have been erected. A retaining wall has been built on the west side of the main approach to the prison. The kitchen has been repaired and remodeled and equipped with a new range and other needed appliances. New floors and seats have been placed in the diningroom. Brick sidewalks and roadways have been constructed.

On September 28, 1899, the warden, with our approval, entered



into a contract for five years from December 1, 1899, with the Iowa Button Company whereby they contracted for the services of fifty-seven men at fifty-five cents per day.

The discipline of the prison has been good.

A new power house, smoke stack, machine shop, blacksmith shop, well, water, storage, boilers and connections are much needed.

A new building for a hospital, library and school room is a necessity. The old hospital is badly located and a poor makeshift for a hospital. The library is housed in poor, dark, ill-ventilated quarters which are insufficient in size and impossible to make inviting.

The old solitary is so constructed that persons therein can hold converse with each other, and it is practically without ventilation. A new one is needed.

The prison wall on the east is in a dangerous condition. It is badly out of perpendicular and is in such condition that the defects cannot be repaired. A new wall must be constructed, which should, if possible, be placed upon the line of the State's land.

The amounts recommended for transportation of convicts, warden's house fund, and for contingent and repair funds are required for the purposes mentioned.

We again recommend the passage of an indeterminate sentence law and a parole law.

It appears from the report of the warden that the earnings of the prison during the period from contract labor was \$92,352.76, of which \$1,646.85 was for piece work. The earnings exceed those of the prior biennial period in the sum of \$12,628.91, due in a large part to the button contract already mentioned.

#### STATE PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

At the close of the biennial period ending June 30, 1899, there were 529 persons confined in this penitentiary, and at the close of the last biennial period, June 30, 1901, there were 442 prisoners in this institution. The decrease during the period was eighty-seven.

The appropriation for shop buildings has not yet been expended. With the reduced number of prisoners it was found impossible to do this work and proceed to complete the administration building and north cell house.

The female department is fully completed and ready for occu-

pancy. The hog house, a very complete and substantial structure, has been erected and is now in use.

The money appropriated for the purchase of land has not been expended, as the owner of the land which it was proposed to buy insisted upon the state undertaking and doing certain work in connection therewith which we deemed unreasonable, and which, with the reduced number of prisoners, it was impossible to do and at the same time carry on properly state work. Nor did we have, as we viewed it, authority to do work and labor which would be in excess of the amount appropriated in order to acquire title to this land for the state.

The material for the roof of the north cell house has not been purchased, as the work was not far enough advanced on the walls until recently to justify making the purchase. The advance in prices of materials has been such that a further appropriation will be necessary in order to complete this work. A further appropriation is needed to complete the north cell house.

Some laundry equipment is needed.

An appropriation will be required for machinery and repairs to the water system, the specific items of which are set forth in detail in the warden's report. Other needed appropriations are stated in the chapter on appropriations.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been a marked improvement in the discipline. The grading system has been in operation during the period and has proven a great aid to discipline.

Work on the cooperage contract has progressed with but little friction and successfully, and several of the prisoners employed there have earned considerable sums of money for overwork.

The detailed account of work accomplished on state account is fully set forth in the warden's report and need not be repeated here.

Much work has been done on the erection of a new pump house, and in improving the heating system.

From time to time transfers of prisoners who have become insane and whose condition was such that they were likely to be benefited by treatment in the state hospitals, have been made as contemplated by law.

On June 1, 1901, the order regarding furnishing tobacco to prisoners was superceded by an order authorizing the wardens to furnish a ration of tobacco of four ounces to men in the first grade each week and two ounces to men in the second grade each week.

This applies only to persons who had formed the habit of using tobacco; all others, including third grade men, are not permitted to use tobacco. Provision was also made for furnishing prisoners in the first and second grades, who do not use tobacco, with any other articles of equal value which the Board and wardens may deem proper to be permitted to be used in the penitentiaries. This action was taken after consultation with the wardens, and it has so far proven very satisfactory.

#### CLOSE OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 103, laws of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, the Industrial Home for the Blind, at Knoxville, was closed the last day of April, 1900. Prior to that time the inmates had been notified of the date of closing, that they might be ready for the change, and on April 25th a member of the board visited the institution to arrange for the transportation of the inmates to their respective homes. After due inquiry had been made, it was found necessary to provide each inmate, before leaving, with a complete outfit of new clothing, and both men and women were accordingly provided with full suits, including underwear, hats, shoes and all other necessities.

In addition to clothing and furnishing transportation, each inmate was given from \$12.00 to \$15.00 in cash, according to distance to be traveled, in reaching their homes.

The expenditures in closing the home were as follows:

#### Paid for transportation—

To agent, C., R. I. & P. Ry., Knoxville.....	\$ 17.33	
To agent, C., B. & Q. Ry., Knoxville.....	111.03—	\$ 128.36

#### Paid for clothing—

To A. T. Looney.....	142.80	
To John McMillen .....	120.00	
To Mrs. H. McQuillin.....	7.00	
To Sampter & Son.....	215.00	
To Eli Kaufman .....	59.50—	544.30
Cash paid to inmates .....		453.50
Cash paid to Superintendent Culbertson, salary and board, lawn mower, freight, nails, fence wire, etc..		94.89
Total expenditures.....		\$ 1,221.05

The general assembly had appropriated \$3,000, to carry out the provisions of the act closing the institution, and there was realized from the sale of personal property to other state institutions, and private persons, a further sum of \$2,033.06, making a

total credit of \$5,033.06. After deducting the expenditure, \$1,221.05, there is in the state treasury to the credit of the Industrial Home for the Blind \$3,812.01.

All groceries and other perishable articles were shipped to the Industrial School at Mitchellville, no charge being made therefor. The broom machinery, tools, broom corn and other articles used in the manufacture of brooms were shipped to the College for the Blind at Vinton, and paid for by that institution, at a price fixed by the Board of Control.

In this connection we might state that the manufacture of brooms is now one of the leading industries taught at the College for the Blind at Vinton. The making of brooms has proved one of the best trades that can be taught the blind, that article being a staple and always in demand, the machines required being simple and cheap, and although deprived of sight, a remarkable degree of efficiency is often secured by the sense of touch, which is usually well developed among the blind.

For the foregoing reasons, the Board determined to remove the entire plant used in the manufacture of brooms at the Industrial Home for the Blind, to the College for the Blind, at Vinton, and thereby afford those attending the college an opportunity to learn the trade, and thus become, after leaving the college, self-supporting, in a measure at least.

With the closing of the home, it was necessary to place some responsible person in charge of the property, and due notice having been giving that a custodian would be appointed, a number of applications for the position were received by the Board. Some of the applicants for the position desired, in addition to the use of the property, a fixed salary payable each month, but after careful inquiry in regard to character and fitness for the position, A. L. McCoy, of Knoxville, was appointed custodian of the property of the state, without salary, and giving bond for the faithful performance of the contract made with the Board.

As compensation for his services, Custodian McCoy was assigned certain rooms in the building for the use of himself and family, the use of the farm for hay and pasture, and all fruits and vegetables produced, and the use of such outbuildings as were necessary in caring for the property.

The farm is now all in grass, except the orchard and garden; the fences have been repaired, and it is now proposed to paint all iron roofs on the buildings, and make such other improvements as will place the property in the best possible condition.



While no expense has been incurred in caring for the property, except the use thereof, it is at present entirely unremunerative, and we would recommend that the legislature at its next session, take such action in regard to this property, that it may be utilized in some manner that will conduce to the welfare of the people of the state.

When the Industrial Home for the Blind was established, it was believed that it would be largely self-supporting, by furnishing employment for the inmates, and a schedule of prices to be paid for labor was prepared by the Board of trustees. Board was to be charged at the rate of \$2.25 per week, which was afterward fixed at \$10.00 per month, at which it remained until the Home was closed. Unfortunately the expectations of the friends of the Home were not realized, manufacturing was carried on at a loss, and the inmates were not able to earn sufficient to pay for their board and lodging.

At the time of closing the Home there was owing to the state by the inmates for board and lodging \$5,402.01 in sums ranging from \$1.00 to \$764.32, the last named amount being owed by an inmate, who never performed any labor, on account of illness.

As all of the forty-eight persons indebted to the state for board and lodging are poor, in addition to being blind, we recommend that such legislation be enacted as will cancel in full, all their obligations to the Home, to the end that these unfortunate people may be relieved from a burden they never could discharge.



## CHAPTER XIV.

## VISITATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS.

*Showing visitations made from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901, and by whom said visits were made.*

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Year.	WHEN MADE.	BY WHOM MADE.
1899	October 23.....	Kinne.
1899	November 27-28 . . . . .	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1899	December 8 . . . . .	Cownie.
1900	April 11-12. . . . .	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1900	June 7-8. . . . .	Kinne.
1900	October 12. . . . .	Cownie and Robinson.
1901	February 20. . . . .	Robinson.
1901	April 25-26-27 . . . . .	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1901	June 7 . . . . .	Kinne.

## SOLDIERS' HOME.

1899	October 13. . . . .	Larrabee.
1899	December 20. . . . .	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1900	June 1 2. . . . .	Kinne and Robinson.
1900	October 19 20 . . . . .	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1900	December 27. . . . .	Cownie and Robinson.
1901	May 21. . . . .	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

1899	August 28 . . . . .	Kinne.
1899	October 31. . . . .	Cownie.
1899	November 20. . . . .	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1900	April 20-21. . . . .	Kinne and Robinson.
19 0	November 2 . . . . .	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1901	April 1-2. . . . .	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1901	June 3. . . . .	Cownie.

## \*INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

1899	October 14. . . . .	Kinne.
1900	April 24-25. . . . .	Cownie.
1900	April 30 . . . . .	Kinne and Cownie.

\*Institution closed in April, 1900, by order of the legislature.

## COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

1899	October 21. . . . .	Kinne.
1900	January 31. . . . .	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1900	May 14. . . . .	Kinne and Robinson.
1900	October 15. . . . .	Cownie and Robinson.
1901	March 26 . . . . .	Robinson (for board).

## VISITATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Year.	WHEN MADE.	BY WHOM PAID.
1899	December 21-22.....	Larrabee, Kinnie and Cownie.
1900	May 31 and June 1.....	Kinne and Robinson.
1900	October 18.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1901	May 24-25.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

1899	October 23.....	Larrabee and Cownie.
1900	January 11.....	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1900	April 28.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1900	September 7.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1901	May 10.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.

## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

1899	July 30-31 and August 1.....	Kinne.
1899	August 28.....	Kinne.
1899	September 23.....	Kinne.
1899	October 30.....	Cownie.
1899	November 21.....	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1900	January 20.....	Cownie.
1900	April 18-19-20.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1900	May 11-12.....	Kinne.
1900	June 29-30.....	Kinne.
1900	August 31.....	Kinne.
1900	September 27-28-29.....	Robinson.
1900	October 31.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1900	November 28.....	Kinne.
1901	January 31 and February 1-2.....	Kinne.
1901	February 23-24.....	Kinne.
1901	March 27-28.....	Robinson.
1901	April 2-3.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1901	June 3-4.....	Cownie and Robinson.
1901	June 27-28.....	Kinne.

## STATE HOSPITAL AT MT. PLEASANT.

1899	July 25-26.....	Cownie.
1899	August 24-25.....	Cownie.
1899	September 29-30.....	Cownie.
1899	October 28-29-30.....	Kinne.
1899	November 25-26.....	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1899	December 29-30.....	Cownie.
1900	January 17-18-19.....	Kinne.
1900	February 26-27.....	Cownie.
1900	March 29-30.....	Cownie.
1900	April 14-15.....	Cownie.
1900	May 17-18.....	Cownie.
1900	June 23-24-25.....	Cownie.
1900	July 18-19.....	Cownie.
1900	August 13-14 and 28-29.....	Robinson.
1900	September 25-26-27.....	Kinne and Cownie.
1900	October 27-28-29.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1900	November 27-28.....	Cownie.
1900	December 11-12-13.....	Robinson.
1901	January 14-15-16.....	Robinson.
1901	February 11-12.....	Cownie.
1901	March 29-30.....	Cownie.
1901	April 21-22.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1901	May 30-31.....	Kinne.
1901	June 27-28-29.....	Robinson.

## VISITATIONS—CONTINUED.

## STATE HOSPITAL AT INDEPENDENCE.

Year.	WHEN MADE.	BY WHOM PAID.
1899	July 27-28.....	Larrabee.
1899	August 31.....	Larrabee.
1899	September 29-30.....	Kinne.
1899	October 27.....	Larrabee.
1899	November 28.....	Larrabee.
1899	December 18.....	Larrabee.
1900	January 29-30.....	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1900	February 24-25.....	Wilkinson (secretary).
1900	March 20-23.....	Robinson.
1900	April 24-27.....	Robinson.
1900	May 15-19.....	Kinne and Robinson.
1900	June 22-23.....	Robinson.
1900	July 21-23.....	Kinne.
1900	August 24-25.....	Robinson.
1900	September 13.....	Robinson.
1900	October 13-14.....	Cownie and Robinson.
1900	November 26-27.....	Robinson.
1900	December 22-24.....	Robinson.
1901	January 15-16.....	Cownie.
1901	February 21-23.....	Robinson.
1901	March 27-28.....	Robinson.
1901	April 18-19.....	Robinson.
1901	May 22-23.....	Kinne and Robinson.
1901	June 28-29.....	Cownie.

## STATE HOSPITAL AT CLARINDA.

1899	July 28-30.....	Kinne.
1899	August 26-27.....	Kinne.
1899	September 21-22.....	Kinne.
1899	October 28-29.....	Cownie.
1899	November 22-23.....	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1899	December 26-28.....	Kinne.
1900	January 18-19.....	Cownie.
1900	February 24-25.....	Cownie.
1900	March 22-24.....	Kinne.
1900	April 16-17.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1900	May 25-27.....	Kinne.
1900	June 27-28.....	Kinne.
1900	July 25-26.....	Robinson.
1900	August 29-30.....	Kinne.
1900	September 29-30.....	Robinson.
1900	October 29-31.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1900	November 26.....	Kinne.
1900	December 26.....	Kinne.
1901	January 29-31.....	Kinne.
1901	February 22-23.....	Kinne.
1901	March 30-31.....	Robinson.
1901	April 26-28.....	Kinne.
1901	May 30-31.....	Cownie.
1901	June 25-27.....	Kinne.

## PENITENTIARY AT FT. MADISON.

1899	October 25.....	Kinne.
1899	November 24.....	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1900	April 13.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1900	August 16.....	Robinson.
1900	October 27.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1901	April 23-25.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.

## PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

1900	February 1.....	Larrabee, Kinne and Cownie.
1900	March 27.....	Kinne and Cownie.
1900	May 17.....	Robinson.
1900	June 11.....	Kinne.
1900	October 16-17.....	Kinne, Cownie and Robinson.
1901	January 25-26.....	Kinne and Robinson.

## CHAPTER XV.

*Salaries and wages received, and positions held, by the officers and employes of the Board of Control and by the officers and employes of the several institutions subject to its control, as shown by the pay roll for June, 1901.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
<b>MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.</b>		
L. G. Kinnie .....	Chairman .....	\$ 250.00
John Cownie .....	.....	250.00
G. S. Robinson .....	.....	250.00
F. S. Treat .....	Secretary .....	150.00
H. F. Liebbe .....	Architect .....	250.00
<b>EMPLOYES.</b>		
A. B. McCown .....	Head bookkeeper .....	115.00
Anna M. Sheehan .....	Auditing clerk .....	50.00
Maud Painter .....	Bookkeeper .....	45.00
Estella B. Combs .....	Bookkeeper .....	45.00
Cora E. Bunce .....	Stenographer .....	55.00
Laura M. Pederson .....	Stenographer .....	55.00
W. R. Patterson .....	Statistician (temporary) .....	125.00
John W. Smith .....	Storekeeper .....	60.00
Harry Shopshire .....	Janitor .....	40.00

## SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

C. C. Horton .....	Commandant, without board, civilian .....	\$ 150.00
B. F. Warfel .....	Adjutant, without board, civilian .....	83.34
A. Laubscher .....	Sergeant major, with board, member .....	15.00
H. P. Duffield .....	Surgeon, without board, civilian .....	125.00
Charles R. Jenkins .....	Hospital steward, with board, civilian .....	35.00
Carolyn Paulson .....	Head nurse, with board, civilian .....	40.00
George L. Nason .....	Night nurse, with board, civilian .....	30.00
James Anderson .....	Nurse, with board, member .....	15.00
O. F. Pettibone .....	Nurse, with board, member .....	4.25
Charles Howell .....	Nurse, with board, member .....	5.75
J. H. Sutherland .....	Nurse, with board, member .....	5.00
S. P. Yeomans .....	Nurse, with board, member .....	12.00
Victoria Dodd .....	Nurse, with board, civilian .....	10.80
Mary Nason .....	Nurse, with board, civilian .....	16.00
Anna Elliott .....	Nurse, with board, civilian .....	15.00
Maud Cunningham .....	Nurse, with board, civilian .....	12.00
Edith Sterling .....	Nurse, with board, civilian .....	12.00
Clara Henick .....	Nurse, with board, civilian .....	12.00
Flora McAtlin .....	Nurse, with board, civilian .....	12.00
Ida Smith .....	Nurse, with board, civilian .....	8.00
W. T. Ri hards .....	Night nurse, with board, member .....	10.00
Joseph McCord .....	Sexton, with board, member .....	9.00
B. A. Beeson .....	Quartermaster without board, civilian .....	83.34
J. L. Way .....	Quartermaster general, with board, civilian .....	40.00
Joel Hodson .....	Quartermaster clerk, with board, member .....	10.00
Geo. F. A. Walker .....	Bookkeeper, with board, civilian .....	50.00
Floyd W. Sample .....	Stenographer, with board, civilian .....	35.00
Mary H. Miller .....	Matron, with board, civilian .....	35.00
J. W. Reed .....	Inspector, with board, member .....	15.00
Julia A. Hanna .....	Superintendent Women's Hall, with board, civilian .....	20.00
A. B. Collins .....	Sergeant and wife, Old People's bldg, with board, member .....	12.00
E. A. Gregg .....	Sergeant O. M. B., with board, member .....	12.00
Rufus Sniffin .....	Sergeant M. B., with board, member .....	8.00
A. S. Chase .....	Sergeant Ward 1, with board, member .....	3.00
A. S. Fuller .....	Sergeant Ward 2, with board, member .....	3.00

## SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
Henry Miller.....	Sergeant Ward 3, with board, member.....	3.00
R. C. Lindsay.....	Sergeant Ward 4, with board, member.....	3.00
Wm. B. Parker.....	Sergeant Ward 5, with board, member.....	5.00
Wm. H. Stewart.....	Sergeant Ward 6, with board, member.....	4.00
Wm. Sherman.....	Sergeant Ward 7, with board, member.....	3.00
Peter Cosgrove.....	Sergeant Ward 8, with board, member.....	3.00
John Harper.....	Sergeant Ward 9, with board, member.....	5.00
H. W. Smith.....	Sergeant Ward 10, with board, member.....	3.00
J. Robert Walkinshaw.....	Sergeant Ward 11, with board, member.....	2.00
J. D. Foulk.....	Sergeant Ward 12, with board, member.....	2.00
John Laybold.....	Sergeant Ward 13, with board, member.....	3.00
Wm. C. Chilton.....	Sergeant Ward 14, with board, member.....	4.00
Myron Lewis.....	Sergeant Ward 15, with board, member.....	5.00
Henry Bisom.....	Sergeant Ward 16, with board, member.....	5.00
O. E. Symons.....	Sergeant Ward 18, with board, member.....	3.00
W. H. Clayman.....	Sergeant Ward 19, with board, member.....	3.00
Joseph Harris.....	Sergeant Ward 20, with board, member.....	2.00
A. Campbell.....	Sergeant Co. Q, with board, member.....	8.00
J. J. Smith.....	Sergeant S. M. D., with board, member.....	2.00
William Foley.....	Night watch, M. B., with board, member.....	11.50
R. C. Presdee.....	Night watch, M. B., with board, member.....	3.50
Fred Wilson.....	Bugler, with board, member.....	7.00
R. M. Ash.....	Guide, with board, member.....	3.00
J. D. Foulk.....	Guide, with board, member.....	3.00
Joseph Podhasky.....	Shoemaker, with board, member.....	10.00
L. D. Lyon.....	Carpenter, with board, member.....	14.00
J. H. Zimmer.....	Assistant carpenter, with board, member.....	10.00
R. C. Lindsay.....	Mason, with board, member.....	9.00
Silas Vanscoy.....	Mason, with board, member.....	10.00
Charles McCafferty.....	Masons' tender, with board, member.....	4.50
P. A. Shaw.....	Masons' tender, with board, member.....	5.00
C. L. Nickerson.....	Painter, with board, civilian.....	15.75
Daniel de Vries.....	Tailor, with board, civilian.....	20.00
Nettie Mitchell.....	Seamstress, with board, civilian.....	20.00
Kate Olmstead.....	Assistant seamstress, with board, civilian.....	1.45
A. D. Smith.....	Sergeant of guard, with board, member.....	4.80
Wm. Foley.....	Sergeant of guard, member.....	3.20
A. D. Smith.....	Guard, with board, member.....	2.40
W. F. Hillmon.....	Guard, with board, member.....	6.00
B. G. Stephens.....	Guard, with board, member.....	7.40
W. B. Coventry.....	Guard, with board, member.....	6.00
C. B. Harris.....	Guard, with board, member.....	6.00
E. W. Baker.....	Guard, with board, member.....	5.60
R. L. Plumer.....	Guard, with board, member.....	3.60
George Newport.....	Guard, with board, member.....	1.60
J. J. Smith.....	Lawn sergeant, with board, member.....	15.00
Elias Parke.....	Man under lawn sergeant, with board, member.....	10.00
C. J. White.....	Man under lawn sergeant, with board, member.....	9.60
W. H. Robinson.....	Man under lawn sergeant, with board, member.....	10.00
C. W. Emery.....	Man under lawn sergeant, with board, member.....	9.20
W. H. H. Betz.....	Man under lawn sergeant, with board, member.....	9.40
Joseph Spoor.....	Man under lawn sergeant, with board, member.....	10.00
I. T. Page.....	Man under lawn sergeant, with board, member.....	5.20
J. J. Hassen.....	Man under lawn sergeant, with board, member.....	4.20
C. C. Ebricht.....	Man charge hogs, with board, member.....	12.50
J. D. Hall.....	Pork man, with board, member.....	7.00
A. E. Satia.....	Gardener, with one-fourth board, civilian.....	45.00
George Seamans.....	Man under gardener, with board, member.....	10.00
John Phillips.....	Man under gardener, with board, member.....	10.00
Charles Flanigan.....	Man under gardener, with board, member.....	7.60
Wm. McCandless.....	Man under gardener, with board, member.....	10.00
Jacob Kuenstler.....	Man under gardener, with board, member.....	10.00
Wm. Travis.....	Man under gardener, with board, member.....	10.00
Thomas McGovern.....	Man under gardener, with board, member.....	2.20
F. M. Milliken.....	Horticulturist, with board, member.....	12.50
N. Dunfee.....	Man under horticulturist, with board, member.....	10.00
F. L. Scribner.....	Florist, with board, member.....	15.00
F. E. Becraft.....	Mail, express and baggage driver, with board, member.....	12.00
J. M. Glasford.....	Teamster, with board, member.....	12.00
John Freestone.....	Teamster, with board, member.....	12.00
H. B. Clark.....	Teamster, with board, member.....	12.00
Geo. Higginsbotham.....	Teamster, with board, member.....	12.00
Henry Selkin.....	Stable man, with board, member.....	8.00
A. Stom.....	Cart man, with board, member.....	10.00
George W. Ross.....	Vegetable man, with board, member.....	4.00
C. A. Dunham.....	Engineer-elect, etc., with one-fourth board, civilian.....	90.00



## SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
John Kavugh	First assistant engineer, with board, member.	25.00
A. E. Burghdoff	Second assistant engineer, with board, civilian	35.00
Fred Arnold	Fireman, with board, civilian	30.00
John Bennett	Fireman, with board, civilian	12.50
M. C. Buskirk	Fireman, with board, civilian	25.00
E. G. Greenslit	Engineer's helper, with board, member	12.50
F. C. DerCane	Baker, with board, civilian	35.00
Roy Steffa	assistant baker, with board, civilian	18.00
Essie Arnold	Chief cook, M. B., with board, civilian	35.00
Syrena Detrick	First assistant cook, M. B., with board, civilian	25.00
Virginia Richards	Second assistant cook, M. B., with board, civilian	20.00
Mae Sharpshair	Chief hospital cook, with board, civilian	25.00
Dessie Keoppel	Assistant hospital cook, with board, civilian	20.00
Julius Holm	Butcher, with board, civilian	20.00
T. C. Claytor	Coffee roaster, with board, member	8.00
L. F. Williams	Com. sergeant, with board, member	20.00
Mary McAtlin	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Ida Adamson	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Anna Burma	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Pearl Dean	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Fern Dean	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Catherine Butler	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Mabel Schilling	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	3.20
Jessie Bryson	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Sylvia Stout	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Kate Burma	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Gertrude Highberger	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Blanche Herriman	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	8.80
Mabel Mattice	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	1.20
Agnes Frost	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	10.80
Maud Isaacson	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Edith Anderson	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Florence Skiff	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Olga Kollin	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Lillie Cross	Waiter, M. B., with board, member	.35
C. J. White	Waiter, M. B., with board, member	4.50
Malissa Nesemeier	Waiter, M. B., with board, member	.65
Mary M. Jordan	Waiter, M. B., with board, member	.85
Hannah Palmer	Waiter, M. B., with board, member	1.30
Deborah Johnson	Waiter, M. B., with board, member	.35
Margaret Betz	Waiter, M. B., with board, member	.35
W. C. Ferrington	Waiter, M. B., with board, member	.16
John Cooper	Waiter, M. B., with board, civilian	2.00
H. E. Knapp	Waiter, hospital, M. B., with board, civilian	6.80
Hannah Oleson	Waiter, hospital, M. B., with board, civilian	6.80
Rose Sample	Waiter, hospital, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Pearl Beick	Waiter, hospital, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Malinda Holmes	Waiter, hospital, M. B., with board, civilian	5.20
Mollie Kent	Waiter, hospital, M. B., with board, civilian	5.20
Lena Sterling	Waiter, dormitory, M. B., with board, civilian	12.00
Anna Kehoe	General help, dormitory, with board, civilian	12.00
Marie Cotton	Kitchen cost man, with board, member	3.00
Mildred Zittlaw	Bathman, with board, member	3.00
John Potter	Cleaner, O. M. B., with board, member	5.00
A. Galvin	Cleaner, O. M. B., with board, member	4.00
John Cooper	Closet cleaner, M. B., with board, member	4.00
John W. Shorter	Closet cleaner, M. B., with board, member	1.45
G. W. Ravnor	Closet cleaner, M. B., with board, member	2.45
S. R. McAdams	Cleaner, M. B., with board, member	5.00
David Corcoran	Cleaner, M. B., with board, member	5.00
W. K. Wall	Cleaner, hospital, with board, member	10.00
A. J. Matthews	Cleaner, hospital, with board, member	9.00
Henry Terry	Cleaner, hospital, with board, civilian	1.00
Bertha Nelson	Cleaner, hospital, with board, civilian	15.00
Mrs. A. J. Matthews	Janitor, headquarters building, with board, member	8.00
Philip H. Raber	Ice man, with board, member	4.00
George W. Ross	Baggageman, with board, member	3.00
Fred Wilson	Chapel janitor, with board, member	2.00
A. Campbell	Linen room, with board, civilian	15.00
Bertha de Vries	Laundryman, with board, civilian	35.00
J. M. Huffaker	Assistant laundryman, with board, member	1.85
J. F. Boyd	Assistant laundryman, with board, civilian	5.15
Arthur Taylor	Assistant laundryman, with board, civilian	7.00
Guy Furnas	Assistant laundryman, with board, member	7.00
W. T. Beddow	Assistant laundryman, with board, member	7.00

## SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
N M Davis .....	Assistant laundryman, with board, member....	7.00
Margaret Taylor.....	Laundress, dormitory, with board, civilian.....	15.00
Sophia Weitholder.....	Laundress, hospital, with board, civilian.....	15.00
Jesse Cole .....	Chaplain, without board, civilian.....	83.34
George Terry .....	Librarian, with board, member.....	10.60
D. E. Harrington.....	Bandmaster, with board, civilian.....	35.00
C. M. Rupson .....	Plumber's helper, with board, (per day .75) member.....	21.75
C. Weaver .....	Plumber's helper, with board, (per day .75) member.....	12.35
John Betts .....	Plumber's helper, with board, (per day .50) member.....	1.00
Herman Tuegel.....	Sodding around new buildings, with board, (per day .60) member.....	8.40
George W. Cook.....	Sodding around new buildings, with board, (per day .60) member.....	15.00
Guy L. Pomeroy .....	Picking berries, with board, (per day .30) civilian.....	1.30
Sarah Beddow .....	Picking berries, with board, (per day .30) member.....	1.50
W. J. Carsons .....	Picking berries, with board, (per day .30) member.....	.30
Emma Hughes.....	Picking berries, with board, (per day .30) member.....	.90
Maria Melliken.....	Picking berries, with board, (per day .30) member.....	.45

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

M. T. Gass .....	Superintendent, with board for family .....	\$ 125.00
William L. Allen .....	Physician, without board.....	33.33
Harry E. Pownall.....	Bookkeeper and steward, with board.....	16.67
Harvey H. DuBois.....	Storekeeper, with three-fourths board.....	32.50
Theodore P. Warren.....	Stenographer, with board.....	20.00
Ella Wetzel.....	Clerk, with board.....	22.50
Mary Leonhard .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Angela Reynolds.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	8.64
Mattie Ziemer.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	21.61
Mary A. Hilles.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Carrie L. Reid.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Lettie S. Van .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Louise J. Coy .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Elizabeth Warren.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	10.61
Elizabeth Parsons.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	21.90
Amy Belot .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Luella Howard .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Mary Worthington.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
M. E. Wood .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Meda Smith .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	7.07
Alice P. Mead.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Kate Stout .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	20.43
Eliza R. Little .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Lora Whalen .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	.79
Edna Warwick .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Jennie Petcher .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	3.14
Viola G. Dinsmore .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	12.18
Maggie McGrath .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	9.82
Esther Porter.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Nan Butcher .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
Lillian Bandey.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	9.43
Ella Plumley .....	Cottage matron, with board.....	22.00
John W. Yancy .....	Night watch, with board.....	20.00
Elizabeth Sinclair .....	Teacher and musician, with board.....	8.00
Lillian Bandey.....	Teacher, with board.....	7.50
Ella Pinkerton.....	Teacher, with board.....	7.50
Anna Russell .....	Teacher, with board.....	7.50
Edith Chidester.....	Teacher, with board.....	7.50
Ella Wetzell.....	Teacher, with board.....	7.50
Maggie McGrath .....	Teacher, with one-fourth board.....	9.38
Lucy Stone .....	Teacher, with one-fourth board.....	9.38
Etta Gosting.....	Teacher, with board.....	7.50
Angela Reynolds.....	Teacher, with board.....	7.50
Elmira Armstrong.....	Trained nurse, with board.....	25.00
Agnes Conway.....	Assistant nurse, with board.....	22.00
William Orendorff .....	Shop foreman, with one-fourth board.....	47.50
Enoch Davenport .....	Painter and janitor, without board.....	43.20
H. Ede .....	Shoemaker, with board.....	25.00
Kittie McCarl.....	Dressmaker, with one-fourth board.....	24.48
Maggie Cahill.....	Tailoress, with one-fourth board.....	32.50
Grace D. Cave.....	Seamstress, with board.....	12.00
Lizzie F. Goodwin.....	Seamstress, with one-fourth board.....	18.33
Jennie Petcher.....	Seamstress, with board.....	9.84
Lora Whalen .....	Seamstress, with board.....	9.12

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
Alwine Pohlmann. ....	Cooking school teacher, with one-fourth board .....	32 50
Roscoe H. Mardis .....	Carpenter, with board .....	25 00
F. C. Sawin. ....	Farmer, with board .....	30 00
Fred W. Langhoff. ....	Gardener, with board .....	35 00
William Klotz. ....	Garden and grounds, with board. ....	25 00
Edward McCloskey. ....	Teamster, with board .....	21 17
Charles K. Reading. ....	Engineer and electrician, with board .....	56 93
William Schroeder. ....	Assistant engineer, with board. ....	19 17
Carrie Pollock. ....	Kitchen manager, with board. ....	20 69
Mattie Martin. ....	Assistant manager, with board. ....	20 00
G. Schurr. ....	Baker, with one-fourth board .....	42 50
Maggie Reinbott. ....	Dining hall manager, with board. ....	15 00
Clara Geisler. ....	Dining hall manager, with board. ....	15 00
Anna Highland. ....	Kitchen help, with board. ....	12 00
Mary Coen. ....	Laundry manager, with board. ....	29 50
Vena Mathson. ....	Assistant laundry manager, with one-fourth board .....	22 50
Louise Duerr. ....	Laundry help, with one-fourth board. ....	19 50
W. H. Blancke. ....	Minister (per Sunday, \$3.00), without board. ....	12 00

## COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

T. F. McCune. ....	Superintendent, with board for family. ....	\$ 100 00
C. C. Griffin. ....	Physician, without board .....	40 00
Joseph Pyne. ....	Steward, without board .....	60 00
Mae Robertson. ....	Matron, with board. ....	25 00
Elizabeth Eastman. ....	Matron, with board .....	25 00
Mary Lindemuth. ....	Matron, with board. ....	25 00
Alice Yates. ....	Housekeeper, with board .....	35 00
Gertrude Boughton. ....	First teacher, with board .....	35 00
G. W. Tannehill. ....	Second teacher, without board .....	50 00
Lorana Mattice. ....	Third teacher, with board .....	32 50
Finette Ferris. ....	Fourth teacher, with board .....	32 50
Mayme Mahanna. ....	Fifth teacher, with board .....	32 50
E. M. Phillips. ....	Piano teacher, with board .....	35 00
Maud L. Manning. ....	Piano teacher, with board .....	35 00
J. M. Miller. ....	Teacher small instruments, without board .....	60 00
Emma Carlson. ....	Sewing teacher, with board. ....	25 00
George Winter. ....	General work teacher, without board .....	3 46
B. F. Parker. ....	Tuning teacher, without board .....	50 00
E. E. Hintz. ....	Broom teacher, without board .....	45 00
E. E. Peterson. ....	Porter, with board .....	9 03
Ole Peterson. ....	General help, with board .....	20 00
H. G. Haines. ....	Engineer, without board. ....	50 00
Oreka Peterson. ....	Baker, with board. ....	30 00
L. Peterson. ....	Night fireman, without board .....	35 00
Bertha Hunt. ....	Cook, with board .....	25 00
Jessie McNeal. ....	Assistant cook, with board. ....	15 00
Edith Berry. ....	Kitchen girl, with board. ....	12 00
Elsie Hawley. ....	First dining room, with board. ....	12 00
Bertha Wright. ....	Second dining room, with board. ....	12 00
Kate Tague. ....	Third dining room, with board. ....	12 00
Jennie Persons. ....	Fourth dining room, with board. ....	12 00
Jessie Saunderson. ....	First chambermaid, with board. ....	12 00
Mary Cabelka. ....	Second chambermaid, with board. ....	12 00
Minnie Ridge. ....	Third chambermaid, with board. ....	12 00
Anna Peterson. ....	Laundry manager, with board. ....	20 00
Elvira Saunderson. ....	Laundry girl, with board .....	12 00
Clara Weinland. ....	Laundry girl, with board .....	12 00
Edward Latham. ....	Night watchman, without board. ....	30 00
Wm Penrod. ....	Porter, with board .....	.65
E. E. Peterson. ....	Porter, with board. ....	10 13

Owing to vacation occurring during the months of April, May and June, this is taken from the March pay roll.

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Henry W. Rothert. ....	Superintendent, with board for family. ....	\$ 125 00
John F. Schultz. ....	Steward and bookkeeper, with one-fourth board .....	70 00
Mrs. M. E. Poole. ....	Matron, with board .....	35 00
Lena Seyfert. ....	Assistant matron and seamstress, with board. ....	20 00
Lizzie Hutton. ....	Stenographer, with board .....	30 00
Edgar Clinton. ....	Boys's supervisor, with board .....	28 00

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages
Mrs Mildred Drake...	Assistant boys' supervisor with board	20.00
Mary Hormuth...	Girls' supervisor, with board	25.00
Galena Thomas...	Assistant girls' supervisor, with board	15.00
E. E. Clippinger	Principal, with board	111.11
Hiram Phillips	Teacher, with board	55.00
W. O. Connor	Teacher, with board	75.00
Mamie Cool	Teacher, with board	30.00
Frank C. Holloway	Teacher without board	60.00
John W. Barrett	Teacher, without board	60.00
David Ryan, Jr.	Teacher, with board	45.00
Florence Wilcoxon	Teacher, with board	50.00
C. F. Zorbaugh	Teacher, without board	60.00
Laura MacDill	Teacher, with board	45.00
Margaret Watkins	Teacher, with board	60.00
Mollie Medcraft	Teacher, with board	40.00
Mattie Edwards	Teacher, with board	35.00
Cora Satterly	Teacher, with board	25.00
Mary E. Leary	Teacher, with board	50.00
Emma Kingsley	Teacher, with board	35.00
Mildred H. Cooper	Teacher, with board	40.00
M. O. Bockee	Teacher, with board	50.00
Charlotte A. Reed	Drawing teacher, with board	35.00
John Mather	Carpenter, without board	50.00
Stella Stewart	Cooking school teacher, with board	25.00
Z. B. Thompson	Printer, without board	45.00
L. W. Pound	Shoemaker, without board	50.00
Anna Merrill	Seamstress, with board	25.00
Mrs. Susan Gibbs	Chief cook, with board	35.00
Fred Auwerter	Baker, with one-half board	40.00
Sophia Nelson	Laundry manager, with board	20.00
Carrie Jensen	Ironing room manager, with board	17.00
Dr. A. P. Hanchett	Physician, without board	30.00
L. W. Flenniken	Night watchman, with board	20.00
Lizzie Dick	Ladies' night watch, with board	15.00
Mrs M. Ebling	Nurse, with board	25.00
J. J. Kies	Farm, garden, and dairy, without board	50.00
Edward Hewitt	Farm hand, with board	25.00
Henry Tannehill	Farm hand, with board	18.00
Gust Valentine	Chore man, with board	25.00
J. M. Tannehill	Electrician and engineer, without board	75.00
Charles Watson	Assistant electrician and engineer, without board	40.00
Joe Allmanshofer	Day fireman, with board	30.00
Frank E. Cave	Assistant cook, with board	20.00
Edith Seyfert	Attendant superintendent's dining room, with board	14.00
Barbara Kroetch	Attendant officers' and teachers' dining room, with board	15.00
Mary Hurt	Attendant held's dining room, with board	15.00
Tobena Meiner	Attendant pupil's dining room, with board	15.00
Emma Dryer	Domestic, with board	15.00
Matty Boyson	Domestic, with board	15.00
Ada Paist	Domestic, with board	15.00
Bertha Keiser	Domestic, with board	12.00
Gertrude Arwine	Domestic, with board	12.00
Carrie Morrisette	Janitor, without board	25.00
Anna Carlson	Assistant laundress, with board	17.00

## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

F. M. Powell	Superintendent, with board for family	\$ 200.00
I. Irwin	Stenographer, with board	35.00
F. J. Binford	Stenographer, with board	30.00
George Mogridge	Assistant superintendent and physician, with board	116.66
O. C. Willhite	Assistant physician and pathologist, with board	83.33
H. L. Bissell	Steward and bookkeeper, without board	80.00
Miss M. Lane	Assistant bookkeeper, with board	40.00
Augusta Bowker	Storekeeper, with board	50.00
Mrs. M. E. Wilber	Matron, with board	35.00
Miss R. Drew	Assistant matron, with board	30.00
Mrs. E. Sanborn	Matron, C. D., with board	30.00
Miss F. McKee	Supervisor, C. D., with board	35.00
Mrs. A. Martine	Girls' supervisor, with board	35.00
T. A. Smith	Boys' supervisor, with board	35.00
J. W. Murphy	Outside supervisor, without board, house furnished	32.00
L. Mendenhall	Night nurse, without board	35.00
O. G. Lawrence	Night nurse, without board	35.00
Leora Fantz	Night nurse, attendant, with board	18.00



## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
M. E. Hoops .....	Night nurse, attendant, with board .....	18.00
F. Kenny .....	Head nurse, with board .....	40.00
Dela Hinton .....	Assistant nurse, with board .....	6 67
E. A. Cathcart .....	Night nurse, with board .....	20.00
C. Howard .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
E. C. Cook .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
L. R. Smith .....	Attendant, with board .....	23.00
F. Conard .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
M. Mitchell .....	Attendant with board .....	20.00
J. A. Edwards .....	Attendant, with board .....	29.00
S. Harmann .....	Attendant, with board .....	17 10
B. Butin .....	Attendant, with board .....	22.00
A. Bushnell .....	Attendant, with board .....	26.00
Mrs. D. Bennett .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
H. A. Sanborne .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
C. M. Van Zandt .....	Attendant, with board .....	25.00
Bell Woods .....	Attendant, with board .....	26.00
J. C. Davidson .....	Attendant, with board .....	25.00
B. Alexander .....	Attendant, with board .....	29.00
E. Miller .....	Attendant, with board .....	25.00
J. Judkins .....	Attendant, with board .....	25.00
D. Grauteer .....	Attendant, with board .....	25.00
E. Mitchell .....	Attendant, with board .....	23.00
F. Rhoades .....	Attendant, with board .....	24 17
J. Lane .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
J. Featherngill .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
May Ackerman .....	Attendant, with board .....	24.00
May Haney .....	Attendant, with board .....	28.00
B. R. Persels .....	Attendant, with board .....	22.00
M. Reynolds .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
Anna Slater .....	Attendant, with board .....	29.00
D. Ames .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
H. Hammond .....	Attendant, with board .....	16 80
D. A. White .....	Attendant, with board .....	16 20
W. Hulett .....	Attendant, with board .....	10 73
O. Hammond .....	Attendant, with board .....	20.00
Mrs. S. Thomas .....	Attendant, with board .....	16 00
M. Walsh .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
R. Stamper .....	Attendant, with board .....	23.00
S. Thomas .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
I. A. Cadenhead .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
A. J. Builey .....	Attendant, with board .....	37.00
R. McKay .....	Attendant, with board .....	7 60
N. Wright .....	Attendant, with board .....	14 67
Mrs. L. Murdock .....	Principal of school, with board .....	45.00
Mrs. E. Davidson .....	Teacher, with board .....	35.00
Miss J. Bosquet .....	Teacher, with board .....	35.00
Miss M. Kelley .....	Teacher, with board .....	35.00
N. Barton .....	Teacher, with board .....	35.00
A. McComas .....	Teacher, with board .....	35.00
Alice M. Smith .....	Vocalist teacher, with board .....	25 00
Alice Stepan .....	Teacher, musician, without board .....	50.00
Pearl England .....	Teacher of kindergarten, with board .....	35.00
B. Bosbyshell .....	Teacher of kindergarten, with board .....	35.00
B. Roby .....	Teacher of kindergarten, with board .....	35.00
M. Storrs .....	Teacher physical culture, with board .....	35.00
M. S. Attwell .....	Teacher of sloyd, with board .....	40.00
Ethyl Thomas .....	Teacher, with board .....	35.00
Leo Stepan .....	Musician, teacher industrial and band, without board .....	63.00
Lillie Wehrend .....	Training teacher, with board .....	35.00
Mrs. L. Morigridge .....	Girls' industrial teacher, with board .....	20.00
J. Stanley .....	Teacher, industrial, and stenographer, with board .....	35 00
W. Huntley .....	Teacher, printing, with board .....	35.00
W. D. Hines .....	Carpenter, without board .....	50.00
A. Davis .....	Shoemaker, without board .....	50.00
L. Lawler .....	Head seamstress, with board .....	16 67
Mrs. J. Scarrett .....	Assistant seamstress, without board .....	11.00
Mrs. E. Durk .....	Assistant seamstress, without board .....	6.97
Miss D. Kelly .....	Assistant seamstress, with board .....	12.00
Miss P. Scott .....	Assistant seamstress .....	12.00
Miss I. Butler .....	Assistant seamstress, with board .....	8.00
Miss J. Granteer .....	Assistant seamstress, with board .....	12.00
Miss B. Vaughn .....	Assistant seamstress, with board .....	2.60
Miss C. B adway .....	Assistant seamstress, with board .....	4 30
J. Usher .....	Painter, with board .....	35.00
J. P. Jackson .....	Farmer and horticulturist, without board, house furnished..	40.00



## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages
Frank Ross.....	Gardner and florist, without board.	50.00
E. W. Durk.....	Dairyman, without board.	35.00
H. N. Ross.....	Farm hand, without board.	35.00
W. Thompson.....	Farm hand, without board.	30.00
O. P. Anderson.....	Farm hand, with board.	25.00
J. P. Nichols.....	Teamster, without board, house furnished.	31.00
G. W. Gowens.....	Farm hand, without board, house furnished.	30.00
G. Baird.....	Farm hand, with board.	13.00
F. Turner.....	Farm hand, with board.	3.33
R. Cogley.....	Farm hand, without board.	35.00
B. Babitt.....	Farm hand, with board.	25.00
J. Cogley.....	Farm hand, without board.	35.00
A. H. Leet.....	Farm hand, with board.	23.33
A. Scott.....	Farm hand, with board.	25.00
W. Davidson.....	Chief engineer, with board.	60.00
S. Anthony.....	First assistant engineer, without board.	60.00
S. Evans.....	Night engineer, without board.	34.67
A. Parr.....	Fireman, with board.	30.00
H. Kendall.....	Night fireman, with board.	14.73
W. V. Baker.....	Night fireman, without board.	6.33
L. Maiden.....	Night fireman, without board.	10.00
W. J. Stout.....	Fireman, without board.	35.00
I. F. Standiford.....	Fireman, without board.	40.00
Mrs. H. Butler.....	Head cook, with board.	32.00
Maggie Pitzer.....	Cook, S. D., with board.	16.00
M. Talbott.....	Cook, with board.	16.00
A. Burson.....	Cook, with board.	18.00
M. Brandon.....	Cook, with board.	15.00
M. Murphy.....	Cook, with board.	7.93
M. Kidder.....	Head cook, C. D., with board.	12.67
C. Nelson.....	Special cook, C. D., with board.	18.00
A. Young.....	Cook, C. D., with board.	7.47
V. Tipton.....	Cook, C. D., with board.	12.00
E. Dalton.....	Assistant cook, with board.	17.00
I. Dilley.....	Assistant cook, with board.	18.00
B. Adams.....	Assistant cook, with board.	18.00
John Rether.....	Baker, without board.	50.00
G. Hewitt.....	Dining room, with board.	12.00
D. Tucker.....	Dining room, with board.	6.00
L. Hammond.....	Dining room, with board.	12.00
E. Oxley.....	Dining room, with board.	8.40
M. Rubish.....	Dining room, special, with board.	6.00
A. Preston.....	Dining room, with board.	12.00
M. Nelson.....	Dining room, with board.	2.00
R. Butler.....	Dining room, with board.	8.00
C. Rether.....	Dining room, with board.	4.20
L. Hill.....	Domestic, with board.	10.80
A. Hill.....	Domestic, with board.	10.80
E. Mills.....	Domestic, with board.	12.00
E. Hunebaugh.....	Domestic, with board.	11.20
F. Kinnison.....	Domestic, with board.	8.00
Mrs. H. N. Ross.....	Clothes room, without board.	11.00
M. Bivins.....	Clothes room, with board.	15.00
N. Anthony.....	Clothes room, with board.	15.00
M. Graham.....	Clothes room, with board.	15.00
G. Anderson.....	Clothes room, with board.	11.50
A. Beach.....	Clothes room, with board.	7.00
M. Beach.....	Clothes room, with board.	4.40
Mrs. L. McGill.....	Laundry manager, with board.	4.50
Mrs. L. Mendenhall.....	Laundry manager, with board.	3.00
Mrs. B. Tucker.....	Head ironer, with board.	7.50
Miss B. Fell.....	Head ironer, with board.	7.50
M. Anderson.....	Ironer, with board.	10.00
M. Lawson.....	Ironer, with board.	15.00
R. Lugsch.....	Ironer, with board.	14.00
Daisy Anderson.....	Mangler, with board.	20.00
BRICK YARD EMPLOYEES.		
H. Hall.....	Foreman, without board.	75.00
W. B. Houston.....	Moulder, (per day \$2.00) without board.	51.00
L. L. Stover.....	Temperer, with board.	25.00
G. Storey.....	Temperer (per day \$1.50) without board.	33.15
W. Hull.....	Offbearer (per day \$1.50) without board.	31.05
A. Walling.....	Assistant offbearer, without board.	11.45

## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
INMATE LABOR.		
A. Carter	Farm hand	1.00
F. Heiner	Farm hand	1.50
L. Saunders	Farm hand	1.50
C. Reed	Farm hand	.50
J. Schwaller	Farm hand	.50
H. Peters	Farm hand	.50
F. Reddish	Farm hand	.25
G. Stills	Farm hand	.25
C. Clark	Farm hand	.25
S. Williams	Farm hand	.25
R. George	Farm hand	.25
B. Waters	Farm hand	.15
N. Foster	Farm hand	.25
John O'Brien	Farm hand	.25
N. Huxford	Farm hand	.15
R. Way	Farm hand	.15
R. Walker	Farm hand	.25
W. Bressee	Farm hand	.25
J. Albinger	Farm hand	.15
F. Dolezal	Garden	.50
M. Masterson	Garden	.50
C. Durr	Garden	.15
H. Reiling	Garden	.15
C. Peterson	Garden	.15
O. Thone	Garden	.25
W. Crombieg	Fireman	1.25
W. Bartscher	Fireman	.25
G. Nair	Fireman	.25
M. Russell	Fireman	.10
H. Thompson	Fireman	.30
H. Starnier	Electrician	1.50
G. Robinson	Barn boy	1.25
F. Mercer	Bakeshop	.50
W. Saunders	Bakeshop	.50
W. Bowling	Brickyard	.50
J. Wallace	Brickyard	.50
A. Stange	Brickyard	1.00
W. Krugg	Brickyard	1.00
A. Jones	Brickyard	.20
M. Walker	Brickyard	.20
C. Havner	Brickyard	.20
I. Jamison	Brickyard	.25
J. Farnham	Brickyard	.75
A. Dowden	Brickyard	.50
F. Kelley	Brickyard	.25
E. Erickson	Brickyard	.25
W. Caldwell	Brickyard	.75
W. McGrew	Brickyard	.25
F. Sortor	Brickyard	.25
C. Miller	Laundry	.50
J. Powers	Laundry	1.00
G. Snyder	Laundry	.25
W. Geist	Laundry	.25
E. Chase	Laundry	.10
E. Grant	Laundry	.10
F. Newton	Laundry	.10
H. Childers	Carpenter	1.00
E. Faris	Carpenter	1.00
G. Fulton	Carpenter	.25
H. Kraft	Shoe shop	.75
R. Harshaw	Shoe shop	.25
H. Jackson	Kitchen	.75
L. Jones	Kitchen	.50
C. Rupp	Kitchen	.15
L. Ennis	Kitchen	.10
R. Groom	Kitchen	.15
W. Ashalm	Kitchen	.15
Z. Brown	Industrial	1.50
B. Johnson	Industrial	.50
D. Graves	Industrial	.50
H. Goodwater	Industrial	.50
H. Way	Mail boy	.50
G. Oles	General domestic	.50

## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
INMATE LABOR.		
James O'Brien .....	General domestic .....	.25
D. Belz .....	General domestic .....	.10
G. Emory .....	General domestic .....	.10
J. Lee .....	General domestic .....	.10
W. Kuben .....	General domestic .....	.15
H. Gluckstadt .....	General domestic .....	.10
H. Lieser .....	General domestic .....	.40
C. Sharrock .....	General domestic .....	.15
W. Prather .....	General work .....	.10
J. Tyner .....	General work .....	.10
W. Whitcomb .....	General work .....	.10
G. McCandless .....	General work .....	.10
S. Smith .....	General work .....	.10
F. Crawford .....	General work .....	.10
C. Brown .....	General work .....	.10
J. Dellf .....	General work .....	.10
J. Evers .....	General work .....	.10
G. Thompson .....	General work .....	.10
R. Turner .....	General work .....	.15
GIRLS.		
M. Brown .....	Laundry .....	.30
J. Poe .....	Laundry .....	.30
A. Howard .....	Laundry .....	.25
A. Willis .....	Laundry .....	.25
L. Keller .....	Laundry .....	.15
G. Bullard .....	Laundry .....	.15
N. Southworth .....	Laundry .....	.15
M. Kinkade .....	Laundry .....	.10
E. Van Vleck .....	Laundry .....	.10
M. Carter .....	Laundry .....	.10
L. Rice .....	Laundry .....	.10
S. Landers .....	Laundry .....	.10
S. Kennedy .....	Laundry .....	.10
L. Needham .....	Laundry .....	.10
G. Mercer .....	Sewing room .....	.75
N. McCandless .....	Sewing room .....	.75
A. Washburn .....	Sewing room .....	.50
L. Phillips .....	Kitchen .....	1.00
J. Hall .....	Kitchen .....	.25
L. Merriam .....	Kitchen .....	.25
M. Edson .....	Dining room .....	1.50
E. Wilkinson .....	Dining room .....	.25
N. Hooker .....	Dining room .....	.15
M. Hussong .....	General domestic .....	.75
S. Stone .....	General domestic .....	.50
M. Lathrop .....	General domestic .....	.50
M. Kanermer .....	General domestic .....	.50
H. Stover .....	General domestic .....	.25
O. Reeves .....	General domestic .....	.25
F. Gibson .....	General domestic .....	.15
B. Free .....	General domestic .....	.15
H. Stills .....	General domestic .....	.15
E. Eaton .....	General domestic .....	.15
A. Boyd .....	General domestic .....	.15
A. Sellars .....	General domestic .....	.10
R. Finn .....	General domestic .....	.10
E. Owens .....	General domestic .....	.10
E. Bennett .....	General domestic .....	.10
T. Horton .....	General domestic .....	.10
M. Thompson .....	General domestic .....	.10
C. Loy .....	General domestic .....	.10
I. Howell .....	General domestic .....	.10
M. Steenberg .....	General domestic .....	.10
R. Strach .....	General domestic .....	.15
L. Parkins .....	General domestic .....	.15
M. Colburn .....	General domestic .....	.10
B. Heiner .....	General domestic .....	.25
K. Kahler .....	General domestic .....	.10
L. Hedges .....	General domestic .....	.10
E. Hedges .....	General domestic .....	.10
K. Losee .....	General domestic .....	.10

## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
GIRLS.		
N. Wamsley .....	General domestic .....	.10
K. Garlock .....	General domestic .....	.10
L. Smith .....	General domestic .....	.20
K. Ives .....	General domestic .....	.10
S. Preston .....	General domestic .....	.10
D. Stenson .....	General domestic .....	.10
E. Stilwell .....	General domestic .....	.10
M. Boden .....	General domestic .....	.10
M. Ruby .....	General domestic .....	.10

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

B. J. Miles .....	Superintendent, with living for family .....	\$ 150.00
J. T. Humphries .....	Assistant Superintendent, with board .....	65.00
William E. Whitney .....	Physician, part of month, without board .....	13.00
H. B. Humphries .....	Steward and bookkeeper, with board .....	50.00
H. Belle Anderson .....	Matron, with board part of month .....	7.50
J. F. Harnett .....	Storekeeper, with board .....	35.00
Emma Roudebush .....	Stenographer, with board .....	30.00
J. M. Merrill .....	Manager and teacher, with board .....	40.00
W. L. Kuser .....	Manager and teacher, with board .....	45.00
S. J. Bird .....	Manager and teacher, with board .....	\$ 40.00
William M. Taggart .....	Manager and teacher, part of month, with board .....	20.00
J. B. Stockman .....	Manager and teacher, part of month, with board .....	12.00
A. D. Hartley .....	Manager and teacher, with board .....	40.00
George C. Turner .....	Manager and teacher, with board .....	40.00
Watson Townsend .....	Manager and teacher, part of month, with board .....	28.00
Alva Negus .....	Manager and teacher, part of month, with board .....	18.67
Lola K. Keiser .....	Housekeeper and teacher, with board .....	25.00
Edith D. Taggart .....	Housekeeper and teacher, with board .....	12.50
Hattie Bird .....	Housekeeper and teacher, with board .....	25.00
Ella D. Hartley .....	Housekeeper and teacher, with board .....	25.00
M. Ella Stockman .....	Housekeeper and teacher, part of month, with board .....	7.50
Millicent A. Merrill .....	Housekeeper and teacher, with board .....	5.00
Anna B. Turner .....	Housekeeper and teacher, part of month, with board .....	25.00
H. Belle Anderson .....	Housekeeper part of month, with board .....	17.50
Cora Negus .....	Housekeeper part of month, with board .....	11.67
F. J. Kamphoefuer .....	Military instructor, with board .....	35.00
J. W. Carson .....	Relief and assistant manager, with board .....	40.00
D. B. Prather .....	Relief man, with board .....	19.17
H. A. Benbow .....	Nightwatch, with board .....	25.00
Bertha E. Humphries .....	Manager boys' dining room, with board .....	25.00
Minnie E. Benbow .....	Trained nurse, with board .....	30.00
A. E. Whitelock .....	Carpenter, with board .....	35.00
L. W. Bowers .....	Shoemaker, with board .....	35.00
Anna L. Wilson .....	Tailoress, with board .....	35.00
Maude Leonard .....	Manager of sewing room, with board .....	20.00
F. F. Johnson .....	Farmer, with board .....	40.00
Charles F. Vorbeck .....	Gardener and florist, with board .....	35.00
A. H. Bates .....	Engineer and electrician, worked part of month, with board .....	31.67
R. T. McCulloch .....	Night engineer and electrician, with board .....	19.00
Emma Leonard .....	Head cook, with board .....	30.00
Lida D. Wolf .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	17.00
Susie Liff .....	Baker, with board .....	16.67
Mabel F. Brewer .....	Kitchen and dining-room help, with board .....	15.00
Nora Johnson .....	Kitchen and dining-room help, with board .....	15.00
Carrie R. Brooks .....	Kitchen and dining-room help, with board .....	15.00
Edna I. Allen .....	Baker, with board .....	8.33
Mattie M. Miller .....	Hall woman, with board .....	15.00
W. W. Ward .....	Blacksmith, with board .....	35.00
G. H. Liff .....	Laundryman, with board .....	20.50
Watson Townsend .....	Laundryman, with board .....	9.00
R. T. McCulloch .....	Engineer and electrician, with board .....	18.33
E. O. Koenemen .....	Physician, part of month, without board .....	17.00

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE.

F. P. Fitzgerald .....	Superintendent, with board for family .....	100.00
Lillian Ebel .....	Physician, with board .....	19.99
Sena B. Woods .....	Matron, with board .....	25.00
Jesse B. Moore .....	Bookkeeper, with board .....	25.00



## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
Mame Hanna .....	Storekeeper, with board .....	24.58
Ella Williams .....	Family manager, No. 2, with board .....	25.00
Amy S. Frye .....	Family manager, No. 1, with board .....	25.00
Ruth E. Bristow .....	Family manager, No. 3, with board .....	24.16
Edna Kenworthy .....	Family manager, No. 4, with board .....	5.83
Catharine Fairbank .....	Kitchen manager, No. 1, with board .....	20.00
Florence Short .....	Kitchen manager, No. 2, with board .....	20.00
Lelah Davis .....	Kitchen manager, M. B., with board .....	20.00
Rose Minter .....	Principal teacher, with board .....	25.00
Minnie Wilson .....	First assistant teacher, with board .....	22.49
Emma Reasoner .....	Dressmaker, with board .....	25.00
Harry Porter .....	Farmer (house), without board .....	35.00
J. B. Woodward .....	Gardener, with board .....	25.00
W. C. Short .....	Engineer and electrician, with board .....	50.00
W. D. Fansher .....	Night engineer, with board .....	12.49
S. H. Daniels .....	Carpenter and painter, without board .....	40.00
Emma Woodward .....	Kitchen and dairy, with board .....	17.33
Ella Craig .....	Baker and poultry, with board .....	25.00
Margaret Still .....	Laundry manager, with board .....	3.33
Mary Woodward .....	Night watch, with board .....	20.00

## STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

Frank T. Stevens .....	Acting superintendent (part of month) .....	\$ 141.67
C. F. Applegate .....	Superintendent, with board for family (part of month) .....	108.33
Frank T. Stevens .....	First assistant (part of month) with board .....	57.78
H. C. Adams .....	Second assistant, with board .....	91.66
Abigail D. Wade .....	Woman physician, with board .....	100.00
Charles Hoffman .....	Pathologist, with half board .....	80.00
S. H. Sheppard .....	Pharmacist, without board .....	50.00
Milton Weaver .....	Steward, without board .....	80.00
W. C. Connable .....	Storekeeper, with board .....	55.00
Minnie Bartlett .....	Bookkeeper, with board .....	50.00
Carrie M. Lauder .....	Bookkeeper, with board .....	50.00
Margaret Bartlett .....	Stenographer, with board .....	35.00
Ralph Huling .....	Supervisor, with board .....	45.00
W. A. Blakely .....	Assistant supervisor, with board .....	7.50
Rosamond Leffler .....	Supervisor, with board .....	40.00
Agnes Leffler .....	Assistant supervisor, with board .....	25.00
Isabel Smith .....	Head night nurse, with board .....	30.00
J. H. Hamlin .....	Night nurse, with board .....	35.00
Charles Pickford .....	Night nurse, with board .....	20.70
W. E. Long .....	Night nurse, with board .....	27.00
A. H. Anschutz .....	Night nurse, with board .....	27.00
E. M. Vining .....	Attendant with board .....	2.20
W. H. Woodward .....	Attendant, with board .....	5.20
Charles C. Terpinitz .....	Attendant, with board .....	30.00
M. B. Hord .....	Attendant, with board .....	8.55
John B. Hurst .....	Attendant, with board .....	13.33
H. R. Cissna .....	Attendant, with board .....	24.00
W. L. Robinson .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
O. W. Cubbison .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
Scott Weidner .....	Attendant, outside, without board .....	37.00
E. Sprague .....	Attendant, with board .....	30.00
A. H. Inman .....	Attendant, with board .....	21.67
W. M. Mollinger .....	Attendant, with board .....	21.00
J. W. Back .....	Attendant, with board .....	20.00
F. E. Green .....	Attendant, with board .....	15.30
S. B. Lannon .....	Attendant, with board .....	24.00
J. P. McConnaughey .....	Attendant, with board .....	12.90
I. G. Sager .....	Attendant, with board .....	30.00
W. O. Collins .....	Attendant, with board .....	12.00
J. W. Armstrong .....	Attendant, with board .....	26.00
A. M. Elvert .....	Attendant, with board .....	30.00
C. M. Scott .....	Attendant, with board .....	12.60
W. H. Hurt .....	Attendant, with board .....	3.00
G. E. Gersthemper .....	Attendant, with board .....	26.00
R. D. Russell .....	Attendant, with board .....	30.00
Michael Hanlon .....	Attendant, with board .....	27.00
J. K. Wilson .....	Attendant, with board .....	25.00
H. H. Showers .....	Attendant, with board .....	22.00
L. W. Sanders .....	Attendant, with board .....	26.00
I. H. Carter .....	Attendant, with board .....	24.00
W. G. Wentworth .....	Attendant, with board .....	12.80
Fay Irwin .....	Attendant, with board .....	26.00



## STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
William Kimble	Attendant, with board	24 00
Henry Knoess	Attendant, with board	27. 00
J. A. Austin	Attendant, with board	25 00
Fred Carpenter	Attendant, with board	10. 77
Will Address	Attendant, with board	27. 00
N. J. Lambert	Attendant, with board	4 17
J. L. Peterson	Attendant, with board	26. 00
O. C. Phillips	Attendant, with board	24 00
Rebecca Phillips	Attendant, with board	20. 00
Edwood Baker	Attendant, with board	27. 00
Gordon Spears	Attendant, with board	24. 00
Mary Buzza	Attendant, with board	13. 42
Amelia Nordling	Attendant, with board	24. 00
Myrtle Brown	Attendant, with board	10. 50
Grace Penefield	Attendant, with board	14. 00
Emma Richardson	Attendant, with board	13. 33
Jennie Sprague	Attendant, with board	24. 00
Bessie Barr	Attendant, with board	10. 80
Lola McGinsey	Attendant, with board	24. 00
Ida Wilson	Attendant, with board	20 00
Buford Marshall	Attendant, with board	23. 60
Lucile Dorsey	Attendant, with board	18. 00
Lou Barnett	Attendant, with board	23. 60
Charrie Foote	Attendant, with board	22. 00
Mae Smith	Attendant, with board	22 00
Ella Dumbley	Attendant, with board	18 00
Monie Baker	Attendant, with board	22 00
Sadie Gray	Attendant, with board	20. 00
Margaret Bookhart	Attendant, with board	22 53
Jensen Nesby	Attendant, with board	19 66
Grace Spencer	Attendant, with board	8 80
Grace Spencer	Attendant, with board	15 00
Katy Gray	Attendant, with board	22. 00
Lora Whalen	Attendant, with board	3. 67
Lizzie Barnett	Attendant, with board	17 40
Katharine Rivey	Attendant, with board	24. 00
Elva Carpenter	Attendant, with board	10. 20
Bertha Booth	Attendant, with board	24 00
Blanche Anderson	Attendant, with board	22. 00
Johanna Madsen	Attendant, with board	22. 00
Emma Iles	Special diet cook	18. 00
Idah De Voe	Night, nurse, with board	25. 00
Josie Gryder	Night nurse, with board	25. 00
Lizzie McCleary	Attendant, with board	17. 50
Grace McCleary	Attendant, with board	16. 80
Maybelle Wilson	Attendant, with board	19. 43
Susie Robinson	Attendant, with board	24. 00
Margaret Kitchen	Attendant, with board	24. 00
Anna Schmitz	Attendant, with board	26. 00
Olive Cowan	Attendant, with board	24. 00
Frank A. Bicknell	Foreman industrial building, without board	45. 00
Mary Wilson	Head seamstress, with board	20. 00
Mary Kelliher	Assistant seamstress, with board	12. 00
Lizzie Colton	Assistant seamstress, with board	12. 00
Gertrude Thompson	Assistant seamstress, with board	12. 00
Lucile Leich	Assistant seamstress, with board	6. 24
J. S. Durk	Head farmer, without board	50. 00
L. H. Fenton	Gardener, without board	40 00
Elmer Brown	Farm hand and teamster, with board	25. 00
Tice Enslow	Farm hand and teamster, with board	20. 00
Elmer Denney	Farm hand and teamster, with board	25. 00
Roy Edwards	Farm hand and dairy man, with board	25. 00
J. R. Rinker	Farm hand and teamster, with board	25. 00
Ed Gray	Farm hand and driver, with board	30. 00
J. B. Kelly	Chief engineer, with board	83. 33
C. M. Kelly	Assistant engineer, with board	37. 33
Oscar Jones	Fireman, with board	40. 00
James Sweeney	Fireman, with board	30. 00
Jake Rath	Fireman, with board	14. 00
George Milligan	Fireman, with board	12. 50
Noah Schriver	Carpenter, without board	50. 00
J. M. Johnson	Carpenter, with board	50. 00
E. R. Wright	Painter, with board	40. 00
Auber T. Wright	Assistant cook, with board	17. 70
H. L. Gavin	Head cook, with board	35. 00
Ed. Kitchen	Assistant cook, with board	25. 00

# SALARIES AND WAGES RECEIVED—POSITION HELD. 129

## STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION	Monthly wages.
Mary Moore.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	14.00
C. Kaffer.....	Car man, with board.....	18.00
William I. Gibbin.....	Car man, with board.....	18.00
James O'Keefe.....	Car man, with board.....	18.00
David Moore.....	Car man, with board.....	18.00
John Iles.....	Car man, with board.....	14.40
Gene Harrison.....	Car boy, with board.....	2.50
H. C. Schroeder.....	Baker, without board.....	50.00
James H. Baker.....	Assistant baker, without board.....	25.00
H. R. Rouse.....	Butcher, without board.....	50.00
Ray Johnson.....	Corridor boy, with board.....	7.50
Sarah Iles.....	Dining room girl and chambermaid, with board.....	15.00
Christie Shoff.....	Dining room girl and chambermaid, with board.....	15.00
Julia Madden.....	Dining room girl and chambermaid, with board.....	12.00
Edith Thompson.....	Chambermaid, with board.....	11.00
F. E. Elliott.....	Laundry manager, without board.....	40.00
Arthur Lyon.....	Laundryman, with board.....	20.00
Ella Schultz.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	7.80
Zora Brown.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	18.00
Anna Cahill.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	11.76
Rilla Bouldin.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	11.52
Kate O'Hare.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	7.20
Charles Walker.....	Plasterer, without board (per day, \$3.75).....	93.75
Mike Donohue.....	Plasterer, with board (per day, \$1.60).....	40.00
L. Rouse.....	Steamfitter, with board.....	40.00
S. W. Brookhart.....	Steamfitter, with board.....	40.00
Henry Swanson.....	Nightwatch, with board.....	35.00

## STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

Gershom H. Hill.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$ 250.00
John C. Doolittle.....	First assistant, with board.....	133.33
George Boody.....	Second assistant, with board.....	166.66
Albert M. Barrett.....	Third assistant, with board.....	91.66
Arthur S. Hamilton.....	Fourth assistant, with board.....	58.33
Susanna P. Boyle.....	Woman physician, with board.....	58.33
H. A. Lindsay.....	Druggist, with one half board.....	42.00
James Netcott.....	Stewart, without board.....	70.00
C. A. Wissler.....	Storekeeper, without board.....	55.00
G. L. Stephens.....	Bookkeeper, with board.....	15.40
E. B. Clinton.....	Stenographer, with board.....	35.00
J. G. Shefflett.....	Stenographer, with board.....	30.00
Hannah Munnings.....	Matron, with board.....	35.00
William Schworm.....	Supervisor, with board.....	42.00
F. W. Murphy.....	Assistant supervisor, with board.....	35.00
Kate Martin.....	Assistant supervisor, with board.....	35.00
Philip Hickey.....	Night watch, without board.....	35.00
Ralph M. Plummer.....	Attendant, graduate, with board.....	30.00
F. H. Tuttle.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00
John B. O'Brien.....	Attendant, graduate, with board.....	27.03
Lloyd Allen.....	Attendant, with board.....	14.67
N. M. Mignet.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.00
A. E. Smith.....	Attendant, with board.....	28.00
M. J. O'Connor.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.00
W. E. Glenney.....	Attendant, with board.....	28.00
J. R. Bennett.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.85
C. J. Smith.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
W. P. Curtis.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.00
John Hagan.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Penn F. Bissell.....	Attendant, graduate, with board.....	30.00
B. F. Swezey.....	Attendant, graduate, with board.....	3.00
Harry Frane.....	Attendant, graduate, with board.....	30.00
Leon Kepford.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.00
A. J. Nesmith.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00
Frank Chance.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Robert Allen.....	Attendant, with board.....	8.33
Peter Finan.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00
Dair Sproul.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Charles Miller.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.00
James E. Woolm.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.00
H. E. Pfeiffer.....	Attendant, with board.....	30.00
A. Staple.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Martin Hagan.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.00
James Cullinan.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.00
D. C. Lundt.....	Attendant, with board.....	30.00

## STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION	Monthly wages.
W. P. Webber.....	Attendant, with board.....	23.00
H. A. Woolm.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Peter Henry.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.30
H. T. Kenney.....	Attendant, with board.....	8.70
Harry Mann.....	Attendant, with half board.....	35.00
J. W. Viers.....	Attendant, with board.....	19.00
Charles Hart.....	Attendant, graduate, without board.....	35.00
Henry Johnson.....	Attendant, graduate, without board.....	40.00
R. M. Ritchy.....	Attendant, with board.....	19.00
Mary Kelley.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00
Margaret Evans.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00
Alice Haas.....	Attendant, graduate, with board.....	25.00
Jennie Bysong.....	Attendant, graduate, with board.....	25.00
Jennie Healy.....	Attendant, graduate, with board.....	25.00
Rebecca Johnson.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.83
David Riede.....	Attendant, with board.....	28.00
D. I. Netherow.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.20
R. W. Lathrop.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.00
Ella O'Brien.....	Attendant, graduate, with board.....	28.00
Roy Glenney.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Ed. M. Sheean.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.00
Mae Hughson.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.33
Charity McDonald.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00
Nellie Burmister.....	Attendant, with board.....	14.00
Lola Edwards.....	Attendant, with board.....	11.90
Jean Lockhead.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Lou Taylor.....	Attendant, with board.....	14.00
Frances Brannon.....	Attendant, with board.....	13.30
Ella Hurley.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.00
Hugh Ballantine.....	Night watch, without board.....	35.00
Julia Nelling.....	Night watch, graduate, with board.....	25.00
Mary Wukens.....	Attendant, with board.....	7.73
Beatrice Brockman.....	Attendant, with board.....	7.47
Lillian Goodwin.....	Attendant, with board.....	1.60
Mary Wacker.....	Attendant, with board.....	12.37
Kate Campbell.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Ella Wagner.....	Attendant, with board.....	16.00
Lulu Larsen.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Kittie Andler.....	Attendant, with board.....	17.70
Eula Head.....	Attendant, with board.....	15.47
Kate Noonan.....	Attendant, with board.....	14.00
Gertrude O'Neill.....	Attendant, with board.....	19.00
Anna McGuire.....	Attendant, with board.....	22.92
Hattie Post.....	Attendant, with board.....	14.00
Bertha Frederick.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.17
Kate Slater.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Cora Cole.....	Attendant, with board.....	17.00
Clara Smith.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.00
Jennie Morgan.....	Attendant, with board.....	12.75
Grace Ballentine.....	Attendant, with board.....	14.00
Anna Weaver.....	Attendant, with board.....	14.00
Bertha Brooks.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.83
Bertha Cook.....	Attendant, with board.....	16.00
Mary O. Toole.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00
Mary Schworm.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.33
Ella Stafford.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00
Mary Huttberg.....	Attendant, with board.....	16.00
Frances Hadley.....	Attendant, with board.....	17.00
Winnie McCunniff.....	Attendant, with board.....	10.43
Daisy Snow.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.30
F. J. Rieger.....	Carpenter, with board.....	28.00
Joseph Houska.....	Manager industrial department, with board.....	50.00
John Cahoy.....	Cobbler, with board.....	25.00
Charles Munnings.....	Painter, with board.....	28.80
Robert Campbell.....	Tailor, with board.....	35.00
Mary Sahr.....	Assistant tailor, with board.....	20.00
Frances Funk.....	Seamstress, with board.....	20.00
Hattie Kiesner.....	Assistant seamstress, with board.....	15.00
Wiona Rogers.....	Assistant seamstress, with board.....	12.48
Anna Marquardt.....	Assistant seamstress, with board.....	12.00
Myra Bain.....	Assistant seamstress, with board.....	11.00
Mary Suhr.....	Tailoress, with board.....	20.00
Harold Durkett.....	Farmer, with board.....	10.00
Johnathan Bland.....	Florist, with board.....	65.00
Timothy Healey.....	Milkman, with board.....	25.00
F. E. Staples.....	Milkman, with board.....	20.00

## STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages
F. W. Smith .....	Butcher, with board .....	35.00
W. S. McClintic .....	Teamster, with board .....	20.00
Frank Durkee .....	Teamster, with board .....	20.00
John Harrington .....	Teamster, with board .....	20.00
Ed Shine .....	Teamster, with board .....	20.00
Fred Moody .....	Teamster, with board .....	20.00
William Potter .....	Hostler, with board .....	20.00
A. D. Guernsey .....	Engineer, with one-half board .....	105.00
W. S. Young .....	Assistant engineer, with one half board .....	50.50
George Van Emon .....	Fireman, with board .....	22.53
Guy Hamilton .....	Fireman with, one-half board .....	31.00
Hugh O'Toole .....	Fireman, with board .....	29.00
William Necker .....	Fireman, with board .....	25.00
Minnie Young .....	Head cook, with board .....	25.00
Hattie McDonald .....	Special cook, with board .....	17.00
Katie Morris .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	20.00
Ella Cullinan .....	Head cook, with board .....	16.00
Rose Franck .....	Head cook, with board .....	16.00
Anna Ferguson .....	Head cook, with board .....	16.00
Lizzie Callahan .....	Head cook, with board .....	16.00
Mary Burns .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	15.47
Anna Greeley .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	12.00
Mary Morris .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	13.00
Celia Greeley .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	13.00
Annie O'Brien .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	14.00
Agnes Melody .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	12.00
Mary Hynes .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	12.00
Ada Anderson .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	12.00
Lora Pfeiffer .....	Baker, with board .....	19.00
Henry Schmidkonz .....	Baker, with $\frac{1}{2}$ board .....	35.00
John McDonald .....	Car man, with $\frac{1}{2}$ board .....	27.50
Dennis O'Brien .....	Car man, with board .....	15.00
Roy Blunt .....	Car man, with board .....	15.00
Lydia Reesner .....	Waitress, with board .....	12.00
Rose McGuire .....	Waitress, with board .....	7.60
Emma Allen .....	Waitress, with board .....	4.00
Mayme Ryan .....	Waitress, with board .....	6.40
Celestia McClintic .....	Chambermaid, with board .....	12.00
Martha Gentz .....	Chambermaid, with board .....	12.00
Viola Murphey .....	Chambermaid, with board .....	12.00
Barnum Peck .....	Laundry manager, with board .....	15.32
R. S. Washburn .....	Laundry manager, with board .....	18.00
Hannah Schmedkonz .....	Laundry manager, with board .....	9.30
Alta Hook .....	Laundry manager, with board .....	10.00
Mayme Lennis .....	Laundry manager, with board .....	10.08
Minnie Keumbe .....	Laundry manager, with board .....	15.00
Mary Galligan .....	Assistant laundry manager, with board .....	12.00
Frank Marte .....	Mason, with board .....	60.00
William Davis .....	Mason, with board .....	9.00
Harry Steinberg .....	Attendant non-graduate, with board .....	17.00
Bertha Merkle .....	Assistant laundry manager, with board .....	11.00
C. J. Shurt .....	Minister, without board .....	15.00
Mrs. Alice Pfeiffer .....	Singer, without board .....	10.00
Julia Murphy .....	Attendant nurse, graduate, with board .....	10.27
Emma Meister .....	Chambermaid, with board .....	12.00
Emma Leunis .....	Assistant laundry manager .....	10.00
Effie Robinson .....	Waitress, with board .....	10.00
Julia Merkle .....	Assistant cook, with board .....	6.93
Eunice Cummings .....	Attendant non-graduate, with board .....	13.77
Ellen Geyer .....	Attendant non-graduate, with board .....	6.50
Mary Clow .....	Attendant non-graduate, with board .....	14.00
P. F. Schmidt .....	Attendant non-graduate, with board .....	10.80
H. L. Hunt .....	Attendant non-graduate, with board .....	7.80
W. J. Tighe .....	Attendant non-graduate, with board .....	6.90
F. B. Black .....	Attendant non-graduate, with board .....	2.40
James W. Cullinan .....	Attendant non-graduate, with board .....	18.00

## STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA, IOWA.

Max E. Witte .....	Superintendent, with board for family .....	\$ 250.00
C. F. Applegate .....	First assistant physician, with board .....	64.44
Anne Burnet .....	Woman physician, with board .....	77.77
J. W. Wherry .....	Second assistant physician, with board .....	83.33
F. A. Ely .....	Third assistant physician, with board .....	66.66
E. R. Bailey .....	Steward, without board .....	92.



## STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA, IOWA—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages
B. A. Goan.....	Storekeeper, with board.....	50.00
Dolly Warren.....	Stenographer, with board.....	26 60
Celia Donoghue.....	Stenographer and record clerk, with board.....	30.00
S. S. Wright.....	Clerk, with board.....	16 00
C. H. Emick.....	Clerk, with board.....	8 00
Lizzie Webb.....	Matron, with board.....	25.67
H. E. Kelley.....	Bookkeeper, with board.....	50.00
J. W. Payne.....	Supervisor, with board.....	50.00
Addie Pilliard.....	Supervisor, with board.....	35.00
Mattie Wherry.....	Assistant supervisor, with board.....	20.50
Henry Haarstick.....	Nurse, graduate, with board.....	30.00
F. M. Bell.....	Night nurse, with board.....	26.00
H. N. McKee.....	Night nurse, with board.....	26.00
J. P. De Cray.....	Night nurse, with board.....	26 00
R. W. Daid.....	Night nurse, with board.....	26.00
Charlotta Graham.....	Night nurse, with board.....	26.00
Martha Johannes.....	Night nurse, with board.....	26.00
Esther Cody.....	Night nurse, with board.....	29.00
Erie Songer.....	Night nurse, with board.....	25.56
Messa Lake.....	Night nurse, with board.....	26.00
James Hourihan.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.00
C. J. Canterbury.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00
Ellis Bell.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.00
Charles Jones.....	Attendant, with board.....	27 00
R. B. Johnson.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.27
E. M. Foster.....	Attendant, with board.....	26.00
H. F. Corby.....	Attendant, with board.....	22 00
H. McGlasson.....	Attendant, with board.....	27 00
Ora Wray.....	Attendant, with board.....	23 00
William Derry.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.00
G. B. Kierulff.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00
W. W. Monk.....	Attendant, with board.....	19.00
R. A. Kirrnan.....	Attendant, with board.....	30.00
A. Terpenitz.....	Attendant, with board.....	23.60
O. Walter.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.00
F. Bagnal.....	Attendant, with board.....	10.80
J. H. Steth.....	Attendant, with board.....	.66
J. M. Gladden.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.23
L. Marsan.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.33
E. E. Earley.....	Attendant, with board.....	16.33
E. S. Winters.....	Attendant, with board.....	4.20
J. E. Roberts.....	Attendant, with board.....	3.00
S. C. Stubbs.....	Attendant, with board.....	.86
J. H. Reeder.....	Attendant, with board.....	26.00
H. G. Buckner.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.00
J. S. Laughed.....	Attendant, with board.....	28.00
H. E. McCall.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
F. H. Wuzman.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.17
A. G. Nowels.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.00
Leora Nuzman.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
M. N. Nelson.....	Attendant, with board.....	26.10
C. Slith.....	Attendant, with board.....	.43
Laura Casey.....	Attendant, with board.....	24 26
Anna Blair.....	Attendant, with board.....	26.00
Bridget Donohue.....	Attendant, with board.....	26 00
Lizzie Gibbin.....	Attendant, with board.....	4.33
Anna Legin.....	Attendant, with board.....	23 00
Eva Sumangle.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Nella Fisher.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.00
Etta Nix.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Lillie Thompson.....	Attendant, with board.....	28.00
Mae Yates.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.00
Mary Olson.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Carrie Jones.....	Attendant, with board.....	27 00
Gertrude Chase.....	Attendant, with board.....	22 00
Emily Isaacson.....	Attendant, with board.....	19.00
Minnie Thaxton.....	Attendant, with board.....	26.00
L. Woods.....	Attendant, with board.....	18 00
Emma Combs.....	Attendant, with board.....	20 00
Anna McWilliams.....	Attendant, with board.....	20 00
Ella Fitzgerald.....	Attendant, with board.....	4 50
Bird Giddings.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
W. A. Haarstick.....	Attendant, with board.....	26 00
J. H. Porter.....	Attendant, with board.....	29.00
Ella Culligan.....	Attendant, with board.....	35.00
Ivy Robinson.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.00



## STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA, IOWA—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
Docia Milhone	Attendant, with board	27.00
Margaret Gorman	Attendant, with board	27.00
Stella Anderson	Attendant, with board	25.56
Mae Cody	Attendant, with board	19.33
Belle McWilliams	Attendant, with board	27.00
Ella Starling	Head tailor, with board	30.00
Lizzie Thompson	Head seamstress, with board	18.00
Nellie Ellison	Seamstress, with board	15.00
Meadora Wills	Seamstress, with board	7.80
Clara Hughes	Seamstress, with board	15.00
Callie Hagyard	Seamstress, with board	1.20
Opal Girdner	Seamstress, with board	1.20
C. B. Williams	Foreman industrial building, with board	40.00
J. F. Schultz	Foreman shoeshop, with board	33.60
D. C. Chamberlain	Carpenter, with board	50.00
G. W. Eastman	Plasterer, with board	20.00
Henry Jones	Head farmer, with board	60.00
Charles Cozad	Farm hand, with board	33.00
M. Damewood	Farm hand, with board	25.00
Charles Spunangle	Farm hand, with board	25.00
James Chase	Farm hand, with board	15.00
A. J. Robertson	Farm hand, with board	25.00
A. C. Hanson	Gardener and florist, without board	33.50
P. V. Hart	Engineer and electrician, without board	83.33
D. G. Carlson	Assistant engineer, with board	38.67
A. C. Petersen	Assistant engineer, with board	30.00
A. Bartholomew	Fireman, with board	50.30
D. H. Crouse	Night electrician, without board	35.00
Clay Knox	Night fireman with board	21.00
G. A. Gardner	Butcher and butter maker, with board	40.00
W. A. Craig	Head Cook, with board	40.00
A. C. Proudfoot	Car man and assistant cook, with board	25.00
Lenn Jones	Assistant cook, with board	14.75
Clyde Minard	Car man and assistant cook, with board	15.00
Belle Coffey	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
Harvey Vleit	Laborer, with board	18.00
Iva McCann	Special diet cook, with board	50
C. Harland	Special diet cook, with board	15.00
Dan Gray	Baker, with board	15.00
Nellie Clifford	Dining-room girl, with board	12.00
Zenda Blair	Dining-room girl, with board	12.00
Quenie Wilton	Dining-room girl, with board	12.00
M. Derby	Dining-room girl, with board	12.00
May Scoggen	Dining-room girl, with board	12.00
Georgia Manning	Dining-room girl, with board	12.00
Ellen Cosby	Dining-room girl, with board	12.00
Gertie Vleit	Dining-room girl, with board	1.00
Corda Everett	Dining-room girl, with board	.20
Marcia Dougall	Dining-room girl, with board	8.40
Jessie Cooper	Dining-room girl, with board	5.00
D. P. Downs	Manager laundry, without board	40.00
Eva Allison	Manager laundry, with board	15.00
May Jordan	Ironer, with board	14.40
Cora Dillen	Ironer, with board	.30
Lou Dillen	Ironer, with board	13.20
Hannah Segrave	Ironer, with board	14.40
Ida Toud	Ironer, with board	15.00
Anna Ladd	Ironer, with board	15.00
F. A. Jillison	Painter, with board	40.00
Will Hunter	Painter, with board	30.00
A. C. Baldwin	Painter, special, with board	34.37
Ed. Middaugh	Painter, special, with board	30.00
Seth Whitney	Painter, special, with board	27.50
Ott Middaugh	Painter, special, with board	27.50
William Jackson	Painter, special, with board	27.50
H. E. Ward	Painter, special, with board	22.00
Fenton Whitnah	Painter, special, with board	18.00

## STATE PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

N. N. Jones	Warden, house furnished and lights	\$ 166.67
T. P. Hollowell	Deputy warden, house furnished and lights	100.00
J. F. McKaig	Assistant deputy warden	50.00
J. W. Philpott	Physician	50.00
J. W. Treusch	Hospital steward	50.00

## STATE PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
B. A. Green	Clerk	100 00
P. W. McRoberts	Storekeeper	60.00
H. L. Filleth	Stenographer and clerk (part of month)	38.33
J. W. Markley	Stenographer and clerk (part of month)	11.67
A. Patterson	Turnkey	44.17
J. G. W. Smith	Turnkey	5.83
P. L. Carbaugh	Chief engineer	70 00
A. Rankin	Night engineer	50.00
A. H. Jessup	Chaplain	70.00
W. S. Mennuer	Superintendent of construction	55.00
B. F. Shaw	Mailing clerk	50.00
J. S. Kroeger	Foreman tailorshop	60.00
A. Young	Guard	40.83
D. A. McAnulty	Guard	46.67
C. Q. Barr	Guard	50.00
L. Simmons	Guard	50 00
A. A. Marshall	Day guard	48.33
J. Mansfield	Day guard	50.00
G. C. Wright	Day guard	50.00
W. C. Smith	Day guard	50.00
W. W. Maysent	Day guard	50.00
Frank Walter	Day guard	50.00
D. N. Syp	Day guard	23.33
A. King	Day guard	46.67
G. W. Snook	Day guard	50.00
W. L. Kay	Wall guard	50.00
G. W. Lafollett	Wall guard	50.00
J. G. Bain	Wall guard	50.00
A. J. Powell	Night guard	46.67
L. R. Jones	Night guard	49.17
M. L. Lane	Night guard	50.00
B. L. Hoffmeister	Night guard	50.00
J. W. Markley	Guard	26.67
J. W. Markley	Guard	.83
J. W. Markley	Guard	3.33
J. G. M. Smith	Guard	9.17
J. G. M. Smith	Guard	2.50
J. W. Markley	Guard	4.17
J. G. M. Smith	Guard	1.67
J. G. M. Smith	Guard	1.67
J. A. Morgan	Guard	48.33
J. G. M. Smith	Guard	1.67
J. G. M. Smith	Guard	1.67
Charles Thomas	Messenger and janitor	35.00
A. L. King	Cook	40.00
Mrs. Pecherean	Organist	6.00
George Smith	Carpenter	50.00
George A. Reifinach	Guard	3.33
J. W. Markley	Guard	3.33
J. Z. Chapman	Guard	50.00
A. C. Rowland	Guard	50.00
A. Carbaugh	Guard	47.50
C. J. Kennedy	Guard	50.00
J. P. Lamberom	Guard	50.00
A. McAnulty	Guard	45.83
E. B. Ingals	Guard	50.00
E. V. Holland	Guard	48.33
J. J. Crummer	Guard	50.00
H. McClellan	Guard	48.33
O. A. Vanaken	Guard	50.00
Gus Felt	Guard	50.00
W. A. Masters	Guard	50.00
J. H. Gregg	Guard	48.33
J. G. M. Smith	Guard	1.67
Steve Struck	Guard	50.00
A. E. Anderson	Guard	50.00
F. Sherwood	Guard	50.00
John Cook	Guard	50.00
J. A. Brown	Guard	50.00
James Young	Guard	50.00
E. Ryder	Guard	46.67
J. G. M. Smith	Guard	3.33
T. C. Chambers	Guard	25.00
J. G. M. Smith	Guard	3.33
J. G. M. Smith	Guard	15.83
J. Neal	Teamster	40.00
P. Beckert	Teamster	40.00

## STATE PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
W. A. Hunter .....	Warden, house furnished and lights .....	\$ 166.67
Z. H. Gurley .....	Deputy warden (includes house rent, \$10) .....	110.00
E. C. Williams .....	Assistant deputy warden .....	83.33
Samuel Draet .....	Physician .....	100.00
J. G. Mallory .....	Clerk .....	100.00
Mrs. A. M. Waterman .....	Matron (part of month) .....	62.50
Mrs. E. G. Kane .....	Matron (part of month) .....	12.50
P. W. Axtell .....	Hospital steward (part of month) .....	10.00
W. F. Spears .....	Hospital steward (part of month) .....	40.00
C. A. Beams .....	Guard .....	50.00
A. J. James .....	Storekeeper .....	60.00
F. A. Head .....	Stenographer .....	50.00
C. I. Nelson .....	Day turnkey .....	50.00
E. G. Gill .....	Night turnkey .....	50.00
W. O. Anderson .....	Guard .....	50.00
R. C. Bowman .....	Guard .....	50.00
Jesse Bigley .....	Guard .....	40.00
J. H. Black .....	Guard .....	50.00
L. M. Criswell .....	Guard .....	28.33
Joseph Diefenbach .....	Guard .....	28.33
I. F. Douglas .....	Guard .....	50.00
George Erwin .....	Guard .....	50.00
O. D. Bunker .....	Guard .....	50.00
M. A. Benson .....	Guard .....	18.33
E. A. Coleman .....	Guard .....	50.00
M. F. Doughty .....	Guard .....	50.00
J. T. Edwards .....	Guard .....	50.00
O. N. Ford .....	Guard .....	36.66
C. C. Gould .....	Guard .....	50.00
J. N. Hathway .....	Guard .....	50.00
W. A. Hubbard .....	Guard .....	50.00
T. A. King .....	Guard .....	50.00
I. R. Koesling .....	Guard .....	50.00
T. F. Mahr .....	Guard .....	50.00
E. J. Mould .....	Guard .....	50.00
J. N. Noel .....	Guard .....	50.00
Richard Owen .....	Guard .....	50.00
J. A. Peterson .....	Guard .....	50.00
E. E. Pfaff .....	Guard .....	50.00
Isaac Skinner .....	Guard .....	33.33
H. G. Stout .....	Guard .....	50.00
T. A. Thompson .....	Guard .....	50.00
G. F. Williams .....	Guard .....	50.00
W. W. Walker .....	Guard .....	48.33
M. A. Watson .....	Guard .....	50.00
J. C. Gibson .....	Guard .....	50.00
G. W. Hamaker .....	Guard .....	50.00
W. J. Houlihan .....	Guard .....	50.00
B. Jennings .....	Guard .....	50.00
M. C. Leslie .....	Guard .....	50.00
A. F. Loomis .....	Guard .....	45.00
J. H. Lowe .....	Guard .....	50.00
M. McCarthy .....	Guard .....	50.00
T. J. Mitchell .....	Guard .....	50.00
L. R. Mitchell .....	Guard .....	45.00
J. S. Outland .....	Guard .....	50.00
Thomas Peryman .....	Guard .....	50.00
F. L. Stout .....	Guard .....	50.00
W. D. Thomas .....	Guard .....	12.50
Thomas Wilds .....	Guard .....	50.00
C. F. Porter .....	Farmer and wagon master .....	50.00
W. F. Marquette .....	Patrol officer .....	48.33
Theo. Wall .....	Sergeant quarry guards .....	50.00
O. W. Treman .....	Usher .....	10.00
T. E. Patterson .....	Guard .....	46.67
O. Wherry .....	Sergeant cell house .....	47.91
J. O. Taylor .....	Night officer .....	50.00
G. A. Walker .....	Kitchen Steward .....	50.00
G. C. Crawford .....	Teamster and laborer .....	40.00
T. H. Pickworth .....	Chaplain .....	70.00
Anna Treman .....	Organist .....	6.00
Edward Chipman .....	Night engineer .....	50.00
Mrs. L. Ellis .....	Night matron .....	25.00

## CONSTRUCTION OF NORTH CELL HOUSE.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly wages.
Robert Barrett.....	Constructing engineer.....	\$ 100.00
G. W. Beaman.....	Chief engineer.....	83.33
T. C. Mollett.....	Foreman derricks.....	75.00
H. P. Smith.....	Foreman stone mason.....	75.00
John Barrett.....	Foreman stone mason.....	75.00
A. A. Fife.....	Foreman woodshop.....	75.00

## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

#### STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

On September 2d and 3d, 1901, and with the assistance of the chief accountant of this Board, we investigated the reports and doings of the board of trustees and officers of this institution. We also carefully examined all books, records and vouchers.

We found that the persons holding positions had faithfully accounted for all moneys drawn from the state treasury, as well as all other moneys that had come into their hands as such officers; and that all appropriations had been drawn in accordance with law. We found that \$50.00 was paid at one time out of the general contingent fund to the student's alumni association to assist in defraying expenses. The institution held a quarter centennial banquet, and several persons who furnished eatables, dishes, etc., and rendered services were paid therefor out of the general contingent fund of the institution. The institution purchased one hundred and twenty-five tickets at \$1.00 each, for the last alumni banquet, and payment for the same was made from the students' contingent fund.

We find no provision in the law touching the auditing of vouchers against the institution. It has been the practice of the trustees, and properly so, to appoint an auditing committee, whose business it is to audit all vouchers. We find, however, that thirteen vouchers were paid which had not been approved by any member of the auditing committee. One hundred and sixty-one vouchers were paid which had been approved by but one member of said committee.

There is on each voucher a printed form showing that the articles or items set forth in said voucher had been received by the institution. This certificate is signed by the president. Nine vouchers were found to be unsigned, and contained nothing to show that the goods were received by the institution. We refer to these matters, not that we have any doubt that the vouchers referred to were legitimate and proper items to be paid, and



that the goods were in fact delivered to the institution, but to call attention to the importance of having all vouchers properly audited before they are paid, and to the necessity of having the certificate of the receipt of the goods signed in all cases before the voucher is approved.

During the construction of the new building the line of water pipe in the ground in front of the old building was extended and new pipe laid, and hydrants put in to afford fire protection to the new building.

As the mileage and per diem of the trustees is paid directly on a warrant issued by the Auditor of State, and the mileage is computed by that officer, we have not reviewed his findings in the matter. We did not, however, discover that any trustee had improperly drawn mileage or per diem.

The building fund, as shown by the secretary's record of warrants issued, was overdrawn on July 1, 1901, in the sum of \$1,799.64. That is, warrants had been issued for that much in excess of the available funds, but the warrants were not presented or paid until after funds were legally available therefor.

The military drill fund was overdrawn in the sum of \$47.17 just prior to July 1, 1901; that is, warrants had been issued in excess of the funds then available. On July 1, 1901, money was legally available in this fund to more than cover the deficiency mentioned. This practice of issuing warrants in excess of available funds is, we think, improper.

The statute limits the compensation of the secretary to \$100 per annum. The Board of Trustees has paid the secretary \$100 per annum as secretary, and \$200 additional for services as book-keeper, while the services rendered were such as would be required of a secretary. This, we think, is an attempted evasion of the statutory limitations, and a clear violation thereof. This limitation on the compensation to be paid the secretary was made when the institution was first started. The amount allowed to be paid by law is inadequate for the work required, and the \$300 now paid the secretary falls far short of a decent compensation for the work required and performed by him.

From the financial exhibit which follows it will be seen that the president of the institution has received during the biennial period the following sums of money from students, viz:

Students' contingent fund .....	\$33,110.77
Summer contingent fund .....	10,789.80
Total.....	<hr/> \$43,900.57

No book accounts whatever are kept of these large amounts of money. As each collection is made, a receipt is given the student making payment, and the stub remaining in the receipt book is filled out with the name, date, amount paid and what it is paid for. These stubs are checked over from time to time, the amounts added, and a deposit made by the president in the bank to the credit of the treasurer of the institution. We regard this as very loose and unbusinesslike. This institution has grown so rapidly that provision should be made for a secretary who should have an office at the institution, be paid a fair salary, and whose duty it should be to receive these moneys, now collected by the president, and keep proper book accounts of the same and discharge all the duties of secretary of the board of trustees. The present secretary is an efficient and capable officer, but is underpaid for his services and could not be expected to devote his whole time to the business of the school, as he has a permanent and paying occupation.

We examined all contracts made by the board of trustees, and especially so with reference to the construction of the new building, and found that such contracts as had been entered into in writing fully protected the state. Some of the contracts consisted of written proposals by the contractor and a mere written acceptance by the building committee; others were written proposals which were accepted by the board and proper record made thereof in the minutes of its proceedings. We recommend that in all cases written contracts be entered into, and a proper record of the same made in the proceedings of the board as being more businesslike and preserving the evidence of the agreement between the parties with greater certainty.

With the exceptions above mentioned we found that the board of trustees and officers of the institution had conducted the business of the institution in an excellent manner and from all obtainable information, are satisfied that the trustees and officers have been diligent in all respects in endeavoring to promote the best interests of the institution.

The new building is a good structure, and the only criticism we would make is that all of the buildings are so closely connected that in case of fire all of them would be liable to be destroyed.

The school is in a healthy and prosperous condition and in the main is well managed, and we believe is doing excellent

work and is entitled to the favorable consideration of the legislature.

Herewith we submit a statement of the condition of the finances as found by us:

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## TEACHERS' FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.		
June 30,	Unexpended appropriation.....	\$ 15,880.00
	Appropriation Twenty-seventh General Assembly for 1900.....	28,500.00
	Appropriation Twenty-seventh General Assembly for 1901.....	28,500.00
	Appropriation Twenty-eighth General Assembly for 1901.....	33,000.00
	Balance appropriation on hand.....	4,500.00
	Students' contingent fund, transfer....	20,302.27
	Summer term fund, transfer.....	652.73

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Paid as per vouchers and books.....	\$ 98,618.75
	Unexpended appropriations.....	15,875.00
1901.	Unexpended appropriations.....	16,500.00
June 30.	Balance cash with treasurer.....	341.25
	Totals.....	\$ 131,335.00    \$ 131,335.00

## LIBRARY.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.		
June 30.	Unexpended appropriation .....	\$ 500.00
	Unexpended appropriation, Twenty-eighth General Assembly, 1901.....	3,000.00
	Balance cash with treasurer.....	305.14
	Summer contingent, transfer .....	1,500.00
	Students' contingent, transfer.....	500.00
	H. H. Seerley, miscellaneous.....	154.98

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1901.	Paid as per vouchers and books.....	\$ 3,598.94
June 30.	Unexpended appropriation.....	1,500.00
	Balance cash with treasurer.....	861.18
	Totals .....	\$ 5,960.12    \$ 5,960.12

## MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.		
June 30.	Balance appropriation.....	\$ 500.00
	Appropriation, Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	1,600.00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1901.	Paid as per vouchers and books.....	\$ 1,347.17
June 30.	Unexpended appropriations .....	752.83
	Totals .....	\$ 2,100.00    \$ 2,100.00

## STUDENTS' CONTINGENT FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.		
June 30.	On hand.....	\$ 1,150.23
	Receipts for biennial period.....	31,960.54

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Paid as per vouchers .....	\$ 325.04
	Teachers' fund, transfer .....	20,302.27
	Contingent fund, transfer .....	5,239.36
	Library fund, transfer. ....	500.00
	Water fund, transfer .....	15.02
	Repair fund, transfer.....	59.81
	New building fund, transfer.....	6,669.27
	Totals .....	\$ 33,110.77    \$ 33,110.77

## WATER FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.		
June 30,	On hand.....	\$ 89.47
	Students' contingent fund, transfer....	15.02

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Paid as per vouchers .....	\$ 104.49
	Totals .....	\$ 104.49    \$ 104.49

## CONTINGENT FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.	On hand .....	\$ 3,084.88
June 30,	Unexpended appropriation.....	3,750.00

Unexpended appropriation Twenty-seventh General Assembly .....	9,000.00
Unexpended appropriation Twenty-seventh General Assembly .....	9,000.00
Appropriation Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	5,000.00
Students' contingent, transfer.....	5,239.36
Summer contingent, transfer.....	608.00
Independent school district, Cedar Falls	5,077.45
H. H. Seerley, miscellaneous .....	321.97

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid as per vouchers and books—		
	Contingent general .....	\$ 12,638.43
	Contingent fuel.....	5,021.16
	Contingent supplies.....	5,714.78
	Contingent office expenses.....	4,640.28
1901.	Contingent labor.....	8,411.72
June, 30	Unexpended appropriation.....	3,750.00
	Balance cash with treasurer.....	905.29
Totals, .....		<u>\$ 41,081.66    \$ 41,081.66</u>

## LIBRARIAN FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.		
June 30.	Unexpended appropriation.....	\$ 500.00
	Appropriation Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	2,200.00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1901.	Paid as per vouchers and books .....	\$ 1,600.00
June 30.	Unexpended appropriation.....	1,100.00
Totals.....		<u>\$ 2,700.00    \$ 2,700.00</u>

## REPAIR FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

1899,		
June 30.	On hand .....	\$ 70.58
	Unexpended appropriation.....	1,000.00
	Appropriation Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	3,000.00
	Students' contingent, transfer .....	59.81
	Summer term, transfer .....	1,000.00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1901.	Paid as per vouchers and books.....	\$ 3,173.57
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## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

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June 30.	Unexpended appropriation.....	1,500.00	
	Balance cash with treasurer.....	456.82	
	Totals,.....	\$ 5,130.39	\$ 5,130.39

## SUMMER TERM FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.			
June 30.	On hand .....	\$ 3,988.50	
	Appropriation Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	12,000.00	
	H. H. Seerley, miscellaneous.....	422.50	

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Paid as per vouchers and books.....	\$ 9,655.69	
	Students' contingent, transfer.....	652.73	
	Unexpended appropriation.....	6,000.00	
	Balance cash with treasurer.....	102.58	
	Totals.....	\$ 16,411.00	\$ 16,411.00

## SUMMER CONTINGENT FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

	H. H. Seerley, miscellaneous .....	\$ 6,378.50	
	Summer term fund, transfer.....	4,411.00	

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Paid as per vouchers and books.....	\$ 7,519.00	
	Balance cash with treasurer.....	3,270.50	
	Totals .....	\$ 10,789.50	\$ 10,789.50

## BUILDING FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

	Appropriation Twenty-sixth General Assembly .....	\$ 100,000.00	
	Students' contingent fund, transfer....	6,669.27	

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Paid as per vouchers .....	\$ 58,468.91	
1901.			
June 30.	Balance unexpended appropriations....	48,200.36	
	Totals .....	\$ 106,669.27	\$ 106,669.27

## RECAPITULATION.

## RECEIPTS.

Teachers' fund.....	\$ 131,333.00
Library fund.....	5,960.12
Military instruction fund .....	2,100.00
Students' contingent fund.....	33,110.77
Water fund .....	104.49
Contingent fund .....	41,081.66
Librarian salary fund .....	2,700.00
Repair fund.....	5,130.39
Summer term fund.....	16,411.00
Summer contingent fund.....	10,789.50
Building fund.....	106,669.27

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' fund.....	\$ 98,618.75
Library fund.....	3,598.94
Military instruction fund.....	1,347.17
Students' contingent fund.....	33,110.77
Water fund.....	104.49
Contingent fund .....	36,426.37
Librarian salary fund .....	1,600.00
Repair fund.....	3,173.57
Summer term fund.....	16,411.00
Summer contingent fund.....	7,519.00
Building fund.....	58,468.91
Balances in all funds.....	95,013.23
Totals .....	\$ 355,392.20    \$ 355,392.20

## STATE UNIVERSITY.

The investigation of the reports and doings of officers of the State University required by sections 51, 52 and 53 of chapter 118 of the Acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, was made on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of September, A. D. 1901, by a personal inspection at the university and by other examinations subsequently made.

## THE SECRETARY'S BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

The books of the secretary were found to be kept in a most careful and painstaking manner. The chief objection which can be made in this connection is that the system of bookkeeping followed is old and cumbersome, requiring much unnecessary labor. A more condensed and modern system should be adopted.

Since the investigation made by this board in December, A. D. 1899, the duties of the secretary have been so changed that he does not now receive money paid for tuition, but he receives each week money collected by the two hospitals carried on in connection with the university.

The practice referred to and criticised in our last report of the payment by the secretary of railway expense, telegraph and other bills before they are audited by the executive committee, is still followed to some extent, although it is claimed that the money is advanced by the secretary from his own funds. We do not think this practice can be approved. The temptation to approve bills paid by the secretary rather than to permit him to suffer loss, even though the bills would not be approved if unpaid, might be so persuasive as to affect the judgment of the committee. The committee should be free to exercise its best judgment in passing upon every claim presented to it, uninfluenced by considerations of friendship or sympathy.

The account books of the secretary were examined and checked and found to be correct. They show, however, that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1901, the repair and contingent fund had been overdrawn to the amount of \$807.10, and the building tax fund to the amount of \$37,097.94, making the total of debtor balance \$37,905.04. Under ordinary conditions the overdrawing of funds is not advisable, even though not prohibited by statute, but the appropriation for university building purposes is in the form of a tax and the authorized amount was not exceeded by the warrants drawn. The needs of the university for additional room were great and much increased by the destruction of buildings by fire in March, A. D., 1901. The overdrafts were necessary to complete the new building for use in September, A. D. 1901, and under these conditions we do not criticise the overdrafts on the building fund. We are not advised of facts which justified the overdrawing of the repair and contingent fund.

In addition to other duties, the secretary is required to purchase many of the supplies for the various departments of the university, and to make contracts for printing and binding. So far as could be ascertained, purchases were made and contracts were awarded on competitive bids, and to the advantage of the university.

#### THE TREASURER'S BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

The treasurer now keeps a separate account with each fund of

the university of which he has charge, and all funds are accounted for properly. The permanent fund of the university is well invested, as is also the A. Whitney Carr free scholarship fund. All appropriations have been drawn from the state treasury according to law.

#### EXECUTIVE AND BUILDING COMMITTEES.

Section 2642 of the code provides for the appointment of an executive committee which is required to "audit all claims against the university." It is the duty of the chairman of the committee to draw orders upon the treasurer for all claims allowed. The committee is not given any other power by statute.

A building committee is appointed which has sometimes consisted of the regents who constituted the executive committee and has sometimes included other regents.

These two committees seem to meet together habitually and the proceedings of each committee are set out in a common record which rarely shows what committee took the action set out, but the record justifies the conclusion that in most cases the committees acted together as one.

It appears that these committees have acted for the board of regents in numerous business transactions involving large amounts of money and matters of great importance. Among the items of business so transacted were the following: The awarding of contracts for printing and binding for calendars and announcements and for blanks; authorizing the importation of chemicals; the purchase of hospital supplies, and of coal, and the improvement of the athletic grounds; the directing of the treasurer to satisfy a mortgage; the employment of an instructor for the summer session, and the fixing of salary and expenses and tuition; the appointing of a hospital superintendent pro tem, and a commander of the battalion; the increasing of salaries of instructors, previously fixed; the granting of leave of absence to a professor and the librarian; the directing of the refunding of tuition fees, and the suspension of delinquent students, and the authorizing of expenditures in excess of the amounts appropriated therefor by the board of regents.

We do not find that authority was given by the board of regents in most of these cases to perform the acts specified, and are informed by the secretary that there is no general authority of record for the committee to transact such business.

We are of the opinion that it would help to expedite the

business of the university and be in its interest to have much of its business done by committees, but where that is attempted and the statute is silent as to the powers of the committees, their duties should be prescribed and limited in clear terms of general application to classes of acts or in specific terms for particular cases, and the records should be so kept as to show the separate acts of each committee, as, by keeping a record of the proceedings of each committee in a separate book.<sup>3</sup>

In our last report we objected to a practice by which claims against the university were audited by a single member of the executive committee, and paid. That practice has been abated to a considerable extent, but still prevails. In one case of four claims audited at one time, one was approved by two members of the committee and three others by but one. Whether the three claims were disapproved by one member, we are not advised, but it appears that if both approved, both could have written their approval on the vouchers. We do not think any claim should be allowed or paid except on the affirmative action of at least two members of the committee. □ - 52 - 1

In a few instances claims allowed did not show the purpose for which they had accrued. While it may be true that a claim within the personal knowledge of the executive committee can be properly allowed without such a showing in writing, yet we think it is the better, as it is the general practice of the committee to require such a showing with each claim that third persons may know from an examination of the papers filed whether the claim is within the purposes for which the university is maintained.

In one instance a bill for expenses incurred by a regent, who traveled extensively outside the state for the university, was allowed, although no itemized statement of the expenses incurred was filed. We think such a statement should have been submitted.

#### LANDS.

The university land comprises 2,858 40-100 acres, located in fifteen counties of the state. Four hundred acres yield an annual revenue of \$295, and the remainder of the land is unproductive. Some of it is poor and can be expected to yield very little, but it would seem that more revenue than is obtained should be derived from the lands. We are unable to learn that systematic and persistent effort is made to increase the revenue from it.



## HOSPITALS.

The financial affairs of the two hospitals under the control of the university were found to be well managed. Supplies therefor are purchased with proper regard for the interests of the patients and the state, and the receipts from patients are properly accounted for and paid to the secretary.

## CONCLUSION.

The matters which we have criticised form but a small part of the financial transactions and general business of the university, and they appear to be the result chiefly of lack of attention to details rather than to any inclination to disregard the law or the best methods of procedure. The great bulk of the business is conducted with ability and fidelity. Important contracts are awarded only after full and fair opportunity is given to all who desire to compete to do so, the contracts are properly let, and with the exceptions suggested, the matters in charge of the university officials appear to have been managed in an economical and business-like manner, and its funds appear to have been expended for authorized purposes. On the whole, there is but little to criticise and much to commend in the business methods of the university.

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 IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

In accordance with the requirement of sections 51 and 53, chapter 118, acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, we made, on the first, second, and third days of October, 1901, an investigation of the books and accounts of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.

We carefully examined all the accounts, the receipts and disbursements for the biennial period, and read all the minutes of the board of trustees for the same time. The minutes are so full and well prepared, and the accounts so carefully kept, that there was no difficulty whatever experienced in ascertaining the business methods followed by the board of trustees, or the amounts received and disbursed by the treasurer of the college.

In the matter of purchases, there is certainly room for improvement; too many articles being bought at the highest retail prices. On the attention of some of the officers being called to this condition, we were informed that each professor at the head of a department is allowed a specified sum to expend in conducting the

work assigned him, and each one made purchases as he considered necessary. The bills when presented were certified as correct by the party making the order, and after being audited by the proper officers, were paid by the treasurer. It would seem that a well posted business man, knowing the value of the articles purchased, and with a practical knowledge of business methods, should be chosen for this work, and that, instead of so many different persons making purchases and handling the property of the state, a store-room should be provided, the articles purchased at wholesale, and disbursed, as needed, on the written order of the proper person.

An examination of the bills allowed showed that considerable sums of money have been expended by officers of the college in traveling expenses and hotel bills, some of which are of doubtful utility. Some bills of this character appear to have been contracted without sufficient authority.

Some criticism having been made in regard to the expenditure of the \$10,000 appropriated by the legislature at its last session for the purchase of pure bred stock for the college, a list of the animals bought, and the prices paid, is herewith submitted.

Following are the purchases of stock made from the PURE BRED STOCK fund :

**HORSES—*French Draft.***

Two mares.....	\$ 400.00
Mare "Lothian Maid" .....	350.00

**CATTLE—*Aberdeen Angus.***

Imported Eudelia (heifer).....	710.00
"Gay Laddie" (bull) .....	500.00
Abbess of Turlington and calf (cow and calf) ..	800.00

**SHORT HORNS—**

Third Airy May of Maple Hill and calf (cow and calf).....	432.00
Mystic Cromwell and calf (cow and calf) .....	927.00
Violette (heifer).....	275.00
Paulina 7th (heifer).....	600.00
Salina (cow).....	475.00
Imported Beatrice Farwell 4th (heifer).....	450.00
Nonpareil Lassie and calf (cow and calf) .....	500.00

**HEREFORDS—**

Sophonisba (heifer).....	805.00
Saint May (cow) ....	530.00
Lavender (cow).....	355.00

**SHEEP—*Dorsets.***

Two ewes.....	75.00
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**RAMBOUILLETS—**

Two ewes (imported).....	100.00
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## SHROPSHIRE.

Four ewes .....	170.00
Imported ram.....	100.00
Total .....	\$ 8,554.00
Freight.....	139.12
Expenditures in purchasing stock.....	367.68
Total.....	\$ 9,060.80
Balance unexpended.....	939.20
Total.....	\$ 10,000.00

While these prices will be considered by many somewhat high, still the best that can be secured is none too good for the Iowa State Agricultural College, and if these animals have been judiciously selected, both as to breeding and individual merit, they will prove not only valuable from an educational standpoint, but with proper management be a source of revenue to the college.

We herewith append the financial statement for the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, as prepared from the books and vouchers by A. B. McCown, chief accountant of the board.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.

June 30. By balances, as follows:

Interest fund.....	\$ 10,963.54
Donation fund .....	60.83
Diploma fund.....	1,038.68
Room fund .....	1,471.22
Railroad damages....	88.00
Morrill support .....	800.53
Contingent principal .....	44,150.00—\$ 58,572.80
Interest fund receipts.....	2,911.51
Contingent fund interest receipts .....	6,950.71
Interest fund extra receipts....	211.47
Endowment interest fund receipts .....	75,588.10
Endowment interest foreclosure receipts .....	170.00
State additional support receipts.....	25,000.00
Mortgages payable receipts.....	31,750.00
Agricultural fellowship receipts.....	200.00
Donation fund receipts.....	67.20
Diploma fund receipts....	761.43
Room rent receipts.....	5,703.83
Right-of-way damages receipts.....	500.00
Morrill support fund receipts .....	50,000.00
Farm department.....	21,154.94
Creamery Department .....	23,922.50

1899.

June 30.	Dairy department.....	2,174.00
	Horticultural department .....	1,656.24
	Chemistry department.....	2,732.41
	Civil engineering department.....	37.70
	Zoology department.....	1,074.82
	Mechanical department.....	10,239.57
	Department of physics.....	652.03
	Veterinary department .....	1,941.77
	Botany department .....	671.69
	English literature and rhetoric.....	25.50
	Library .....	199.09
	Domestic economy.....	982.14
	Geology.....	10.90
	Mining engineering.....	45.28
	Agricultural chemistry.....	1,434.75
	Public grounds.....	313.89
	Histology .....	10.50
	Improvement and current expense.....	42,914.30
	State providential fund.....	16,909.58
	President's residence .....	10,000.00
	General engineering hall .....	34,984.38
	Horse barn and judging pavilion.....	12,000.00
	Pure bred stock.....	9,060.80

Total..... \$ 453,535.83

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Contingent principal .....	\$ 31,750.00
Diploma fund.. .....	1,666.31
Room rent.....	7,122.62
Right-of-way .....	500.00
Morrill support fund .....	50,800.53
Salaries.....	31,304.85
Farm department.....	26,737.46
Creamery department .....	25,831.57
Dairy department .....	3,130.18
Horticultural department.....	5,723.30
Chemistry department.....	5,510.52
Civil engineering department.....	3,633.97
Zoology department.....	2,363.88
Mechanical department.....	18,730.73
Physical department .....	4,759.04
Veterinary department .....	2,893.71
Botany department.....	2,243.26
Musical department .....	1,614.37
Public rooms.....	4,080.80
Tower clock.....	1,305.00
Contingent expense .....	13,462.87
French and German .....	600.00
Library.....	5,882.53

1899.

## DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

June 30.	English literature and rhetoric.....	4,075.27
	Domestic economy.....	2,907.12
	Political economy.....	66.73
	Mathematics .....	2,873.87
	Military.....	207.71
	Geology.....	410.43
	Mining engineering.....	1,911.81
	Agricultural chemistry.....	3,016.14
	Public Grounds.....	2,716.57
	Sabbath services.....	862.51
	Pathology.....	98.42
	Histology.....	58.27
	Improvement and current expense.....	42,910.70
	State providential fund.....	16,909.58
	President's residence.....	10,000.00
	General engineering.....	34,984.13
	Horse barn and judging pavilion.....	12,000.00
	Pure bred stock....	9,060.80
	Personal accounts.....	476.95
	Bills receivable .....	577.25
	Mortgages receivable.....	44,150.00

• Total disbursements..... \$ 441,921.76

1901.

June 30.	Balances: Donation fund....\$	128.03
	Interest fund.....	11,007.96
	Diploma fund....	133.80
	Room rent.....	52.43
	Agricultural Fel-	
	lowship.....	200.00
	Railroad damages	88.00
	State Apprs. Imp.	
	and current Ex.	3.60
	State Apprs. Gen	
	Eng. hall.....	.25

Total bal-  
ances on books \$11,614.07

Totals.....\$ 453,535.83 \$ 453,535.83

## STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.

June 30,	Balances: Boarding.....\$	535.63
	Damages .....	293.14
	Hospital.....	156.44



## 1901. STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT—RECEIPTS—CONTINUED.

June 30.	Balances:	Piano rent .....	41.20	
		A. M. Newens.....	75.55	
	Total.....			\$ 1,101.96
	Boarding.....			\$ 57,600.80
	Damages.....			185.20
	Hospital .....			3,613.85
	Fire, light, etc.....			35,891.00
	Piano rent.....			284.25
	A. M. Newens .....			200.23
	Resler.....			35.50
	Total .....			\$ 98,912.79

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Boarding.....	\$ 58,134.39
Damages.....	75.00
Hospital .....	3,319.75
Fire, lights, etc.....	35,891.00
Piano rent.....	324.45
Newens .....	269.78
Resler.....	35.50

Total .....\$ 98,049.87

1901.

June 30.	Balances per books.....	862.92	
	Totals .....	\$ 98,912.79	\$ 98,912.79

## EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.

June 30.	By total U. S. appropriations.....	\$ 30,000.00	
	By balance.....	.38	
	By receipts from sales .....	5,306.16	\$ 35,306.54

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries .....	\$ 10,655.00
Stenographer .....	580.00
Artist .....	739.35
Bulletins .....	2,591.93
General expense.....	1,099.78
Agricultural section .....	5,391.42
Botanical section .....	1,029.16

## 1899. EXPERIMENTAL STATION—DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

June 30.	Chemical section .....	1,956.00
	Dairy section .....	1,674.10
	Entomology section .....	1,162.53
	Horticultural section .....	2,256.38
	Veterinary section .....	864.35
	Miscellaneous, per vouchers....	5,252.95

Total .....	\$ 35,252.95
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1901.

June 30.	Balance on hand .....	53.59
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Totals.....	\$ 35,306.54	\$ 35,306.54
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## SUMMARY.

1899.

June 30.	Balances .....	\$ 59,675.14
	Iowa State College, etc .....	394,963.03
	Steward's department .....	97,810.83
	Experimental station .....	35,306.16

Total .....	\$ 587,755.16
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Iowa State College, etc.....	\$ 441,921.76
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Steward's department .....	98,049.87
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1901.	Experimental station.....	35,252.95
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June 30.	Balances .....	12,530.58
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Totals .....	\$ 587,755.16	\$ 587,755.16
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As will be seen by the foregoing financial statement, the expenses of the farm have exceeded the income by \$5,582.52; the creamery department has been operated at a loss of \$1,909.07; the dairy department at a loss of \$956.18, making an aggregate expenditure in these departments in excess of their incomes of \$8,447.77.

While there is a large discrepancy between the receipts and expenditures of these purely agricultural departments, other departments prove equally as costly. The horticultural department was operated at a financial loss of \$4,067.06, and the mechanical department cost \$8,491.16 more to operate than the receipts, as shown by the financial books. As the college is strictly educational, it cannot be expected that the receipts could equal the expenditures, and the agricultural department is probably not more expensive than the other departments.

In our last biennial report we called attention to the excellent and thorough business manner in which the books of the college were kept, and we can now only repeat our commendation of the

faithful and efficient service of those entrusted with the keeping of the financial accounts.

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## GENERAL REMARKS.

The investigations made show that it has been the practice of the governing boards of the educational institutions of the State to appropriate each year sums of money for banquets or similar entertainments. Thus, the regents of the State University appropriated to aid in giving banquets to graduates of the institution and others in attendance at the June commencements the sum of \$100, in the year 1900, and \$150 in the following year. The Board of Trustees of the Normal School appropriated \$50 to assist in defraying expenses of the Students' Alumni Association, and in addition paid several bills for supplies furnished and service rendered at a banquet given in the year 1901, and purchased 125 tickets for the banquet at \$1 each.

It may be said in support of the practice that it has existed for years without legislative disapproval; that it is common in similar private, if not public, institutions; and that the furnishing of such entertainments is regarded by many as valuable to the institutions in bringing together their graduates and friends; in cultivating the institutional spirit; and in making the institutions better known, thus strengthening them and increasing their respective spheres of usefulness. We are of the opinion, however, that it is at least doubtful if such use of public funds is authorized. If desirable, its legality should be placed beyond question.

We condemn with less hesitation another use of public money disclosed by the inspections. It appears that about \$200 of the funds of the college at Ames were used in paying expenses of members of the faculty to attend the session of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. This amount included a hotel bill of one person for nearly \$90. Bills for similar purposes, but for a small aggregate amount, were allowed by the State University.

It is our understanding that expenses may be incurred by officials of the educational as well as of other institutions of the state, in attending sessions of the General Assembly, which may properly be allowed, as, expenses made necessary to appear and give information at the request of the General Assembly or of its committees, but the expenses we criticise were not of that char-

acter, so far as the records disclose them, but, with one exception, were incurred for lobbying purposes, to secure legislation, and not merely to give information or assistance asked by legislative authority. That such use of funds, whether public or private, is dangerous and against public policy, is well established.

## PART II.

## STATISTICS OF THE BOARD.

We present in Part II of this report, statistical tables prepared under our direction by W. R. Patterson, Ph. D., Professor of Economics and Statistics in the State University of Iowa.

## CHAPTER I.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

Table	I—Movement of population.
Table	II—Age, sex, and color of members received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	III—Conjugal condition of members received.
Table	IV—Statement of pensions drawn by members of the Home.
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## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

Table	VI—Movement of population.
Table	VII—Age at time admitted.
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Table	IX—Birthplace of inmates.
Table	X—Education of inmates received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	XI—Nativity of parents of inmates admitted.
Table	XII—Health and physical condition of inmates received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	XIII—Parental condition of inmates admitted.
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## COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

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Table	XVI—Age of pupils enrolled for the first time.
Table	XVII—Birthplace of pupils, admitted for the first time.
Table	XVIII—Education of pupils received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.



Table	XIX—Nativity of parents of pupils received during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	XX—Health and physical condition of pupils received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	XXI—Cause of and age at which blindness occurred.—Pupils admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Table	XXII—Movement of population.
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Table	XXIV—Sex and color of pupils received.
Table	XXV—Nativity of pupils received.
Table	XXVI—Educational attainments of pupils received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
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Table	XXIX—Cause of and age at which deafness occurred.—Pupils received since opening of the institution.

## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

Table	XXX—Movement of population.
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Table	XXXIII—Birthplace of inmates received.
Table	XXXIV—Education of inmates received.
Table	XXXV—Nativity of parents of those received.
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Table	XXXVIII—Inmates having relatives other than parents having deficiencies.
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## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

Table	XLIII—Movement of population.
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Table	XLV—Nativity of boys received.
Table	XLVI—Causes of commitment.
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## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE.

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Table	XLIX—Age, parental condition, manner of commitment of those received.
Table	L—Birthplace of those received.

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Table	LVII—Bodily disease or infirmity of inmates received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
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## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

Table	LX—Movement of population.
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Table	LXIII—Nativity of parents of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
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Table	LXVI—Number of times admitted to this hospital. Patients received during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
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Table	LXXI—Conjugal condition of patients admitted.
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## INDEPENDENCE.

Table	LXXXIII--Movement of population.
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Table	XCVI--Physical condition of patients at time of admission.
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Table	XCVIII--Supposed or assigned cause of insanity of patients admitted.
Table	XCIX--Form of insanity of patients who recovered or died during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	C--Discharged patients--Duration of insanity before entrance with results--Patients discharged during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CI--Duration of treatment and diseases of those recovered or died during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CII--Age at death.
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Table	CIV--By whom supported--Patients present June 30, 1901.
Table	CV--Average number of patients employed during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.

## CLARINDA.

Table	CVI--Movement of population.
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Table	CVII—Changes in population by transfers, paroles and escapes during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CVIII—Movement of population from opening of the hospital.
Table	CIX—Nativity of parents of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CX—Morals and heredity—Condition of parents of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
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Table	CXIV—Color and sex of patients admitted, during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
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Table	CXVI—Education of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
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Table	CXX—Form of insanity of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
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Table	CXXIV—Duration of treatment of patients who recovered or died during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
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Table	CXXVI—Age at death.
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## SUMMARY OF HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Table	CXXX—Age at time of admission.—Inmates received during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CXXXI—Color of patients received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, compared with state population.
Table	CXXXII—Nativity of those admitted compared with the total state population.
Table	CXXXIII—Conjugal condition of patients received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, and the past decade with percentages.



Table	CXXXIV—Form of insanity of those received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CXXXV—Condition when last discharged of patients readmitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
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Table	CXXXVIII—Discharged patients. — Duration of insanity before entrance, with results.—Patients discharged during biennial period.
Table	CXXXIX—Age at death.—Patients dying during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CXL—Supported by whom.—Patients present June 30, 1901.

## PENITENTIARY—FT. MADISON.

Table	CXLI—Movement of population.
Table	CXLII—Age of prisoners when convicted.
Table	CXLIII—Mental culture, habits, conjugal condition, color and terms served by prisoners received.
Table	CXLIV—Nativity of prisoners received.
Table	CXLV—Occupation of prisoners prior to conviction.
Table	CXLVI—Nativity of parents of prisoners received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CXLVII—Morals and heredity.—Condition of parents of prisoners received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CXLVIII—Health and physical condition of prisoners received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CXLIX—Home life of prisoners received.
Table	CL—Conjugal relation of parents of prisoners received.
Table	CLI—Terms of sentence of prisoners received.
Table	CLII—Offenses of prisoners received.
Table	CLIII—Nativity and parentage of prisoners compared with crime. —Prisoners received during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CLIV—Employment of prisoners.

## PENITENTIARY—ANAMOSA.

Table	CLV—Movement of population.
Table	CLVI—Age at time of conviction.
Table	CLVII—Mental culture, habits, conjugal condition, color and terms served by prisoners received.
Table	CLVIII—Nativity of prisoners received.
Table	CLIX—Occupation of prisoners prior to conviction.
Table	CLX—Nativity of parents of prisoners received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CLXI—Health and physical condition of prisoners received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.



Table	CLXII—Home life of prisoners received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CLXIII—Conjugal relation of parents of prisoners received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CLXIV—Terms of sentence of prisoners.
Table	CLXV—Crimes committed by prisoners received.
Table	CLXVI—Employment of prisoners.

## SUMMARY OF PENITENTIARIES.

Table	CLXVII—Movement of population.
Table	CLXVIII—Age of prisoners at time of conviction.
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Table	CLXX—Terms of sentence of prisoners received.
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## GENERAL SUMMARY.

Table	CLXXII—Movement of population.
Table	CLXXIII—Changes in population of the hospitals for the insane by transfers, paroles and escapes during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.
Table	CLXXIV—Total number of insane in the state June 30, 1899, compared with June 30, 1901.
Table	CLXXV—Deaths occurring in state institutions under the control of this Board.

TABLE No. I—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

YEAR.	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.						GAIN.						LOSS.						AVERAGE.															
	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			ADMISSION.			READMISSION.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED.			DROPPED FROM ROLL.			DEATH.			TOTAL.			Present and ab- sent.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.							
1888	146	...	146	24	...	24	170	...	170	100	...	100	1	...	1	161	...	161	101	...	101	51	...	51	2	...	2	4	...	4	21	...	21	129
1889	232	...	232	42	...	42	274	...	274	205	...	205	10	...	10	215	...	215	205	...	205	76	...	76	10	...	10	...	10	25	...	25	111	223
1890	289	...	289	92	...	92	372	...	372	174	...	174	13	...	13	187	...	187	187	...	187	62	...	62	16	...	16	...	16	20	...	20	135	353
1891	324	...	324	122	...	122	446	...	446	174	...	174	35	...	35	209	...	209	200	...	200	88	...	88	18	...	18	...	18	20	...	20	135	432
1892	267	...	267	81	...	81	348	...	348	140	...	140	32	...	32	172	...	172	200	...	200	200	...	200	30	...	30	...	30	21	...	21	270	270
1893	276	...	276	90	...	90	365	...	365	131	...	131	74	...	74	205	...	205	4	...	4	141	...	141	21	...	21	...	21	22	...	22	187	312
1894	331	...	331	101	...	101	432	...	432	151	...	151	66	...	66	217	...	217	5	...	5	165	...	165	15	...	15	...	15	31	...	31	152	346
1895	447	...	447	139	...	139	586	...	586	211	...	211	108	...	108	319	...	319	13	...	13	126	...	126	20	...	20	...	20	37	...	37	183	404
1896	445	...	445	125	...	125	570	...	570	222	...	222	112	...	112	238	...	238	13	...	13	142	...	142	10	...	10	...	10	27	...	27	183	424
1897	492	...	492	119	...	119	611	...	611	131	...	131	86	...	86	257	...	257	12	...	12	169	...	169	11	...	11	...	11	31	...	31	109	493
1898	406	...	406	150	...	150	556	...	556	171	...	171	86	...	86	258	...	258	28	...	28	129	...	129	4	...	4	...	4	45	...	45	250	503
1899	459	...	459	167	...	167	626	...	626	147	...	147	113	...	113	260	...	260	12	...	12	176	...	176	37	...	37	...	37	40	...	40	251	536
1900	509	...	509	171	...	171	685	...	685	183	...	183	109	...	109	262	...	262	18	...	18	129	...	129	33	...	33	...	33	51	...	51	208	550
1901	550	...	550	160	...	160	710	...	710	183	...	183	111	...	111	297	...	297	45	...	45	165	...	165	52	...	52	...	52	49	...	49	258	612

TABLE No. II—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

AGE, SEX AND COLOR OF MEMBERS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	AGE PERIODS.					Unknown.	AVERAGE AGE.			COLOR.		Total.
	30-39 years.	40-49 years.	50-59 years.	60-69 years.	70-79 years.		Admitted during period.	Living members June 30, 1901.	Died during period.	White.	Black.	
Male.....	1	.....	125	146	59	5	.....	.....	.....	333	3	336
Female.....	.....	1	13	27	19	2	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	62
Total.....	1	1	138	173	78	7	62.8 years..	64.4 years..	67.1 years	395	3	398

TABLE No. III.—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.  
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MEMBERS RECEIVED.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	BIENNIAL PERIODS, ENDING JUNE 30TH.				
	1895	1897	1899	1901	Total
Single.....	102	63	75	60	300
Married.....	141	113	151	208	613
Widowed.....	119	75	92	118	404
Divorced or separated.....		.....		12	12
Total.....	362	251	318	398	1,329





TABLE NO. V, SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION OF MEMBERS RECEIVED DURING THE  
BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1901, AND PRESENT  
OCCUPATION OF ALL MEMBERS IN THE HOME.

OCCUPATION.	PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	WITHIN THE HOME.
Agent .....	5	
Baggageman .....		1
Barber .....	2	
Basket maker .....	1	
Bathman .....		2
Blacksmith .....	8	
Bookkeeper, Stenographer .....	4	
Brickmaker .....	2	
Butcher .....	1	
Carpenter, Wagonmaker .....	26	2
Cleaners .....		8
Clerks .....	2	4
Coffee Roaster .....		1
Contractor .....	1	
Civil Engineer .....	1	
Cooper .....	3	
Drayman .....	3	
Engineer .....	8	1
Farmer, Gardener .....	88	16
Florist, Horticulturist .....		3
Horseman .....	4	1
Harnessmaker, Shoemaker .....	5	1
Herders .....	1	
Housewives .....	61	
Ice and vegetable man .....		1
Janitor .....	1	
Jeweler .....	2	
Laborer .....	82	
Lawyer .....	1	
Laundryman .....		3
Librarian .....		1
Minister .....	2	
Musician .....		1
Mason, Plasterer .....	13	
Miner .....	8	
Merchant .....	3	
Miller .....	1	
Nurse .....		4
Non-Com. Officers .....		25
Night Watch .....		1
Orderly .....		2
Printer .....	2	
Painter .....	8	
Police .....		6
Physician .....	3	
Papermaker .....	1	
Pumpmaker .....	1	
Railroad man .....	7	
Restaurateur .....	1	
Salesman .....	3	
Sexton .....		1
Teamster .....	2	6
Telegrapher .....	1	
Telephone man .....		1
Well Digger .....	1	
No occupation—Male .....	29	625
No occupation—Female .....		80
Total .....	398	797



TABLE No. VII—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

AGE AT TIME ADMITTED.

AGE.	NUMBER RECEIVED.					
	During biennial period, closing June 30, 1901.			Since opening of institution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 year .....	3	2	5	9	6	15
2 years .....	2	2	4	37	26	63
3 years .....	4	3	7	68	61	129
4 years .....	6	4	10	96	63	159
5 years .....	5	1	6	138	81	219
6 years .....	7	8	15	163	141	304
7 years .....	9	6	15	168	133	301
8 years .....	13	6	19	232	139	371
9 years .....	9	10	19	171	142	313
10 years .....	12	10	22	219	135	354
11 years .....	14	7	21	166	124	290
12 years .....	13	8	21	183	152	335
13 years .....	6	8	14	116	93	209
14 years .....	4	4	8	68	67	135
15 years .....	1	1	2	28	27	55
16 years .....		1	1	8	8	16
17 years .....				1	3	4
18 years .....				2	3	5
19 years .....				1		1
Age unknown .....				54	35	89
Total .....	108	81	189	1,928	1,439	3,367
Average age of known .....	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.6	7.8	8.2

TABLE No. VIII—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

SEX AND COLOR OF INMATES RECEIVED.

COLOR.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD, CLOSING JUNE 30, 1901.			SINCE MAY 11, 1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White .....	103	74	177	581	412	993
Black .....	5	7	12	12	9	21
Total .....	108	81	189	593	421	1,014

TABLE No. IX. SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES.

NATIVITY.	NUMBER RECEIVED.					
	During biennial period closing June 30, 1901.			Since opening of institution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa.....	77	63	140	464	323	787
Other states.....	30	16	46	117	89	206
Total natives.....	107	79	186	581	412	993
Other countries.....						
Canada.....					1	1
Great Britain.....				2	1	3
Sweden.....					1	1
Total foreign.....				2	3	5
Unknown.....	1	2	3	10	6	16
Grand total.....	108	81	189	593	421	1,014

TABLE No. X.—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

EDUCATION OF INMATES RECEIVED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	46	40	86
Cannot read or write.....	62	41	103
Total.....	108	81	189

TABLE No. XI.—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF INMATES, ADMITTED.

	Number admitted during biennial period, closing June 30, 1901.			Number admitted since June 30, 1898.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents.....	89	63	152	110	73	183
Native born, foreign parents.....	3	5	8	3	1	4
Native born, mixed parentage.....	6	4	10	6	7	13
Native born, parentage unknown.....	10	9	19	39	29	68
Foreign born.....				2	3	5
Nativity unknown.....				1	4	5
Total.....	108	81	189	161	117	278

TABLE No. XII—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.  
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF INMATES RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

BODILY INFIRMITY OF DISEASE.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asthma.....	1	1	1
Catarh. ....	1	1	1
Club Feet.....	1	1	1
Morphine habit.....	1	1	1
Necrosis of hip bone.....	2	1	3
Piles.....	1	1	1
Tongue tied.....	1	1	1
Weak eyes.....	1	1	1
Weak kidneys.....	1	1	1
None.....	100	78	178
Total.....	108	81	189

TABLE No. XIII—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.  
PARENTAL CONDITION OF INMATES ADMITTED.

PARENTAL CONDITION.	Number admitted during biennial period, closing June 30, 1901.			Number admitted since opening of institution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Orphans.....	6	10	16	116	82	201
Half orphaned by father .....	31	22	53	500	395	892
Half orphaned by mother.....	27	12	39	223	222	445
Parents living.....	23	18	41	190	118	308
Parents separated.....	18	14	32	79	50	129
Illegitimate.....	1	2	3	3	5	10
Abandoned by father.....	1	1	2	89	45	134
Abandoned by mother.....	1	1	2	23	15	38
Unknown.....	2	3	5	700	510	1210
Total.....	108	81	189	1928	1439	3367

TABLE No. XIV—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.  
INMATES DISCHARGED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Sent to parents or guardians .....	45	32	77	43	37	80	88	69	157
Placed in other homes.....	9	5	14	12	10	22	21	15	36
Sent to Institution for Feeble-Minded.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Died.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	55	37	92	55	48	103	110	85	195
Average residence in Home .....	3 yrs. 3 mos.			3 yrs. 8 mos.			3 yrs. 6 mos.		



TABLE NO. XV.—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH	STUDENTS PREVIOUSLY ENROLLED.			STUDENTS ENROLLED DURING PERIOD.			TOTAL ENROLLMENT			NUMBER GRADUATED		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1891 .....	70	71	141	39	38	77	109	109	218	2	4	6
1893 .....	67	72	139	38	39	77	105	111	216	5	3	8
1895 .....	60	82	151	40	37	77	109	119	228	6	5	11
1897 .....	77	95	172	40	34	74	117	129	246	.....	.....	11
1899 .....	84	74	158	29	41	70	113	115	228	3	6	9
1901 .....	82	70	152	34	31	65	116	101	217	4	5	9
Average daily Attendance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 5	58 7	137.2	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. XVI—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.  
AGE OF PUPILS ENROLLED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

AGE PERIODS.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.					Total num- ber.
	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	
Under 10 years.....	21	13	13	15	16	78
10 and under 15 years .....	23	25	30	23	27	128
15 and under 20 years.....	29	27	28	25	12	121
20 years and over .....	4	12	3	7	10	36
Totals.....	77	77	74	70	65	363

TABLE No. XVII—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.  
BIRTHPLACE OF PUPILS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

	BIENNIAL PERIODS, ENDING JUNE 30TH.					Total num- ber.
	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	
Iowa .....	54	55	56	44	50	259
Other states .....	18	16	13	23	13	83
Total native.....	72	71	69	67	63	342
Denmark .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
England.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Germany .....	2	.....	1	1	1	5
Ireland .....	1	2	.....	1	1	5
Norway .....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Scotland.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Total foreign.....	4	6	5	3	2	20
Unknown .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand total.....	77	77	74	70	65	363

TABLE No. XVIII—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.  
EDUCATION OF PUPILS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.

EDUCATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Those who at date of admission were able to read and write, either common print or script, or some embossed system. ....	21	23	44
Those who at date of admission were not able to read and write, either common print or script, or some embossed system. ....	13	8	21
Totals .....	34	31	65

TABLE No. XIX—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.  
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PUPILS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents .....	21	23	44
Native born, foreign parents .....	3	2	5
Native born, mixed parents .....	6	4	10
Native born, parentage unknown. ....	2	2	4
Foreign born .....	2	...	2
Totals .....	34	31	65

TABLE No. XX—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.  
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Normal (blindness not considered) . ....	31	30	61
Weak vitality .....	3	1	4
Totals .....	34	31	65

TABLE No. XXI—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

CAUSE AND AGE AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURRED. PUPILS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

CAUSES.	Congenital.	Under one year	One and under three years.	Three and under six years.	Six and under twelve years.	Twelve and under eighteen years.	Eighteen years and over.	Age unknown.
Accident.....			1	1		1		
Astigmatism.....	2		1		1			
Blepharitis marginalis.....					1			
Bulphthalmos secundaria after sympathetic ophthalmia.....		1						
Cataract.....	5					1		
Chondro sarcoma of orbit.....					1			
Choroid retinitis.....	1							
Cornea, opacity of cornea staphyloma.....					1			
Glaucoma.....		1						
Granulated lids.....					1			
Hemeralopia.....		1						
Iritis.....			1		1			
Keratitis exzematosa.....					1			
Leucoma adherens form blenorrrhea neonatorum.....		2						
Measles.....				1	1			2
Myopia.....	1							
Nystagmus.....	1							
Nystagmus and hyperopia.....		1						
Optic nerve, atrophy of.....		1			1		1	
Optic nerve, paralysis of.....							1	
Optic nerve, weakness of.....					1			
Ophthalmia, sympathetic.....				1	1		1	
Phthisis bulbi from blenorrrhea neonatorum.....	1	2						
Phthisis bulbi from meningitis.....		1						
Phthisis bulbi from blue stone.....					1			
Phthisis bulbi from granulated lids.....							1	
Retina, elevation of.....							1	
Spinal meningitis.....		1						
Strabismus.....		2						
Syphilitic.....		1					1	
Ulcer of lids.....		1						
Unknown.....	4	5			1			2
Total.....	15	20	3	3	12	2	6	4

TABLE No. XXII.—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING JUNE 30, 1901

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH.						TOTAL FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.		
	1900.			1901.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils previously enrolled . . .	151	109	260	138	109	247	151	109	260
Number received during year or period . . .	14	14	28	11	15	26	25	29	54
Total number enrolled . . . . .	165	123	288	149	124	273	176	138	314
Number of graduates . . . . .	10	7	17	7	7	14	17	14	31
Average daily attendance. . . . .			272.5			253			264.7

TABLE No. XXIII—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.  
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGE.	BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH.			TOTAL SINCE OPENING OF INSTITUTION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
5 years .....	23	18	41	9	2	11
6 years .....	34	25	59	17	19	36
7 years .....	27	29	56	39	35	74
8 years .....	26	28	54	54	41	95
9 years .....	53	37	90	69	66	135
10 years to 14 years .....	16	10	26	375	271	646
15 years to 19 years .....	3	1	4	142	89	231
20 years to 24 years .....				39	23	62
25 years to 29 years .....				9	4	13
30 years to 34 years .....					3	3
35 years and over .....					1	1
Total.....	182	148	330	753	554	1,307
Average age ...			9.6			12

TABLE No. XXIV—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.  
SEX AND COLOR OF PUPILS RECEIVED.

COLOR.	BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.			SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	182	147	329	749	552	1,301
Black.....		1	1	4	2	6
Total.....	182	148	330	753	554	1,307

TABLE No. XXV—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

## NATIVITY OF PUPILS RECEIVED.

BIRTHPLACE.	BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.			TOTAL SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa.....	160	129	289	485	353	838
Other states.....	16	12	28	211	158	369
Total native born.....	176	141	317	696	511	1,207
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Bohemia.....		2	2	3	3	6
Canada.....				10	1	11
Denmark.....	1		1	3	2	5
England.....	1		1	4	2	6
France.....		1	1	1	3	4
Germany.....	1		1	20	15	35
Ireland.....				2	1	3
Norway.....	2	3	5	6	8	14
Poland.....					2	2
Sweden.....	1	1	2	4	2	6
Switzerland.....				4	2	6
Wales.....					2	2
Total foreign born.....	6	7	13	57	43	100
Grand total.....	182	148	330	753	554	1,307

TABLE No. XXVI—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF PUPILS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	4	4	8
Cannot read or write.....	21	25	46
Understand manual alphabet.....	2	1	3
Understand sign language.....	2	1	3

TABLE No. XXVII—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

## NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PUPILS.

	BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.			TOTAL SINCE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents.....	97	89	186	466	342	808
Native born, foreign parents.....	57	41	98	221	162	383
Native born, mixed parentage.....	22	11	33	9	7	16
Foreign born.....	6	7	13	57	43	100
Total.....	182	148	330	753	554	1,307



TABLE No. XXVIII--SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.  
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Physical condition poor.....	.....	3	3
Paralytic stroke.....	.....	1	1
Weak eyes.....	1	.....	1
Physical condition and health good.....	24	25	49
Total.....	25	29	54

TABLE No. XXIX—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

CAUSE OF, AND AGE AT WHICH DEAFNESS OCCURRED.

PUPILS RECEIVED SINCE OPENING OF INSTITUTION.

	Congenital.	Apoplexy.	Brain fever.	Catarrh.	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Fall.	Gathering in ear.	Lacriforme stroke.	Measles.	Mumps.	Paralysis.	Quinsy.	Rheumatic fever.	Scarlet fever.	Scrofula.	Sickness.	Smallpox.	Spinal men- ingitis.	Spotted fever.	Sunstroke.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping cough.	Vaccination.	Unknown.	TOTAL NUMBER.			
																											Male.	Female.	Total.	
Pupils admitted																											753	554	1,307	
Are at which deafness oc- curred																														
Congenital	341																											194	147	341
Under 1 year			27	1		3	9	30	1		4		1			19	4				37	6		2				104	82	186
1 year and under 3 years			43	6		3	15	28	2		13	2	3		1	46	6			46	6							181	122	303
3 years and under 6 years			25	5	1	3	1	17	1		6	3	4			52	2			74	19		8	7				160	119	279
6 years and under 12 years		1	10	1		1	2	2			2	2		1	1	21	1			28	9		1	2				53	47	100
12 years and under 18 years													1							1								58	37	95
Unknown																											95			
Total	341	1	105	13	2	9	30	77	4	1	25	7	9	1	2	138	13	162	2	186	40	1	22	19	1	95	753	554	1,307	



TABLE No. XXXI—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

## AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

AGE.	NUMBER ADMITTED.								
	JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.			JULY 1, 1900, to JULY 1, 1901.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Five years.....	9	6	15	5	2	7	14	8	22
Six years.....	4	4	8	2	1	3	6	5	11
Seven years.....	8	8	16	3	2	5	11	16	21
Eight years.....	5	4	9	5	7	12	10	11	21
Nine years.....	6	7	13	5	4	9	11	11	22
Ten years.....	6	5	11	6	7	13	12	12	24
Eleven years.....	6	9	15	2	5	7	8	14	22
Twelve years.....	12	8	20	4	1	5	16	9	25
Thirteen years.....	5	3	8	5	2	7	10	5	15
Fourteen years.....	2	6	13	3	2	5	10	8	18
Fifteen years.....	8	3	11	4	4	8	12	7	19
Sixteen years.....	7	5	12	4	2	6	11	7	18
Seventeen years.....	3	3	6	2	6	8	2	9	11
Eighteen years.....	3	2	5	5	3	8	8	5	13
Nineteen years.....	2	3	5	2	4	6	4	5	11
Twenty years.....	.....	6	6	1	1	2	1	7	8
Total .....	88	82	170	58	53	111	*146	†135	‡281

\*Average age, 11 years, 4 months, 16 days.

†Average age, 12 years, 1 month, 20 days.

‡Average age, 11 years, 8 months, 15 days.

TABLE No. XXXII—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

## SEX AND COLOR OF INMATES RECEIVED.

	NUMBER RECEIVED.								
	JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.			JULY 1, 1900, TO JULY 1, 1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	88	82	170	58	50	108	146	132	278
Black .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Total.....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. XXXIII—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

## BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES RECEIVED.

	NUMBER RECEIVED.								
	JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.			JULY 1, 1900, TO JULY 1, 1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa.....	65	60	125	43	37	80	108	97	205
Other states.....	14	19	33	15	15	30	29	34	63
Total native.....	79	79	158	58	52	110	137	131	268
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.									
Canada.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
England.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
France.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Germany.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Poland.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Total foreign.....	5	1	6	.....	1	1	5	2	7
Unknown.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Total.....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. XXXIV—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

## EDUCATION OF INMATES RECEIVED.

	NUMBER RECEIVED.								
	JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.			JULY 1, 1900, TO JULY 1, 1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	13	23	36	14	12	26	27	35	62
Cannot read or write.....	75	59	134	44	41	85	119	100	219
Total.....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281



TABLE No. XXXV—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

## NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF THOSE RECEIVED.

INMATES.	NUMBER RECEIVED.								
	JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.			JULY 1, 1900, TO JULY 1, 1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents.....	47	39	86	44	29	73	91	68	159
Native born, foreign parentage....	20	23	43	8	11	19	28	34	62
Native born, mixed parents.....	8	10	18	5	7	12	13	17	30
Native born, parentage unknown.....	6	8	14	1	6	7	7	13	20
Foreign born.....	5	1	6	...	1	1	5	2	7
Nativity unknown.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total.....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. XXXVI—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

## HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THOSE RECEIVED.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	NUMBER RECEIVED.								
	JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.			JULY 1, 1900, TO JULY 1, 1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number received.....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281
Chorea.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2
Myopia.....	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	3
Deaf, partial.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
Deaf and dumb.....	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3
Dumb.....	12	12	24	6	4	10	18	16	34
Blind.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Conjunctivitis.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hydrocephalus.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Talipes.....	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
Spinal curvature.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Myxodema.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Paralysis.....	3	8	11	3	1	4	6	9	15
Epilepsy.....	23	27	50	22	12	34	45	39	84
Mongolian type.....	5	1	6	3	4	7	8	5	13
Naevus.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Goitre.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Cleft palate.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Cretinism, sporadic.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Trachoma.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Tuberculosis of skin.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

TABLE No. XXXVII—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

## MORALS AND HEREDITY—CONDITION OF PARENTS.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	NUMBER RECEIVED.								
	July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminal:									
Father .....		1	1					1	1
Mother .....		1	1					1	1
Both parents .....		1	1					1	1
Feeble-Minded:									
Father .....									
Mother .....		3	3		1	1		4	4
Both parents .....	5	2	7				5	2	7
Intemperate .....	12	15	27	5	6	11	17	21	38
Epileptic .....	3		3	3	4	7	6	4	10
Insane:									
Father .....	2	4	6		1	1	2	5	7
Mother .....		2	2	1	4	5	1	6	7
Deaf .....				1		1	1		1
Blind .....	1	1	2				1	1	2
Parents blood relation .....	2	2	4				2	2	4
Unknown .....	63	50	113	48	37	85	111	87	198
Total....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. XXXVIII—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

## INMATES HAVING RELATIVES OTHER THAN PARENTS HAVING DEFICIENCIES.

	Feeble-Minded.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Blind.	Deaf.	Reform School.
Brothers .....	26	2				
Sisters .....	14	2	1			
Uncles .....	10	6	4		1	
Aunts .....	7	10	3		1	
Cousins .....	10	1	3		2	
Grandfathers .....	1	3		2		
Grandmothers .....	6	1	1			
Total.....	71	25	15	2	4	3

TABLE No. XXXIX—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS OF THOSE RECEIVED,

ALLEGED CAUSE.	NUMBER RECEIVED.								
	JULY 1, 1899, to JULY 1, 1900.			JULY 1, 1900, to JULY 1, 1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Birthmark.....		1	1					1	1
Chorea.....		1	1					1	1
Cleft palate.....				1	2	3	1	2	3
Congenital.....					1	1		1	1
Cruel treatment and care.....				1	1	1		1	1
Defective vision.....		11	20	12	3	15	21	14	35
Epilepsy.....	9						1	2	4
Fever.....	1	3	4				1	3	3
Fright.....				1	1	1		1	1
Grief.....							6	11	17
Heredity.....	4	8	12	2	3	5			1
Hydrocephalus.....	1		1				1		6
Injury.....	3	2	5		1	1	3		3
Instrumental delivery.....	2		2	1		1	1		2
Intemperance of parents.....	1		1		1	1		2	2
La Grippe.....		1	1				5	0	11
Maternal impressions.....	4	5	9	1	1	2	2	5	7
Meningitis.....	2	4	6		1	1	2	1	2
Meningitis, spinal.....				1		2	1	2	2
Premature birth.....					2	2		1	1
Relationship of parents.....		1	1						4
Scarlet fever.....	1		1	2	1	3	3	1	1
Scrofula.....	1		1				1		1
Shock.....				1		1	1		15
Sickness.....	7	6	13	2		2	9	6	1
Softening of bones.....				1		1	1		4
Spinal disease.....	1	1	2		2	2	1	3	3
Teething.....				2	1	3	2	1	1
Typhoid fever.....				1		1			146
Unknown.....	51	38	89	39	27	57	81	65	
Total.....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. XL--INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

AGE AT WHICH FEEBLE MINDEDNESS OCCURRED.

	NUMBER RECEIVED.								
	JULY 1, 1899, to JULY 1, 1900.			JULY 1, 1900, to JULY 1, 1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital.....	33	39	72	16	11	27	49	50	99
Under one year.....	18	17	35	28	26	54	46	43	89
One year and under three.....	9	11	20	2	4	6	11	15	26
Three years and under six.....	10	6	16	6	2	8	16	8	24
Six years and under twelve.....	7	3	10	3	4	7	10	7	17
Twelve and under eighteen.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Eighteen and over.....		1	1					1	1
Unknown.....	10	3	13	2	4	6	12	7	19
Total.....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. XLI—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

## CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL.

CAUSE.	NUMBER DISMISSED.								
	JULY 1, 1899, to JULY 1, 1900.			JULY 1, 1900, to JULY 1, 1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Death.....	16	21	37	16	9	25	32	30	62
Cared for at home.....	30	28	58	25	15	40	55	43	98
Insane.....	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	4	5
Parents non-residents.....	2	2	4	5	2	7	7	4	11
Fugitive.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
School for deaf.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	50	53	103	48	28	76	98	81	179

TABLE No. XLII—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD,

## CONDITION OF INMATES DISCHARGED.

CONDITION.	NUMBER RECEIVED.								
	JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.			JULY 1, 1900, TO JULY 1, 1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Much improved.....	4	6	10	5	3	8	9	9	18
Moderate improvement.....	14	9	23	4	4	8	18	9	27
Slight improvement.....	11	7	18	17	15	32	28	22	50
No improvement.....	21	31	52	21	8	29	42	39	81
Insane.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
Total.....	50	53	103	48	28	76	98	81	179

TABLE No. XLIII—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily pop- ulation.	No. in school at be- ginning of period.	RECEIVED.			DISCHARGED.				
			By commit- ment.	Returned having violated parole or pardon.	Total number in school during period.	Released, pa- roled or other- wise passed out.	Pardoned.	Escaped.	Died.	Total.
1891.....	380	367	202	.....	569	106	52	5	5	168
1893.....	396	401	212	.....	613	176	19	10	1	206
1895.....	424	407	238	.....	645	192	7	2	2	201
1897.....	478	444	231	10	685	176	7	.....	.....	183
1899.....	495.7	502	253	14	769	273	20	.....	.....	263
1901.....	465.8	473	209	14	696	184	14	.....	.....	201
1903.....	495	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*34  
\*6  
\*37  
\*58  
\*29  
\*22

TABLE No. XLIV—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

AGE, PARENTAL CONDITION AND MANNER OF COMMITMENT OF BOYS RECEIVED.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH.	AGE.												PARENTAL CONDITION.						BY COURT COMMITTED.					Total number received.				
													Average.	PARENTS.														
	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Living.	Dead.	Divorced or separated.	Abandoned by.	Father dead.	Mother dead.	Father insane.	Unknown.		District.	Police.	Superior.	Supreme.
1891	8	9	18	19	25	42	33	40	7	1	1	1	1	1	11.7	89	13	38	1	47	32	4	189	10	11	11	1	202
1893	5	6	10	16	12	25	37	36	66	11	11	1	1	1	12.9	92	22	26	1	44	22	5	185	4	21	21	2	212
1895	6	6	8	10	19	31	41	42	63	14	14	1	1	1	13.1	85	16	36	1	48	43	9	201	19	18	18	...	238
1897	2	4	8	22	17	23	48	47	13	13	13	1	1	1	13.1	92	21	48	1	36	35	8	195	27	...	...	241	
1899	1	4	13	13	31	30	28	37	58	25	25	3	2	1	13.0	79	29	55	...	53	32	2	197	34	22	...	253	
1901	...	...	6	12	15	20	32	29	54	23	23	9	2	1	13.5	82	13	41	...	36	30	...	170	30	9	...	269	



TABLE No. XLV—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.  
NATIVITY OF BOYS RECEIVED.

NATIVITY.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30.					Total.
	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	
Iowa.....	155	175	183	186	148	847
Other states.....	39	56	44	61	49	249
Total native born.....	194	231	227	247	197	1,096
OTHER COUNTRIES.						
Bohemia.....						
Canada.....	4	1	3			8
Denmark.....	1					1
England.....	1					1
Germany.....	3	1	1		1	6
Italy.....	4	2	4	2	5	17
Norway.....		1	1	1		3
Sweden.....	1	1	1		1	4
Switzerland.....	2	1	1	1	1	6
Total foreign born.....	16	7	12	4	9	48
Unknown.....	2		2	2	3	9
Grand total.....	212	238	241	253	209	1,153

TABLE No XLVI—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.  
CAUSE OF COMMITMENT.

CAUSE.	BIENNIAL PERIODS.					Total.
	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	
Arson.....	1		5	1	1	8
Assault and battery.....	2	1	2	2	4	11
Assault with intent to murder.....			1			1
Attempted rape.....	3	2	1	4	1	11
Breaking and entering.....		8	8	4		34
Burglary.....	14	17	6	23	3	63
Carrying concealed weapons.....						
Disturbing the peace.....			1			1
Disorderly.....			2	1	1	4
Embezzlement.....			4			4
False pretense.....		1				1
Forgery.....	2	2	1			5
Grand larceny.....		1	2	41		44
Horse stealing.....						
Incorrigibility.....	112	114	129	160	137	652
Intoxication.....			1			1
Larceny.....	65	73	69	9	45	261
Lewdness.....				1		1
Malicious mischief.....	1	3	1			5
Manslaughter.....	1	1				2
Obstructing railway.....	1	1	1			3
Robbing U. S. mail.....	2					2
Receiving stolen property.....			1			1
Sodomy.....	1					1
Vagrancy.....	7	14	6	7	3	37
Total.....	212	238	241	253	209	1,153

TABLE No. XLVII.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

DISPOSITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	NUMBER.	YEARS.
Paroled and sent home .....	161	
Paroled and work secured with farmers.....	9	
Paroled and work secured with tailors.....	4	
Paroled and placed in military bands.....	6	
Died.....	3	
Escaped.....	18	
Total .....	201	
Average residence in school .....		3.94

TABLE No. XLVIII—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XLIX—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE.  
AGE, PARENTAL CONDITION AND MANNER OF COMMITMENT OF THOSE RECEIVED.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	AGE.												PARENTAL CONDITION.							BY COURT COM- MITTED.				Total number received.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
													Average.	Not given.	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10		9	8	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

TABLE No. L—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE.

BIRTH PLACE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

NATIVITY.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.						Total.
	1891.	1893	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	
Iowa.....	33	42	50	63	87	74	349
Other states.....	14	24	15	13	24	12	102
Total native.....	47	66	65	76	111	86	451
Foreign countries—							
England.....				1			1
Germany.....	6	3	2	2	1	1	15
Holland.....		1					1
Norway.....			1				1
Total foreign.....	6	4	3	3	1	1	18
Unknown.....	12	20	6	4	2	8	52
Grand total.....	65	90	74	83	114	95	521

TABLE No. LI—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE.

CAUSE OF COMMITMENT.

CAUSE.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.					Total.
	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	
Crime against person—						
Assault.....			1			1
Murder.....					3	3
Crime against property—						
Larceny.....	1	4	4	7	4	20
Pilfering and burglary.....		1				1
Crime against public order and decency—						
Disorderly conduct.....	18	9		2	4	33
Drunkenness.....	1		1			2
Immorality.....	1	3		1		5
Incorrigibility.....	47	49	70	96	67	329
Lewdness.....	8	5		1		14
Prostitution.....			2	2	2	6
Self-abuse.....				1		1
Vagrancy.....	12	3	5	4	15	39
Not stated.....	2					2
Total.....	90	74	83	114	95	456

TABLE No. LII—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE.

DISPOSITION OF GIRLS DISCHARGED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

To parents.....	34
To relatives.....	7
Paroled to parents.....	39
Paroled to relatives.....	10
Home secured.....	20
Pardoned.....	2
Died.....	2
Total.....	114
Average residence in school.....	152.86 days

TABLE No. LIII—SUMMARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Number present July 1.			Number received during period.			Number discharg- ed or died dur- ing period.			*Increase. †Decrease.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1891.....	367	109	476	202	65	267	168	57	225	*8	*34	*42
1893.....	401	117	518	212	90	302	206	65	271	*25	*6	*31
1895.....	407	142	549	238	74	312	201	71	272	*3	*37	*40
1897.....	444	145	589	251	83	334	193	76	269	*7	*58	*65
1899.....	502	152	654	267	124	391	296	87	383	*37	†20	*8
1901.....	473	189	662	223	108	331	201	114	315	*16	*22	*16
1903.....	495	183	678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. LIV—SUMMARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF INMATES RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

NATIVITY.	Number present July 1.		Number re- ceived dur- ing period.	Number per 10,000 in- habitants from 5-20 years of age	
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
Native born, native parents.....	118	62	180	.....	.....
Native born, foreign parents.....	5	12	17	.....	.....
Native born, mixed parentage.....	27	6	33	.....	.....
Native born, parentage unknown.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Total native born.....	155	80	235	6.5	3.4
Foreign born.....	49	1	50	3.5	.07
Nativity unknown.....	5	14	19	.....	.....
Total.....	209	95	304	.....	.....

TABLE No. LV—SUMMARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION OF INMATES RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.

EDUCATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	137	65	202
Can read but not write.....	34	.....	34
Cannot read or write.....	38	30	68
Total.....	209	95	304



TABLE No. LVI—SUMMARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COLOR OF INMATES RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE  
30, 1901.

COLOR.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
White .....	188	88	276
Black .....	21	6	27
Yellow .....	...	1	1
Total .....	209	95	304

TABLE No. LVII—SUMMARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

BODILY DISEASE OR INFIRMITY OF INMATES RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL  
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

BODILY DISEASE OR INFIRMITY.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Good health .....	190	38	228
Fair health .....	...	34	34
Poor health .....	...	9	9
Asthma .....	1	...	1
Catarrh .....	5	...	5
Diseased .....	...	14	14
Ear trouble .....	1	...	1
Epilepsy .....	2	...	2
Left foot amputated at instep .....	1	...	1
Ruptured .....	2	...	2
Skin disease .....	3	...	3
Tongue tied .....	1	...	1
Weak eyes .....	3	...	3
Total .....	209	95	304

TABLE No. LVIII—SUMMARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

MORALS AND HEREDITY—CONDITION OF PARENTS OF INMATES RECEIVED  
DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Criminal father .....	1	...	1
Criminal mother .....	1	...	1
Intemperate father .....	65	16	81
Intemperate mother .....	3	1	4
Epileptic mother .....	1	...	1
Use morphine—both parents .....	...	1	1
Not known .....	138	77	215
Total .....	209	95	304

TABLE No. LIX—SUMMARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

HOME LIFE OF INMATES RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.

	AGE AT DEATH OF—						EDUCATION OF—						LEFT HOME	
	FATHER.			MOTHER.			FATHER			MOTHER.				
	Under ten years.	Ten and under fifteen years.	Fifteen years and over.	Under ten years.	Ten and under fifteen years.	Fifteen years and over.	Can read and write.	Cannot read or write.	Unknown.	Can read and write.	Cannot read or write.	Unknown.	Under fifteen years of age.	After fifteen years of age.
Boys.....	35	12	2	34	8	1	162	37	10	167	31	11	120	89
Girls.....	21	6	.....	25	8	...	23	72	....	23	72	....	....	....
Total.....	56	18	2	59	16	1	185	109	10	190	103	11	....	....

TABLE No. LX--HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

YEARS	Number in-mates at beginning of period.			Number ad-mitted for first time.			Number re-admitted to this hospital.			Total number treated.			NUMBER DISCHARGED.												Number absent on parole.			Average daily popu-lation.								
	Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.			Recovered.			Improved.			Unim-proved.			Not in-sane.			Died.				Total.			Male.		Female.		Total.
													Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.				Total.							
													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.					
1891.....	326	433	759	312	311	*643	638	761	1,402	110	118	228	58	49	107	47	50	97	..	..	..	60	94	154	275	311	586	702.9								
1893.....	636	453	816	386	331	*717	749	784	1,583	135	131	266	44	125	169	28	104	132	1	1	2	81	60	141	289	420	709	835.9								
1895.....	460	364	824	417	303	*720	877	667	1,544	156	90	246	108	62	170	86	33	119	..	..	..	77	62	139	427	247	674	848.8								
1897.....	450	420	870	428	289	*717	878	709	1,587	145	89	234	137	75	212	54	44	102	..	..	..	81	69	150	422	277	699	885.0								
1899.....	456	432	888	439	255	*694	895	687	1,582	138	84	222	110	88	198	49	47	96	1	1	2	101	67	168	399	287	686	870.0								
1901.....	496	400	896	338	227	565	908	698	1,606	144	89	233	56	38	94	15	11	26	1	1	2	124	78	202	340	216	556	870.0								
1903.....	538	460	998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	943.0								

\* Includes readmissions.

TABLE No. LXI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.  
CHANGES IN POPULATION BY TRANSFERS, PAROLES AND ESCAPES DURING  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

CHANGES.	1900.			1901.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted by—									
Transfers from Iowa state hospitals.		1	1					1	1
Transfers from Iowa county asylums	3	4	7	7	12	19	10	16	26
Transfers from Iowa penitentiaries.	2		2					2	2
Paroled patients returned	1		1	8	2	10	9	2	11
Escaped patients returned.	18		18	12		12	30		30
Discharged by—									
Transfers to Iowa state hospitals.		1	1					1	1
Transfers to Iowa county asylums	3		3		1	1	3		4
Paroled patients remaining absent	6	3	9	2	2	4	8	5	13
Escaped patients remaining absent	2	2	4	26	20	46	28	22	50

TABLE No. LXII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

MOVEMENT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted.....	6,559	4,855	11,414
Readmitted (last biennial period only).....	74	71	145
Total.....	6,633	4,926	11,559
Discharged—Recovered.....	2,092	1,530	3,622
Improved.....	1,294	966	2,260
Unimproved.....	1,335	975	2,310
Not insane.....	14	2	16
Died.....	1,330	971	2,301
Total—discharged or died.....	6,065	4,444	10,509
Remaining June 30, 1901.....	538	460	998

TABLE No. LXIII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.  
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL  
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

PATIENT.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Native born, native parents .....	165	119	284
Native born, foreign parents.....	59	49	108
Native born, mixed parentage.....	19	11	30
Native born, parentage unknown. ....	73	56	129
Foreign born.....	67	51	118
Nativity unknown.....	29	12	41
Total.....	412	298	710

TABLE No. LXIV—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

MORALS AND HEREDITY.—CONDITION OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS  
 ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
 JUNE 30, 1901.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	SEX OF PATIENTS.		
	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Criminal Father....	1	.....	1
Intemperate in use of stimulants.....	29	10	39
Epileptic.....	1	1	2
Insane.....	39	54	93
Unknown.....	342	233	575
Total ...	412	298	710





TABLE No. LXVI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED TO THIS HOSPITAL.  
PATIENTS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

TIMES ADMITTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Once.....	337	231	568
Twice.....	52	51	103
Three times.....	14	9	23
Four times.....	4	7	11
Five times.....	1	.....	1
Six times.....	3	.....	3
Seven times.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	412	298	710

TABLE No. LXVII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

CONDITION WHEN LAST DISCHARGED OF PATIENTS READMITTED  
DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DISCHARGED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Improved.....	13	15	28
Unimproved.....	14	15	29
Recovered.....	38	33	71
Undetermined.....	9	8	17
Total.....	74	71	145

TABLE No. LXVIII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

COLOR AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL  
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	409	293	702
Black.....	3	5	8
Total....	412	298	710



TABLE No. LXX—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE MT. PLEASANT.  
EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.

DEGREE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
College.....	9	2	11
High school or equal.....	18	14	32
Common school.....	323	240	563
None.....	25	13	38
Unknown.....	37	29	66
Total.....	412	298	710











TABLE NO. LXXIII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
MT. PLEASANT.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adenitis.....	1	1	2
Alopecia.....	2		2
Amenorrhoea....		3	3
Anemia.....	1	1	2
Asthma.....	1		1
Blind.....	1		1
Bronchitis.....	4	2	6
Carcinoma of breast.....		1	1
Carcinoma, general.....		1	1
Cellulitis.....	3		3
Cerebral tumor.....	1		1
Cervix uteri, lacerated.....		4	4
Conjunctivitis.....	3	1	4
Constipation, chronic.....	4	2	6
Contusions.....	1	1	2
Crippled.....	5		5
Cystitis.....	6		6
Deaf mutes.....	3		3
Delirium tremens.....	1		1
Diarrhoea, chronic.....	1		1
Dysmenorrhoea.....		9	9
Emphysema, pulmonary.....	1		1
Epilepsy.....	32	9	41
Fistula urethral.....	1		1
Fracture rib.....	1		1
Gastritis.....	12		12
General arterial sclerosis.....	40	25	65
General debility.....	27	5	32
Goitre.....	2	5	7
Gonorrhoea.....	6		6
Haemophilia.....	1		1
Health good.....	28	20	48
Heart disease.....	6	10	16
Hemorrhoids.....	1	5	6
Hernia.....	6		6
Infected wound.....		1	1
Intestinal catarrh.....	2	3	5
Keloid.....	1		1
Kidney disease.....	36	22	58
Leucorrhoea.....		39	39
Lipoma.....	1		1
Liver disease.....	5		5
Meningitis.....		2	2
Migraine.....		1	1
Mouth burned.....		1	1
Myopia.....	2	1	3
Necrosis of bone.....		1	1
Needle stab.....		1	1
Nervous prostration.....	2	4	6
Old age.....	40	28	68
Organic brain disease.....	3	1	4
Otitis Media.....	1		1
Ozena.....	1		1
Paralysis, general.....	26	3	29
Paralysis, hemiplegia.....	2	1	3
Paralysis, monoplegia.....	1		1
Paralysis, paraplegia.....	2		2
Phimosis.....	3		3
Pleurisy.....	3		3
Pneumonia.....	4		4
Pregnant.....		2	2
Prostate enlarged.....	2		2
Psoriasis.....	1		1
Ptyalism.....	1		1
Puerperal condition.....		2	2
Rheumatism.....	1		1
Septicaemia.....		1	1
Spermatorrhoea.....	2		2
Strabismus.....	3	2	5
Tabes dorsalis.....	1		1

TABLE No. LXXIII—CONTINUED.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Throat cut.....	3		3
Toxaemia.....	98	59	157
Trachoma.....	1		1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	9	9	18
Typhoid fever.....		1	1
Uterine disease.....		17	17
Uterine fibroid.....		2	2
Vaginitis.....		2	2
Variococele.....	3	2	5
Varicose veins.....	3	2	5
Total.....	465	315	780

TABLE No. LXXIV—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
MT. PLEASANT.FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, DURING THE  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

FORM OF INSANITY.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Mania, acute.....	87	84	171
Mania, chronic.....	28	37	65
Melancholia, acute.....	115	104	219
Melancholia, chronic.....	12	11	23
Dementia, primary.....	7	3	10
Dementia, secondary.....	13	14	27
Dementia, senile.....	33	15	48
Epileptic Insanity.....	30	13	43
Toxic Insanity, (Alcoholism, Morphinism, Cocainism).....	27		27
General paralysis.....	30	4	34
Paranoia.....	12	8	20
Imbecility.....	11	3	14
Organic Dementia.....	6	2	8
Not Insane ..	1		1
Total.....	412	298	710



TABLE No. LXXV—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

SUSPECTED OR ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.											
	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion.....												
Anemia.....												
Anxiety, worry.....	1	9	10	4	3	7	1	12	13	9	8	17
Apoplexy.....	2		2	2		2	1		1	1		1
Bodily injuries.....	5	2	7	1		1	3		3	3		3
Brain fever.....												
Business anxiety.....	15	4	19	11	2	13	9	1	10	7	1	8
Chloral and cocaine habits.....				1		1	1		1			
Cerebral tumor.....												
Change of life.....		18	18					15	15			
Christian Science.....	1		1									
Dependancy.....							2		2			
Degeneracy.....												
Diphtheria.....												
Disappointed affection.....	2	5	7	2	5	7	9	2	11	5	2	7
Disappointments.....				1		1	3	1	4			
Brain disease.....												
Disordered menstruation.....		8	8		11	11				5	3	8
Domestic trouble.....	3	8	11	13	9	22	13	4	17	7	4	11
Epilepsy.....	12	11	23	18	18	36	18	12	30	31	10	41
Fright.....		7	7	1		1				26	3	29
General ill-health.....	19	38	57	26	37	63	14	11	25	5	16	41
Grief, loss of friends.....	6	15	21	8	8	16	11	14	25	2	9	34
Hemiplegia.....	6	13	19							1		1
Hereditary.....				23	30	53	8	15	23	51	52	103
Hysteria.....												
Ill-treatment.....	1		1									
Injury to head.....	14	1	15	14	2	16	17	1	18	12	2	14
Intemperance.....	39	1	40	62	6	68	41		41	58	6	64
Jealousy.....							1		1			
Lactation protracted.....												
La grippe.....	18	11	29	12	3	15	1	2	3	4	2	6
Military service.....	2		2				3		3			
Loss of property.....	1		1	2	1	3	5	1	6	5	4	9
Total.....	181	321	502	241	241	482	241	241	482	241	241	482
Male.....	181		181	241		241	241		241	241		241
Female.....		321	321		241	241		241	241		241	241

[illegible]

TABLE No. LXXVI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.  
FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS WHO RECOVERED OR DIED DURING  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute .....	49	44	93	13	14	27
Mania, chronic .....				18	16	34
Melancholia, acute .....	74	43	117	8	11	19
Melancholia, chronic .....				13	14	27
Dementia, primary .....				1		1
Dementia, secondary .....				11	6	17
Dementia, senile .....				15	7	22
Epileptic insanity .....				8	1	9
Toxic insanity .....	21	2	23	3		3
General paralysis .....				32	7	39
Organic dementia .....				2	2	4
Not insane .....	1		1			
Total .....	145	89	234	124	78	202

TABLE No. LXXVII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
MT. PLEASANT.

DISCHARGED PATIENTS—DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE  
WITH RESULTS, DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1901.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	UNIMPROVED			IMPROVED.			RECOVERED			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 month .....	3		3	9	4	13	39	29	68	20	16	36	71	49	120
1 and less than 2 months .....	2		2	10	5	15	21	9	30	16	9	25	47	25	72
2 and less than 3 months .....	1	1	2	7	7	12	16	12	28	8	4	12	29	24	53
3 and less than 4 months .....	1		1	5	2	7	10	9	19	3		3	19	11	30
4 and less than 6 months .....	1		1		1	1	11	11	22	6	11	17	18	23	41
6 and less than 12 months .....	1	1	2	2		2	13		13	10	17	27	26	18	44
1 and less than 2 years .....		2	2	13	5	18	7	5	12	15		15	35	12	47
2 and less than 3 years .....	2		2	3	2	5				7	7	14	5	9	14
3 and less than 5 years .....					4	4	2	3	5	2	1	3	4	8	12
5 and less than 10 years .....	2	1	3	3	6	9	2	2	4	6		6	13	9	22
10 and over .....	2	3	5		2	2				9	1	10	11	6	17
Unknown .....	3	1	4	6		6	24	9	33	27	12	41	62	22	84
Total .....	15	11	26	56	38	94	145	89	234	124	78	202	340	216	556
Average known cases in months .....	36	60	42.5	11	34	19	7.5	6.5	6.5	23	10.5	11	20	28	16.5

TABLE No. LXXVIII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

DURATION OF TREATMENT AND DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED OR DIED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DURATION.	TREATMENT.						DISEASE.					
	Recovered.			Died.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	..	..	..	24	18	42	..	..	..	5	6	11
1 and less than 2 mos..	2	1	3	7	6	13	..	..	..	2	1	3
2 and less than 3 mos..	24	6	30	6	3	9	3	..	3	3	4	7
3 and less than 4 mos..	39	11	50	3	4	7	17	7	24	6	5	11
4 and less than 6 mos..	44	27	71	10	3	13	29	11	40	4	4	8
6 and less than 12 mos..	24	29	53	13	12	25	33	27	60	12	10	22
1 and less than 2 years.	8	11	19	16	2	18	21	22	43	20	5	25
2 and less than 3 years.	..	..	..	9	1	10	5	3	8	5	2	7
3 and less than 5 years.	3	4	7	23	9	32	6	5	11	17	5	22
5 and less than 10 years.	1	..	1	9	7	16	2	5	7	13	..	13
10 years and over.....	..	..	..	4	13	17	..	..	..	11	15	26
Unknown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9	38	26	15	41
Total .....	145	89	234	124	78	202	145	89	234	124	78	202
Av. of known in mos..	7.71	8.27	7.97	35.26	41.15	38.69	16.65	14.35	15.60	82.84	66.27	83.02







TABLE No. LXXX—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.—CONTINUED.  
CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE.	BIENNIAL PERIODS EN JING JUNE 30TH.											
	1893.		1895.		1897.		1899.		1901.		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Old age.....	8	6	9	3	26	5	12	5	27	13	43	13
Paralysis.....	15	21	12	3	1	33	45	7	37	14	118	34
Peritonitis.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	7	3	3	3	3
Pleuritis.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Phlebitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia.....	1	2	6	5	2	3	4	1	7	9	13	9
Pulmonary abscess.....	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pulmonary gangrene.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pyelitis, calculus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Stomach, dilation of.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis.....	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	4
Throat, foreign body in.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	6	2
Tuberculosis.....	6	9	15	10	3	11	23	19	20	58	44	102
Septicæmia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	81	60	141	77	139	81	168	124	202	461	336	800

\*Column will not foot to total given.

TABLE No. LXXXI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

PATIENTS PRESENT JUNE 30, 1901.

BY WHOM SUPPORTED.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
By the state.....	120	32	152
By the counties.....	418	428	846
By friends or relatives.....			.....
Total .....	538	460	998

TABLE No. LXXXII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

MONTHS.	MALE					FEMALE.				
	Working in ward.	Working outside of ward.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.	Working in ward	Working out, side of ward.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.
1899.										
July.....	98	140	238	501	47	118	56	174	398	44
August.....	95	140	235	501	47	119	56	175	400	44
September.....	94	145	239	499	48	139	63	202	414	49
October.....	104	153	257	496	52	149	63	212	413	51
November.....	108	164	272	484	56	142	55	197	426	46
December.....	111	144	255	495	52	152	64	216	418	52
1900.										
January.....	117	141	258	497	52	156	57	213	418	51
February.....	108	120	228	502	45	150	58	208	420	49
March.....	107	120	227	516	44	156	62	218	421	52
April.....	118	124	242	514	47	158	50	208	421	49
May.....	117	152	269	515	52	155	57	212	420	50
June.....	110	178	288	513	50	159	66	225	432	52
July.....	116	173	289	517	50	157	60	217	442	49
August.....	120	167	287	525	55	151	54	205	428	48
September.....	115	151	266	523	51	140	55	195	428	46
October.....	122	148	270	523	53	140	57	197	428	46
November.....	125	140	265	520	51	141	57	198	433	46
December.....	125	151	276	521	53	143	52	195	430	45
1901.										
January.....	134	149	283	526	54	143	51	194	431	45
February.....	130	154	290	534	54	146	44	190	433	44
March.....	135	155	290	540	54	145	44	186	437	43
April.....	133	150	283	541	53	150	47	206	443	47
May.....	133	149	282	537	53	158	52	210	450	47
June.....	129	147	276	530	52	164	59	223	457	49
Average for biennial period	117	148	.....	516	51	147	56	203	427	48

TABLE No. LXXXIII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Number inmates at beginning of period.		Number admitted for first time.		Number re-admitted to this hospital.		Total number treated.		NUMBER DISCHARGED.												Number absent on parole.		Average daily population.					
								Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Not insane.						Died.			Total.	
								Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1891	396	370	766	328	289	617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	810		
1892	444	390	834	358	282	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	845		
1893	445	373	818	410	307	717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876		
1894	540	460	1,000	470	361	831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	961		
1895	563	423	986	443	300	743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,005		
1896	607	443	1,050	368	269	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030		
1897	637	410	1,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

\* Includes readmissions.

† Does not include those absent on parole.

TABLE No. LXXXIV—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

CHANGES IN POPULATION BY TRANSFERS, PAROLES AND ESCAPES, DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH.						TOTAL FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.		
	1900.			1901.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted by—									
Transfers from Iowa state hospitals.....									
Transfers from Iowa Soldiers' Home.....	3		3			3	6		6
Transfers from Iowa penitentiaries....	1		1	3		3	4		4
Transfers from Iowa county asylums.....	7	10	17	17	3	20	24	13	37
Transfers from Iowa private asylums.....				5	2	7	5	2	7
Paroled patients returned.....	32	33	65	21	41	72	63	74	137
Escaped patients returned.....	20	8	28	24	10	34	44	18	62
Discharged by—									
Transfers to Iowa state hospitals.....	9	26	35				9	26	35
Transfers to Iowa county asylums.....	13	9	22	31	21	52	44	30	74
Transfers to Iowa private asylums.....		3	3	3	3	6	3	6	9
Paroled patients remaining absent.....	83	70	159	52	62	114	135	138	273
Escaped patients remaining absent.....	9	1	10	13	2	15	22	3	25

TABLE No. LXXXV—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	PER CENT.
Admitted.....	4,034	3,005	7,038	81
Re-admitted.....	959	680	1,639	19
Total.....	4,993	3,685	8,678	100
Discharged—recovered.....	1,622	890	1,912	25.1
Discharged—improved.....	1,495	1,071	2,566	33.0
Discharged—unimproved.....	882	655	1,537	20.2
Discharged—not insane.....	5	5	10	.....
Discharged—died.....	952	654	1,606	21.1
Total—discharged or died.....	4,356	3,275	7,631	100.
Remaining June 30, 1901.....	637	410	1,047	.....

TABLE No. LXXXVI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

PATIENTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents.....	139	112	251
Native born, foreign parents.....	100	71	171
Native born, mixed parentage.....	33	33	66
Native born, parentage unknown.....	40	9	49
Foreign born.....	122	98	220
Nativity unknown.....	5	1	6
Not insane.....	4	1	5
Total.....	443	325	768





TABLE No. LXXXIX — HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED TO THIS HOSPITAL—PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

TIMES ADMITTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Once .....	368	269	637
Twice .....	55	34	89
Three times .....	14	12	26
Four times .....	3	5	8
Five times .....	3	2	5
Six times .....	1	1	2
Seven times .....	1	1	2
Eight times .....	1	1	2
Nine times .....	1	1	2
Ten times .....	1	1	2
Eleven times .....	1	1	2
Total .....	443	325	768

TABLE No. XC—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

CONDITION WHEN LAST DISCHARGED OF PATIENTS READMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DISCHARGED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unimproved .....	11	12	23
Improved .....	47	30	77
Recovered .....	17	13	30
Undetermined .....	1	1	2
Total .....	75	56	131

TABLE No. XCI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

SEX AND COLOR OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White .....	438	324	762
Black .....	1	1	2
Total .....	439	324	763
Not insane .....	4	1	5
Total .....	443	325	768

TABLE No. XCII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.  
AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGE PERIODS.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.									
	1893	1895	1897	1899			1901			Total.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Under 15 years .....	5	10	2	5	3	8	3	....	3	28
15 to 19 years .....	41	46	43	22	16	38	14	17	31	199
20 to 24 years .....	159	186	193	51	37	88	53	30	83	911
25 to 29 years .....				66	44	110	50	36	86	
30 to 34 years .....				47	44	91	50	38	88	1,001
35 to 39 years .....	193	204	213	67	37	104	58	50	108	
40 to 49 years .....	114	133	143	71	57	128	77	69	146	664
50 to 59 years .....	60	80	84	58	27	85	58	44	102	411
60 to 69 years .....	46	56	53	27	21	48	31	22	53	256
70 years and over .....	22	32	40	28	10	38	37	15	52	184
Age unknown .....							2	3	5	5
Not insane .....				1	4	5	4	1	5	10
Total .....	640	747	771	443	300	743	443	325	768	3,669
Average age. ....							43	37	40	



TABLE No. XCIV—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.  
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.																		
	1893.			1895.		1897.		1899.		1901.		Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.							
Single.....	188	81	269	228	102	330	233	95	328	229	94	323	242	94	336	1129	466	1,586
Married.....	144	171	315	173	153	326	192	168	360	167	168	335	180	217	397	850	877	1,733
Widowed.....	17	21	38	21	34	55	31	32	63	30	28	58	....	....	....	99	115	214
Divorced or separated.....	6	9	15	7	11	18	10	8	18	13	10	23	11	13	24	47	51	98
Unknown.....	3	.....	3	14	4	18	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	4	1	5	6	33	66
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	358	282	640	443	304	747	408	303	771	443	300	743	443	325	768	2,155	1,514	3,669

TABLE No. XCV—STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.  
OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

BIENNIAL PERIODS PRIOR TO ADMISSION.																		
	1863.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agents.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	..	7	2	4	6	10	4	14
Artists .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auctioneer.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2



[illegible]



TABLE No. XCVI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
INDEPENDENCE.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abscess.....	1		1
Acne.....		2	2
Albuminuria.....	4	6	10
Amputation, arm.....	1		1
Amputation, leg.....	1		1
Anaemia.....	2	6	8
Ankylosis.....	1		1
Antivesion of uterus.....		1	1
Aphasia.....	1	1	2
Arterial sclerosis.....	3	1	4
Assymetry of face.....		2	2
Asthma.....	1		1
Ataxia.....	11	2	13
Atrophy.....	3		3
Blind in one eye.....	1		1
Blind in both eyes.....	1		1
Bright's Disease.....	3		3
Bronchitis.....		1	1
Burn.....	1	1	2
Carbuncle.....	1		1
Cataract.....	3	1	4
Chancroid.....	1		1
Chorea.....	1	2	3
Cleft palate.....		1	1
Coloboma.....	1		1
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	2
Contusion.....	1		1
Cut throat.....	2		2
Deaf mute.....	2		2
Defective development.....	13		13
Defective hearing.....	24	7	31
Defective vision.....	6	1	7
Deformity of foot.....	1		1
Delirium.....	8		8
Diabetes.....	1		1
Diarrhoea.....		1	1
Dropsy.....	1		1
Dysmenorrhœa.....		1	1
Eczema.....	1		1
Emaciation.....	15		15
Emphysema.....	1		1
Endocervicitis.....		1	1
Enlarged glands.....	2		2
Enlarged spleen.....	2		2
Fever.....	3		3
Gastritis.....	2		2
General debility.....	2	1	3
Glycosteria.....	1	1	2
Haemorrhoids.....	1	5	6
Hair lip.....		1	1
Headache.....	5	3	8
Head injury.....	8		8
Heart lesion.....	24	45	69
Hemiplegia.....	7	4	11
Hemiplegia infantile.....	1		1
Hernia.....	14	1	15
Hydrocele.....	1		1
Hypospadias.....	1		1
Ichthyosis.....	2		2
Inequality of pupils.....	2	1	3
Intestinal fistula.....		1	1
Kyphosis.....	2		2
Laceration of cervix.....		30	30
Laceration of perineum.....		12	12
Leucorrhœa.....		3	3
Lipomata.....	1		1
Locomotor ataxia.....	1		1
Lordosis.....	1		1
Lung lesion.....	11	4	15
Malformation of arm.....		1	1
Malformation of ear.....		1	1

TABLE No. XCVI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE—CONTINUED.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Malformation of feet.....	3	1	4
Malformation of head.....		2	2
Malformation of teeth.....		2	2
Mammary abscess.....		1	1
Old fracture of patella.....	2		2
Old fracture of ribs.....	1		1
Opacity of cornea.....	1		1
Orchitis.....	1		1
Paralysis of face.....		1	1
Paralysis agitaus.....	1		1
Paraplegia.....	3		3
Pneumonia.....	2		2
Pregnancy.....		2	2
Retroflexion of uterus.....		6	6
Rheumatism.....	1		1
Scars of cornea.....	2		3
Scars of face.....		1	1
Scars general.....		2	2
Scars of head.....	1		1
Scoliosis.....	2		2
Senile debility.....	21		21
Speech defect.....	4	1	5
Strabismus.....	1	1	2
Syphilis.....		1	1
Tuberculosis of lungs.....		1	1
Tubercular anthrities.....	1		1
Tremor.....	8		8
Tumor of abdomen.....		1	1
Tumor of thyroid.....	1	7	8
Ulcer of leg.....	1		1
Ulcer of pharynx.....		1	1
Variococele.....	3		3
Varicose veins.....		4	4
Total.....	273	189	462

TABLE No. XCVII — HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD CLOSING JUNE 30, 1901.

FORM OF INSANITY.	1900.			1901.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	16	23	39	12	11	23	28	34	62
Mania, chronic.....	4	5	9	1	10	11	5	15	20
Melancholia, acute.....	10	14	24	20	13	33	30	27	57
Melancholia, chronic.....	13	24	37	13	14	27	26	38	64
Dementia, primary.....	57	67	124	72	56	128	129	123	252
Dementia, secondary.....									
Dementia, organic.....	11	3	14	10	3	13	21	6	27
Dementia, senile.....	15	14	29	30	14	44	45	28	73
Epileptic insanity.....	11	10	21	12	5	17	23	15	38
Toxic insanity, (Alcoholism).....	45	5	50	28	2	30	73	7	80
General Paralysis.....	15	5	20	19	3	22	34	8	42
Paranoia.....	4	6	10		3	3	4	9	13
Imbecility.....	10	2	12	10	3	13	20	5	25
Undiagnosed.....	1	5	6		4	4	1	9	10
Not insane.....	2		2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Total.....	214	183	397	220	142	371	443	325	768

TABLE No. XCVIII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.  
SUPPOSED OR ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.												
	1893.		1895.		1897.		1899.		1901.		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
CONGENITAL.												
Heredity .....	125	85	210	64	117	159	226	115	233	114	476	490
Defective mental organization.....	16	19	35	58	114	7	12	3	5	4	82	90
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.												
Apoplexy .....	4		4	1	6			2	3		11	2
Brain fever .....								2	4		2	2
Brain, organic disease of .....										7	7	1
Cerebral congestion .....										1	8	2
Cerebral hemorrhage .....										2	2	2
Cerebral meningitis .....	1	4	5	2	11	3	4	1	1	2	13	8
Cerebral spinal meningitis .....						1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cerebritis .....								1	1	1	1	1
Chorea .....	1		1		1			1	1	2	5	2
Disease of middle ear .....		1	1		1			1	4	2	1	2
Dysmenorrhœa .....		1	1		1						1	1
Epilepsy .....	30	15	45	33	44	24	32	22	40	19	128	64
Exophthalmic goitre .....								1	1	2	7	1
Gross cerebral lesion .....				5	5	1	1	1	1		7	1
Hysteria .....												1
Injury to eye .....												1
Injury to head .....	8	2	10	5	32	18	23	18	25	18	89	31
Injury to spine .....		2	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	6	3
Paralysis .....								2	3	1	3	3
Syphilis .....	1	1	2	7	8	8	8	1	2	6	29	9
Suppressed menstruation .....										1	3	3
Senility .....										22	73	54
Spinal fever .....	7	11	18	7	12	37	47	24	28	51	124	178
Too frequent pregnancies .....										1	1	1
Tuberculosis .....		5	5	1	1		6		3	1	1	4
						4	4					5





[illegible]

TABLE No. XCIX—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS WHO RECOVERED OR DIED DURING  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	18	28	46	10	7	17
Mania, chronic.....						
Melancholia, acute.....						
Melancholia, chronic.....	17	18	35	2	2	4
Dementia, primary.....	9	5	14	6	10	25
Dementia, secondary.....	19	16	35	21	20	41
Dementia, organic.....				10	4	14
Dementia, Senile.....				33	22	55
Epileptic insanity.....				14	3	17
Alcoholic insanity (morphinism and cocaineism).....	24	5	29	13		13
General paralysis.....				25	5	30
Paranoia.....					1	1
Imbecility.....				1	1	2
Undiagnosed.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
Total.....	88	74	162	137	86	223

TABLE No. C—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

DISCHARGED PATIENTS—DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE WITH  
RESULTS—PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Died.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than one month.....	37	24	61	14	21	35	6	13	19	18	6	24	75	64	139
One and less than two months.....	14	13	27	7	10	17	4	6	10	14	8	22	39	37	76
Two and less than three months.....	2	6	8	7	6	13	2	2	4	5	6	11	16	20	36
Three and less than four months.....	2	5	7	4	6	10	2	1	3	1	4	5	9	16	25
Four and less than six months.....	5	6	11	5	8	13	1	4	5	5	3	8	16	21	37
Six and less than twelve months.....	7	9	16	5	6	11	11	10	21	12	3	15	35	28	63
One and less than two years.....	2	4	6	6	8	14	15	10	25	13	8	21	36	30	66
Two and less than three years.....	7		7	10	13	23	9	5	14	12	9	21	37	27	65
Three and less than five years.....	4	3	7	9	12	21	9	8	17	17	10	27	39	33	72
Five and less than ten years.....	5	2	7	8	9	17	13	18	31	13	12	25	39	41	80
Ten years and over.....		1	1	18	10	28	11	9	20	19	12	31	48	32	80
Unknown.....	3	1	4	4	1	5	4	1	5	8	5	13	19	8	27
Total.....	88	74	162	97	110	207	87	87	174	137	86	223	409	357	766
Average of known cases.....	12	14	13	72	40	56	46	98	72	47	42	45			

TABLE No. CI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

DURATION OF TREATMENT AND DISEASE OF PATIENTS RECOVERED OR DIED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DURATION.	TREATMENT.						DISEASE.					
	Recovered.			Died.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than one month .....	2	2	27	7	34	4	2	6	7	1	8	8
One and less than two months .....	7	4	11	11	7	18	2	7	9	1	8	8
Two and less than three months .....	10	9	19	9	4	13	3	7	10	2	3	5
Three and less than four months .....	8	6	14	3	5	8	2	10	2	1	3	3
Four and less than six months .....	19	11	30	11	4	15	9	11	20	6	2	8
Six and less than twelve months .....	29	27	56	11	10	21	30	26	56	13	3	16
One and less than two years .....	9	10	19	15	10	25	11	20	31	13	9	22
Two and less than three years .....	3	3	6	8	9	17	8	3	11	10	12	22
Three and less than five years .....	3	1	4	10	11	21	9	3	12	16	14	30
Five and less than ten years .....	1	1	2	23	7	30	5	3	8	27	15	42
Ten years and over .....	1	1	9	12	21	33	1	1	2	34	24	58
Unknown .....										1		1
Total .....	88	74	162	137	86	223	88	74	162	137	86	223
Average of known cases in months .....												

TABLE No. CII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

AGE AT DEATH.

	BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH.								
	1899.			1901.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under fifteen years .....				1		1	1		1
Fifteen to nineteen years .....				2		2	2		2
Twenty to twenty-four years .....	2	2	4	9	5	14	11	7	18
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years .....	5	4	9	8	3	11	13	7	20
Thirty to thirty-four years .....	4	4	8	10	3	13	14	7	21
Thirty-five to thirty-nine years .....	11	4	15	16	10	26	27	14	41
Forty to forty-nine years .....	14	12	25	30	17	47	44	29	73
Fifty to fifty-nine years .....	9	8	17	12	16	28	21	24	45
Sixty to sixty-nine years .....	17	7	24	15	11	26	32	18	50
Seventy years and over .....	24	10	34	29	18	47	53	28	81
Age unknown .....				5	3	8	5	3	8
Total .....	86	51	137	137	86	223	223	137	360





Heart, organic disease of.	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	3	4	7	3	4	7	6	8	14
Heart, failure of																	
Hemorrhage, abdominal																	
Hemorrhage, pericarditis																	
Hemorrhage, pulmonary																	
Hemorrhage, pachymeningitis																	
Hernia	1		1														
Hydro-thorax																	
Inanition																	
Lagrippe	2		2														
Marasmus	1	2	3		4	7											
Meningitis			2			2											
Morbus werlhofii	1		1		1	1											
Myelitis																	
Nephritis							4	3	7	1	1	2					
Pericarditis							4	1	5	2	3	5	1	2			
Peritonitis							4	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	3		
Pleualsey																	
Pneumonia	1		5	4	4	11	8	19	9	7	16	20	11	37	51	30	81
Pneumony oedema	1	2	2	1		1											
Præmia																	
Pyelonephritis																	
Sclerosis																	
Septicæmia																	
Status epilepticus	3	3	6	2		2	2	1	3			3	2	3	5	12	19
Soporæmia																	
Stenosis aortic																	
Shock following operation																	
Sudden death																	
Suicide	1	1	2	2	1	3	4		4	2	2	4	1	3	9	7	16
Taxæmia																	
Tubercular peritonitis	1		1	1	1	2											
Tubercular meningitis																	
Tuberculosis, general	14	12	26	14	17	31	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	33	34	67
Tuberculosis of the intestines																	
Tuberculosis of the lungs																	
Typhoid fever																	
Valvular disease	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	3	7		1	1		20	7	6	13
Convulsions																	
Cystitis																	
Total	53	40	93	70	41	114	107	55	162	86	51	137	83	223	453	276	729

Total

TABLE No. CIV—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.  
BY WHOM SUPPORTED—PATIENTS PRESENT JUNE 30, 1901.

BY WHOM SUPPORTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
By the state.....	81	18	99
By counties.....	878	681	1,559
By themselves or friends.....	91	69	160
Total.....	1,050	768	1,818

TABLE No. CV—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.  
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED DURING THE BIENNIAL  
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

MONTHS.	MALE.					FEMALE.				
	Working in ward	Working outside of ward.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.	Working in ward	Working outside of ward.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.
1899.										
July.....	195	231	426	603	70	170	68	238	445	53
August.....	193	236	429	603	71	161	70	231	462	51
September.....	205	223	428	601	71	167	72	239	449	53
October.....	184	226	410	583	70	170	68	238	414	52
November.....	184	214	398	583	68	156	43	199	410	49
December.....	189	200	389	590	66	161	66	227	415	54
1900.										
January.....	217	197	414	603	68	167	64	231	421	55
February.....	214	197	411	607	68	171	69	240	433	55
March.....	219	195	414	599	70	169	68	237	434	55
April.....	219	203	422	595	71	196	71	267	431	62
May.....	205	215	420	600	70	196	55	251	427	58
June.....	215	222	437	603	72	188	68	256	430	60
July.....	199	224	423	605	70	179	79	258	435	59
August.....	199	216	415	609	68	150	87	237	439	54
September.....	194	191	385	608	63	164	89	253	435	58
October.....	199	202	401	599	66	154	69	223	433	51
November.....	198	197	395	598	66	173	79	252	435	58
December.....	193	193	386	594	65	173	85	258	413	63
1901.										
January.....	211	197	418	601	69	171	87	258	403	64
February.....	218	198	416	613	68	147	88	235	410	57
March.....	231	195	426	623	68	171	86	257	418	62
April.....	220	208	428	628	68	167	91	258	420	61
May.....	192	228	420	627	67	162	96	258	411	63
June.....	186	236	422	631	67	148	113	261	406	64
Average for biennial period.....	203	210	413	604	68	168	76	244	426	57

TABLE No. CVI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH	NUMBER DISCHARGED.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Number of inmates at period.						Number admitted for first time.				Number re-admitted to this hospital.				Total number treated.				Recovered.						Improved.				Unimproved.				Not insane.		Died.				Total.				Number absent on parole.		Average daily population.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1891.....	242	242	313	313	313	313	545	545	545	71	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69

Includes readmission.

\*Includes those transferred.

TABLE No. CVII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
CHANGES IN POPULATION BY TRANSFERS, PAROLES AND ESCAPES DURING  
THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	YEAR ENDING JULY 1.						TOTAL FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.		
	1900.			1901.			Male.	Female.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
ADMITTED BY—									
Transfers from Iowa state hospitals	9	26	35	6	5	11	9	26	35
Transfers from Iowa county asylums							6	5	11
Transfers from Iowa private asylums									
Transfers from Iowa penitentiaries.				1		1	1		1
Paroled patients returned	4	3	7	7	4	11	11	7	18
Escaped patients returned	8		8	14		14	22		22
DISCHARGED BY—									
Transfers to Iowa hospitals.									
Transfers to Iowa county asylums.				7	6	13	7	6	13
Transfers to Iowa private asylums.									
Paroled patients remaining absent.				8	6	14	8	6	14
Escaped patients remaining absent									
Paroled patients discharged	5	7	12	5	6	11	10	13	23

TABLE No. CVIII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

NUMBER.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Per cent.
Admitted	1,938	1,074	3,012	91.9
Readmitted	166	98	264	8.1
Total admissions	2,104	1,172	3,276	100.0
DISCHARGED—				
Recovered	573	297	870	37.9
Improved	393	185	578	25.2
Unimproved	162	76	238	10.4
Not insane	3	1	4	...
Died	423	185	608	26.5
Total discharged or died	1,554	744	2,298	100.0
Absent on parole	8	5	13	...
Present June 30, 1901	542	423	965	...

TABLE. No. CIX—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL  
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

PATIENTS.	NO. ADMITTED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents	148	107	255
Native born, foreign parents	44	42	86
Native born, mixed parentage	10	8	24
Native born, parentage unknown.	51	31	82
Foreign born	91	60	151
Nativity unknown.	50	21	71
Total	400	269	669

TABLE No. CX—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
 MORALS AND HEREDITY—CONDITION OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED  
 DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	SEX OF PATIENTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Intemperate in the use of stimulants. ....	11	6	17
Insane .....	34	37	71
Not given.....	355	226	581
Total.....	400	269	669



TABLE No. CXI.—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

BIRTHPLACE.	BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH.																	
	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa.....	54	65	119	70	33	103	75	71	146	74	72	146	84	81	165	357	322	679
All other states.....	125	133	260	114	80	194	149	84	233	151	114	265	171	108	279	710	521	1,231
Total native born.....	179	200	379	184	113	297	224	155	379	225	186	411	255	189	444	1,067	843	1,910
Foreign Countries.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
America, South.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Austria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bohemia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Canada.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark.....	4	6	10	2	...	2	3	...	3	5	5	10	6	3	9	20	14	34
England.....	2	10	12	4	3	7	2	...	3	8	4	12	7	6	13	23	24	34
France.....	8	5	13	7	3	10	3	5	8	6	4	10	7	5	12	23	22	53
Germany.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland.....	21	25	46	20	13	33	12	15	27	29	14	43	28	13	41	110	80	190
Ireland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy.....	5	12	17	6	4	10	10	6	16	10	5	9	6	2	8	11	7	18
Luxemburg.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	80
Norway.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward's Island.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prussia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia.....	2	2	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	5
Scotland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden.....	1	4	5	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	3	5	6	7	13
Switzerland.....	8	16	24	5	7	12	12	5	17	14	9	23	12	13	25	51	50	101
Wales.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Various other Countries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total foreign born.....	53	95	148	49	34	83	51	35	86	92	57	149	95	60	155	340	281	621
Unknown.....	9	...	17	10	1	11	13	3	16	28	16	44	50	20	70	110	48	158
Total.....	243	303	544	243	148	391	288	193	481	345	259	604	400	269	669	1,517	1,172	2,689

TABLE No. CXII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED TO THIS HOSPITAL. PATIENTS RECEIVED  
DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

TIMES ADMITTED.	NO. ADMITTED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Once .....	333	231	564
Twice .....	52	32	84
Three times .....	13	4	17
Four times .....	1	2	3
Five times .....	1	.....	1
Total .....	400	269	669

TABLE No. CXIII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

CONDITION WHEN LAST DISCHARGED OF THOSE READMITTED DURING THE  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DISCHARGED.	NO. DISCHARGED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unimproved.....	.....	1	1
Improved.....	30	12	42
Recovered.....	37	25	62
Undetermined .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	67	38	105

TABLE No. CXIV—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

COLOR AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD END-  
ING JUNE 30, 1901.

COLOR.	NO. ADMITTED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
White .....	396	269	665
Black .....	4	.....	4
Total .....	400	269	669



TABLE No. CXVI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.

DEGREE.	NUMBER ADMITTED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
College . . . . .	1	1	2
High school or equal . . . . .	2	2	2
Common school. . . . .	262	168	430
None. . . . .	48	22	70
Unknown. . . . .	89	76	165
Total . . . . .	400	269	669









	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	Total
Switchmen.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailors .....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Canners .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Teachers .....	2	9	11	3	5	8	2	10	12	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Teamsters .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Telegraph operators	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Tramway conductors	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tinners .....	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tramps .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Undertakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Veterinary surgeons.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Weavers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Washwomen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unknown .....	16	28	44	4	4	4	1	1	17	27	44	29	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Total .....	241	363	544	243	148	391	288	193	481	345	259	624	400	269	669	1,517	1,172	..	..	..	2,689

TABLE No. CXIX—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Blind.....	1	1	2
Cancer.....	2	16	18
Cervix uteri lacerated.....	2	1	3
Crippled.....	1	2	3
Chorea.....	1	1	2
Cystocele.....	1	1	2
Chronic bronchitis.....	1	1	2
Cystitis.....	1	1	2
Epilepsy.....	29	10	39
General arterial sclerosis.....	12	1	13
General debility.....	138	79	217
Golter.....	1	1	2
Health, good.....	20	18	38
Health, fair.....	131	94	225
Heart disease.....	10	5	15
Hernia.....	4	4	8
Kidney disease.....	3	3	6
Locomotor ataxia.....	4	1	5
Lymphangitis.....	1	1	2
Old age.....	31	13	44
Paralysis, general.....	20	1	21
Paralysis, hemiplegic.....	2	1	3
Perineum lacerated.....	11	11	22
Piles.....	2	2	4
Pott's disease.....	1	1	2
Pregnant.....	3	3	6
Syphilis.....	5	1	6
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2
Tape worm.....	2	2	4
Talipes varus.....	1	1	2
Uterine disease.....	10	10	20
Total.....	417	277	694

Since a patient may have more than one infirmity and be counted repeatedly in this table, totals will not correspond with the whole number of patients admitted.

TABLE No. CXX—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA,  
FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	75	43	118
Mania, chronic.....	37	30	67
Melancholia, acute.....	111	76	187
Melancholia, chronic.....	41	42	83
Dementia, primary.....	5	5	10
Dementia, secondary.....	20	24	44
Dementia, senile.....	22	12	34
Epileptic insanity.....	29	10	39
Toxic insanity, alcoholism.....	22	3	25
Toxic insanity, cocaineism.....	1	1	2
General paralysis.....	20	1	21
Organic brain disease.....	1	1	2
Paranoia.....	14	19	33
Imbecility.....	4	3	7
Not insane.....	3	1	4
Total.....	400	264	664

TABLE No. CXXI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
SUSPECTED OR ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

CAUSE.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.											
	1893.		1895.		1897.		1899.		1901.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Apoplexy.....	7	3	10	2	3	4	4	9	4	13	4	17
Bereavement.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	4	2
Brain fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Bright's disease.....	3	1	4	2	3	6	1	8	1	9	1	1
Castration.....	3	16	4	10	3	12	1	3	1	8	9	11
Cerebral syphilis.....	2	2	2	10	10	12	2	3	1	46	3	46
Childbirth and miscarriage.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	4	3	7
Chorea.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	2
Cigarette habit.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Cocaine habit.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Defective development.....	3	9	12	3	5	4	5	4	2	5	11	7
Disappointment.....	5	21	26	8	12	4	2	4	6	11	15	22
Domestic trouble.....	16	19	35	18	28	25	20	7	7	14	27	81
Epilepsy.....	12	9	21	7	17	3	13	11	9	32	102	54
Excitement, political.....	12	9	21	7	17	3	13	11	9	24	51	42
Excitement, religious.....	12	9	21	7	17	3	13	11	9	24	51	42
Exposure.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	2
Fever, malaria.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	2
Fever, scarlet.....	1	5	6	3	5	1	1	2	3	1	4	6
Fever, typhoid.....	14	14	15	1	16	12	12	1	1	3	5	10
Financial losses.....	1	3	4	1	5	12	2	2	14	14	67	3
Fright.....	1	3	4	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	5
Grief.....	1	3	4	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	6
Hemorrhage, cerebral.....	22	35	57	43	83	68	53	39	14	18	2	12
Heredity.....	13	55	68	15	83	126	53	39	16	30	200	188
Ill health.....	4	7	11	1	2	15	12	29	16	28	63	130
Injury to head.....	16	16	32	4	36	14	12	4	20	44	49	21
Injury to spine.....	16	16	32	4	36	14	12	4	20	44	49	21
Intemperance.....	16	16	32	4	36	14	12	4	20	44	49	21
Insomnia.....	8	7	15	3	18	21	24	4	33	35	112	11
La grippe.....	2	2	4	2	6	5	6	5	3	3	3	3
Lead poisoning.....	2	2	4	2	6	5	6	5	3	3	3	3
Locomotor ataxia.....	7	1	8	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
Masturbation.....	7	1	8	1	9	12	22	1	14	23	69	6





TABLE No. CXXII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS WHO RECOVERED OR DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	48	27	75	13	3	16
Mania, chronic.....	10	14	24	13	11	24
Melancholia, acute.....	59	47	106	9	9	18
Melancholia, chronic.....	14	13	27	9	10	19
Dementia, primary.....		2	2			
Dementia, secondary.....					6	15
Dementia, senile.....				14	8	22
Epileptic insanity.....				8	4	12
Alcoholic insanity.....	14	2	16	4		4
General paralysis.....				16	1	17
Paranoia.....	1	2	3		1	1
Imbecility.....				3	1	4
Total.....	146	107	253	98	54	152

TABLE No. CXXIII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE, WITH RESULTS. PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	UNIM- PROVED.			IMPROVED.			RECOV- ERED.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....				13	4	17	49	24	83	12	8	20	74	46	120
1 and less than 2 months.....				10	7	17	23	18	41	13	4	17	46	29	75
2 and less than 3 months.....				4	1	5	8	11	19	2	2	4	14	14	28
3 and less than 4 months.....				2	1	3	3	3	6	2	1	3	7	5	12
4 and less than 6 months.....	1		1	3	3	6	10	6	16	6	4	10	22	13	33
6 and less than 12 months.....		1	1	1	9	7	10	17	11	3	14	26	15	5	41
1 and less than 2 years.....	1	1	2	10	2	12	7	5	12	5	5	10	23	13	36
2 and less than 3 years.....				6	3	9	3	1	4	4	8	13	8	8	21
3 and less than 5 years.....				3	2	5	2	3	5	7	3	10	12	8	20
5 and less than 10 years.....				5	1	6	4	2	6	5	3	8	14	6	20
10 and over.....				3	3	6	1	1	2	4	7	11	8	11	19
Unknown.....	1		1	23	9	32	29	13	42	27	10	37	80	32	112
Total.....	3	2	5	90	37	127	146	107	253	98	54	152	337	200	537
Average of known cases in months.....	14	17	15	25	23	24	9	9	9	26	39	32	18	19	19

TABLE No. CXXIV—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS RECOVERED OR DIED DURING  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 month .....				19	6	25
1 and less than 2 months .....	41	21	62	13	6	19
2 and less than 3 months .....	36	30	66	6	5	11
3 and less than 4 months .....	18	19	37	1	1	2
4 and less than 6 months .....	17	19	36	4	2	6
6 and less than 12 months .....	18	12	30	14	12	26
1 and less than 2 years .....	7	2	9	19	4	23
2 and less than 3 years .....	2	2	4	7	4	11
3 and less than 5 years .....	3	1	4	3	4	7
5 and less than 10 years .....	3	1	4	6	10	16
10 and over .....	1		1	6		6
Total .....	146	107	253	98	54	152
Average of known cases in months .....	9	6	8	25	29	27

TABLE No. CXXV -HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.  
WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS RECOVERED OR DIED DURING  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 month .....				4	4	8
1 and less than 2 months .....	16	1	17	4	2	6
2 and less than 3 months .....	14	10	24	2	1	3
3 and less than 4 months .....	16	15	31	2	2	4
4 and less than 6 months .....	20	28	48	2	1	3
6 and less than 12 months .....	23	19	42	6	2	8
1 and less than 2 years .....	12	7	19	16	4	20
2 and less than 3 years .....	6	6	12	7	3	10
3 and less than 5 years .....	6	3	9	7	8	15
5 and less than 10 years .....	4	4	8	11	8	19
10 years and over .....	2	1	3	10	9	19
Unknown .....	27	13	40	27	10	37
Total .....	146	107	253	98	54	152
Average of known cases in months .....	18	15	17	51	68	59

TABLE No. CXXVI—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

## AGE AT DEATH.

AGE PERIODS.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.																
	1893.		1895.		1897.		1899.		1901.		TOTAL.						
25 to 29 years.....						5		5	2		2	1	1	2	8	1	9
20 to 24 years.....	5	5	10	9	4	13	9	1	10	9	8	17	9	8	17	41	67
30 to 34 years.....	17	8	25	11	10	21	13	9	22	16	11	27	18	13	31	75	126
40 to 44 years.....	13	4	17	13	5	18	9	4	13	14	11	25	28	12	40	77	36
50 to 54 years.....	7	4	11	6	6	12	10	4	14	7	4	11	12	6	18	42	24
60 to 64 years.....	4		4	8	3	11	9	5	14	13	7	20	16	6	22	50	21
70 years and over.....	4	3	7	9	1	10	1	2	3	10	3	13	12	7	19	36	16
Age unknown.....	4		4				4		4	11	9	20	2	1	3	21	54
Total.....	54	24	78	56	29	85	60	25	85	82	53	135	98	54	152	350	535
Average of known.....													49	46	48		

TABLE No. CXXVII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA,

## CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.																	
	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Angina Pectoris.....							1	1								1		1
Appendicitis.....													1	1	1	1		1
Apoplexy.....												11	2	13	11	2	13	2
Atheroma.....							1	1		1	1					1	1	2
Brain, Organic Disease of.....	12	7	19	3	3	6	3	4	7	6	1	7	1	2	3	25	14	39
Brain, tumor.....													1	1	2	1	1	2
Bowels, Rupture of.....				1		1										1		1
Bright's Disease.....													2	1	3	2	1	3
Cancer.....													1	2	3	1	2	3
Carcinoma, stomach.....							1	1	2							1	1	2
Carcinoma, breast.....										1	1						1	1
Carcinoma, uterus.....					1	1											1	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	3	1	4	1		1	7	1	8	4	2	6				15	4	19
Cerebral Cedema.....				2		2				1	1	2				3	1	4
Cerebral Softening.....	1		1													1		1
Cerebral syphilis.....		2	1	3		1	1	2	2	1	1	2				5	3	8
Cerebral Disease.....																		
Cirrhosis of Liver, hypertrophical..										2		1				1		1
Consumption, Pulmonary.....	11	5	16	13	16	29	3	7	10	10	12	22				37	40	77
Dementia Paralytic.....											2					2		2
Dysentery.....	2	1	3	1		1							1	1	3	2		5
Empyema.....				2		2							1	1	2	1		3
Epilepsy.....													8	2	10	8		20
Epileptic Convulsions.....	4	4	8	4	3	7	2		2	8	1	9				14	8	22
Exhaustion from Fracture of Spinal Column.....					1	1											1	1
Exhaustion from Dementia Paralytica	4		4	9		9	5	1	6							18	1	19
Exhaustion from Dementia Senile.....													13	5	18	13	5	18
Exhaustion from Dementia Terminal.....	2		2	4		4	1		1							7		7
Exhaustion from Dementia Chronic.....													5	1	6	5	1	6
Exhaustion from Hemiplegia.....	2		2	1		1	1		1							4		4
Exhaustion from Injury.....	1		1													1		1
Exhaustion from Mania, acute.....							2		2	3	5	8	4	2	6	9	7	16
Exhaustion from Mania, chronic.....							1	1	3	9	12	5	2	7	8	12	2	20

TABLE No. CXXVII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
CLARINDA—CONTINUED.

## CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.																	
	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			Total.		
	Mal	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Exhaustion from Mania, delirious	2	2	4	2	1	3	4	4	8	2	1	3	10	6	16	10	6	16
Exhaustion from Melancholia	4	4	8				2	1	3	1	1	2	5	8	13	12	9	21
Encephalitis													1	1	1	1		1
Encephalitis Myxodematous													1	1	1			1
Encephalitis from Senectus	2	1	3	11	2	13	10	4	14	7	4	11			30	11	41	41
Gastritis, acute													1	1	1	1		1
Gastro Enteritis													1	1	1	1		1
Heart, Organic Disease of				2	2	4	3	3	6	4	2	6	2	2	4	9	6	15
Hemorrhage, Pulmonary	1	1	2															1
Hemorrhage Pachymeningitis	1	1	2															1
Hernia, Strangulated													1	1	1	1		1
Pulmonary Abscess													1	1	1			1
Lepto Meningitis													2	2	2	2		2
Locomotor Ataxia							1	1	2	8	1	9			9	1	10	10
Meningitis	1	1	2										4	1	5	2	1	3
Multiple Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis													1	1	1			1
Nephritis, Chronic Parenchymatous	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	4	13				14	5	19	19
Nephritis, acute diffuse													1	1	1	1		1
Nephritis, acute suppurative	1	1	2															1
Nephritis, multiple										1	1				1	1	1	1
Paralysis, general													15	1	16	15	1	16
Paralysis, bulbar	1	1	2															1
Pernicious, Anæmia													1	1	1			1
Paresis, general										3	2	5			3	2	5	5
Peritonitis										1	1				1			1
Pleurisy										1	1				1			1
Pneumonia		3	3				2	2	4	3	1	4	2		7	4	11	11
Pulmonary, Oedema				2	2	4												2
Pulmonary, Gangrene	1	1	2	1									1	1	2	2	4	4
Sapremia																		1
Senility										1	1							1
Status Epileptics													3	3		3	3	3
Subdural Hæmatoma							2	2	4		1	1			2	1	3	3
Suicide							2	2	4									2
Syphilis							1	1	2	1	1	2			2	1	3	3
Tuberculosis													9	12	21	9	12	21
Uræmia							1	1	2		1					2		2
Total	54	24	78	56	26	82	60	25	85	82	53	135	98	54	152	350	185	535



TABLE No. CXXVIII—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

MONTHS.	MALE.					FEMALE.				
	Working in ward.	Working outside of ward.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent. employed.	Working in ward.	Working outside of ward.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent. employed.
1899.										
July .....	2,789	6,124	256	489	52	1,412	2,618	130	361	36
August .....	2,785	4,729	242	486	50	1,556	2,855	142	368	40
September .....	2,831	5,614	281	488	58	1,658	2,985	155	361	43
October .....	2,632	4,988	246	488	50	1,631	3,114	164	384	43
November .....	2,557	5,235	260	491	52	1,933	2,798	188	381	41
December .....	3,298	5,305	278	488	57	1,882	2,959	156	381	40
1900.										
January .....	3,205	5,743	260	495	59	1,946	2,955	158	384	41
February .....	2,433	4,638	216	499	43	1,913	3,666	193	395	49
March .....	2,766	5,448	266	505	53	2,071	2,674	153	402	38
April .....	2,426	5,139	252	506	50	2,076	2,667	159	405	39
May .....	2,733	5,671	271	505	54	1,719	1,707	104	406	26
June .....	2,534	5,623	272	510	53	2,294	2,849	170	412	41
July .....	2,524	5,166	248	506	49	2,138	2,715	157	419	37
August .....	2,534	5,296	253	507	50	2,351	2,746	164	422	38
September .....	2,151	4,563	227	503	45	1,971	2,647	154	419	37
October .....	2,587	6,092	280	505	55	2,631	2,875	178	414	43
November .....	2,543	4,299	228	507	45	2,804	2,666	180	414	43
December .....	2,793	4,579	238	517	46	2,997	2,895	190	406	47
1901.										
January .....	2,901	4,531	240	520	46	2,996	2,749	185	405	46
February .....	2,553	4,187	241	522	46	2,728	2,263	178	405	44
March .....	3,010	4,310	236	551	43	2,830	2,590	175	408	43
April .....	3,725	4,647	279	528	53	2,697	2,503	173	415	42
May .....	2,830	4,455	235	532	44	2,997	2,525	175	422	41
June .....	2,361	5,451	261	538	49	2,473	2,852	177	418	42
Average for biennial period	2,729	5,075	254	508	50	2,246	2,742	163	400	41

TABLE No. CXXIX—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

BY WHOM SUPPORTED. PATIENTS PRESENT JUNE 30, 1901.

	SUPPORTED BY WHOM.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
By state .....	87	45	127
By counties .....	455	383	838
Total .....	542	428	965

TABLE No. CXXX—SUMMARY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION. INMATES RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

AGE PERIODS.	NUMBER RECEIVED.			PERCENTAGE.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	4	1	5	3	1	2
15 to 19 years.....	50	45	95	3.9	5.1	4.4
20 to 24 years.....	138	84	222	11.0	9.4	10.4
24 to 29 years.....	145	116	261	11.6	13.0	12.2
30 to 34 years.....	143	108	251	11.5	12.1	11.7
35 to 39 years.....	171	140	311	13.7	15.8	14.5
40 to 49 years.....	247	177	424	19.8	19.9	19.8
50 to 59 years.....	159	109	268	12.7	12.3	12.6
60 to 69 years.....	87	57	144	6.9	6.4	6.7
70 years and over.....	87	35	122	6.9	3.8	5.7
Age unknown.....	20	19	39	1.7	2.1	1.8
Total.....	1,251	891	2,142	100	100	100
Average age of known.....	41	34	38	....	....	....

TABLE No. CXXXI—SUMMARY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

COLOR OF PATIENTS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE  
30, 1901, COMPARED WITH STATE POPULATION.

	No. per 10,000 inhabitants.	Total number admitted.
White.....	2,129	9,58
Black.....	13	10.00
Total.....	2,142	9.6

TABLE No. CXXXII—SUMMARY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL STATE  
POPULATION.\*

	NUMBER ADMITTED.			NUMBER ADMITTED PER 10,000 INHABITANTS.		
	Biennial period ending June 30, 1901.			Biennial period ending June 30, 1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born.....	930	679	1,609	7.281	9.4	8.3
Foreign born.....	321	212	533	1.730	18.7	17.4
Total.....	1,251	891	2,142	9.011	10.8	9.6
						40.3

\*In apportioning those classified as "unknown" in corresponding tables, it has been assumed that the number of native and foreign was in direct proportion to the population of the state.

TABLE No. CXXXIII—SUMMARY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.  
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS RECEIVED DURING THE BIENNIAL  
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, AND THE PAST DECADE  
WITH PERCENTAGES.

	NUMBER RECEIVED.						PERCENTAGE.					
	Biennial period ending June 30, 1901.			From June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1901.			Biennial period ending June 30, 1901.			From June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	595	266	861	2,827	1,373	4,200	47.5	20.8	40.3	49.1	33.0	42.4
Married .....	539	522	1,061	2,433	2,362	4,795	41.2	58.5	49.5	42.2	55.4	47.8
Widowed .....	45	59	104	291	373	664	3.6	6.7	4.8	5.5	8.8	6.7
Divorced or separ- ated .....	35	29	64	100	85	185	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.6	2.1	1.8
Not insane .....	4	1	5									
Unknown .....	37	15	52	99	28	127	2.9	1.7	2.5	1.6	.7	1.3
Total .....	1,255	892	2,147	5,750	4,161	9,911	100	100	100	100	100	100

The conjugal condition of those enumerated as "Not insane," was not investigated

TABLE No. CXXXIV—SUMMARY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.  
FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD END-  
ING JUNE 30, 1901.

	NUMBER RECEIVED.			PER CENT.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute .....	190	161	351	15.2	18.0	16.4
Mania, chronic .....	70	82	152	5.5	9.2	7.1
Melancholia, acute .....	256	207	463	20.4	23.2	21.8
Melancholia, chronic .....	79	91	170	6.3	10.2	7.9
Dementia, primary .....	136	131	267	10.9	14.7	12.5
Dementia, secondary .....	33	38	71	2.6	4.3	3.3
Dementia, organic .....	42	27	69	3.4	3.0	3.2
Dementia, senile .....	100	55	155	8.0	6.2	7.3
Epileptic, insanity .....	82	38	120	6.6	4.3	5.6
Toxic insanity .....	122	10	132	9.7	1.1	6.2
General paralysis .....	65	12	77	5.2	1.4	3.7
Paranoia .....	36	18	54	2.7	2.0	2.5
Imbecility .....	35	11	46	5.1	1.2	2.2
Not insane or undiagnosed .....	9	11	20	.8	1.2	1.0
Total .....	1,255	892	2,147	100.	100.	100.

TABLE No. CXXXV—SUMMARY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.  
CONDITION WHEN LAST DISCHARGED OF PATIENTS RE-ADMITTED DURING  
THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DISCHARGED.	Number re-admitted.	Per cent. of re-admis- sion.
Unimproved.....	52	13.3
Improved.....	148	38.9
Recovered.....	163	42.9
Undetermined.....	18	4.8
Total.....	381	100.

TABLE No. CXXXVI—SUMMARY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.  
MORALS AND HEREDITY.—CONDITION OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED  
DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminal father.....	1	1	2
Epileptic.....	6	3	9
Feeble minded.....	1	1	1
Intemperate.....	62	61	123
Insane.....	118	143	261
Unknown.....	1,664	682	1,746
Total.....	1,251	891	2,142

TABLE No. CXXXVII—SUMMARY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.  
DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS RECOVERED OR DIED DURING  
THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DURATION.	RECOVERED.		DIED.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Less than 1 month.....	2	.3	101	17.5
1 and less than 2 months.....	76	11.7	50	8.7
2 and less than 3 months.....	115	17.2	33	5.7
3 and less than 4 months.....	101	15.6	17	2.9
4 and less than 6 months.....	137	21.2	44	7.8
6 and less than 12 months.....	139	21.3	72	12.5
1 and less than 2 years.....	47	7.3	66	11.5
2 and less than 3 years.....	10	1.6	38	6.6
3 and less than 5 years.....	15	2.3	50	8.6
5 and less than 10 years.....	6	.9	62	10.8
10 years and over.....	1	.1	44	7.4
Total.....	649	100	577	100

TABLE No. CXXXVIII—SUMMARY. HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

DISCHARGED PATIENTS—DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE WITH RESULTS. PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	RECOVERED		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Less than 1 month. ....	212	32.6	65	15.1	28	11.9	80	13.8	379	20.4
One and less than 2 months	98	15.2	49	11.4	25	8.5	64	11.1	223	12.0
Two and less than 3 months	55	8.6	30	7.0	9	3.8	27	4.7	117	6.3
Three and less than 4 mths	32	4.9	20	4.7	8	3.4	11	1.9	67	3.6
Four and less than 6 months	49	7.6	20	4.7	6	2.6	35	6.0	111	5.9
Six and less than 12 months	46	7.2	22	5.1	24	10.3	56	9.7	148	8.0
One and less than 2 years	30	4.6	44	10.3	40	17.0	46	7.9	149	8.1
Two and less than 3 years	11	1.7	37	8.6	17	7.2	36	6.2	100	5.4
Three and less than 5 years	17	2.7	30	7.0	17	7.2	40	7.1	104	5.6
Five and less than 10 years	17	2.7	32	7.5	34	14.4	39	6.9	122	6.5
Ten and over .....	3	.....	36	8.6	20	8.5	52	9.0	116	6.2
Unknown .....	79	12.2	43	10.0	12	5.1	91	15.7	223	12.0
Total .....	649	100.0	428	100.0	235	100.0	577	100.0	1,859	100.0

TABLE No. CXXXIX—SUMMARY. HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

AGE AT DEATH. PATIENTS DYING DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

AGE PERIODS.	NUMBER.			PERCENTAGE.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
Under 15 years .....	1	...	1	.2	.....	.1
15 to 19 years .....	6	3	9	1.4	1.1	1.2
20 to 24 years .....	19	16	35	4.3	5.9	4.9
25 to 29 years .....	27	15	42	6.0	5.6	5.9
30 to 34 years .....	29	19	48	6.5	7.0	6.8
35 to 39 years .....	53	28	81	12.0	10.4	11.4
40 to 49 years .....	107	59	166	24.1	21.9	23.2
50 to 59 years .....	51	46	97	11.4	17.1	13.6
60 to 69 years .....	63	32	95	14.1	11.9	13.3
70 years and over .....	80	45	125	18.0	16.7	17.5
Age unknown .....	9	6	15	2.0	2.2	2.1
Total .....	445	269	714	100	100	100
Average of known .....	.....	.....	.....	35	40	38.5

TABLE No. CXL—SUMMARY. HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

PATIENTS PRESENT JUNE 30, 1901.

BY WHOM SUPPORTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
By the state .....	288	90	378
By the counties .....	1,751	1,492	3,243
By relatives and friends .....	91	69	160
*Total .....	2,130	1,651	3,781

\*This total includes the number treated and afterwards discharged during the period from the hospital at Independence.



TABLE No. CXL.—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.																				
Number in confinement at beginning of period.	RECEIVED.										DISCHARGED.									Average daily population.
	By conviction of court.	Returned by order of court.	Returned by order of governor.	For safe keeping.	Total.	EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.		Pardon.	Expiration of sentence.	Transfer insane.	By order of court.	Escaped.	Death by Execution.	Sent to insane hospital.	Died.	Safe keeping.	Total.	Increase + Decrease -.		
						Commutation of sentence.	Suspension of sentence.													
1891	438	4	1	2	445	...	...	21	352	31	2	1	...	...	5	7	419	126	402.4	
1893	409	2	...	4	415	25	...	8	396	0	8	...	...	...	2	4	453	12	417.46	
1895	408	10	...	4	611	11	36	5	410	113	20	...	2	5	2	4	608	133	429.0	
1897	441	563	12	7	584	3	52	3	408	10	18	...	...	...	10	1	505	179	404.5	
1899	520	406	9	6	512	2	51	1	415	16	12	...	...	...	11	...	508	14	520.0	
1901	534	421	1	9	433	2	78	1	407	13	5	...	...	...	5	1	512	-79	477.0	
1903	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

TABLE No. CXLII—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

## AGE OF PRISONERS WHEN CONVICTED.

AGE PERIODS.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.					Total.
	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	
Fifteen to nineteen years .....	64	91	80	67	46	348
Twenty to twenty-four years .....	142	214	170	120	127	773
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years .....	111	121	120	117	103	572
Thirty to thirty-four years .....	44	83	67	63	60	317
Thirty-five to thirty-nine years .....	40	53	56	50	50	255
Forty to forty-nine years .....	24	51	49	54	33	211
Fifty to fifty-nine years .....	16	16	18	22	11	83
Sixty years and over .....	6	2	5	4	3	20
Total .....	453	631	565	497	433	2,579
Average age (years, months, days) .....	27-8-12	27-1-14	28-1-28	29-5-24	28-8	28-11-6



TABLE No. CXLIV—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

BIRTHPLACE.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.					Total.
	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	
Iowa. ....	118	182	193	161	175	829
All other states. ....	282	371	308	283	226	1,470
Total native born. ....	400	553	501	444	401	2,299
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Africa. ....			1			1
Australia. ....		1				1
Austria. ....		2	3			5
Bohemia. ....		1				1
Canada. ....	9	11	8	1	1	30
Cuba. ....			1			1
Denmark. ....	1	7	2	2	2	14
England. ....	11	6	16	5	5	43
France. ....	1		1	4		6
Germany. ....	12	16	13	16	12	69
Havti. ....	1					1
Holland. ....				1	1	2
Ireland. ....	7	16	5	5	0	33
Italy. ....		1	1			2
Jamaica. ....			1			1
Mexico. ....		2				2
Norway. ....	1	2	2	3		8
Novia Scotia. ....	1	1			1	3
Poland. ....		1				1
Russia. ....				2		2
Scotland. ....	3	2	3	5		13
Sweden. ....	5	7	1	6	5	24
Switzerland. ....			1	1	1	3
Vancouver Island. ....			1			1
Wales. ....		1	3			4
Total foreign. ....	53	78	63	51	32	277
Unknown. ....			1	2		3
Grand total. ....	453	631	565	495	433	2,577

TABLE No. CXLV—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

## OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS PRIOR TO CONVICTION.

OCCUPATION.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH						Total.
	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	
Acrobat. ....				1			1
Agent. ....	6	2		4	1	1	14
Artist. ....			2				2
Auctioneer. ....			1				1
Baker. ....	4	7	6	5	2	8	32
Bank official. ....	1		1	1	1		4
Barber. ....	12	10	14	15	8	10	79
Bartender. ....	2	3	5		1		11
Blacksmith. ....	6	1	9	4	5	2	27
Boilermaker. ....		4			1	1	7
Bookbinder. ....			1	1			2
Bookkeeper, stenographer, copyist. ....	3	3	8	7	5	6	32
Bootblack. ....	2						2
Broom maker. ....	1		2		1	1	5
Butcher. ....	3	6	9	10	4	5	37
Candy maker. ....						1	1
Carpenter, cabinetmaker. ....	10	10	15	5	10	9	59
Carriagemaker, trimmer or painter. ....		1	1	3	1		6
Cigarmaker. ....	1	2		6		5	14

TABLE No. CXLV—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON—CONTINUED.

## OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS PRIOR TO CONVICTION.

OCCUPATION.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH						Total.
	1891.	1893.	1895.	1896.	1899	1901.	
Clerk .....	12	11	23	7	8	9	70
Cook .....	5	18	16	13	20	16	88
Cooper .....		2	2	1		3	8
Decorator .....						1	1
Dentist .....				1			1
Detective .....					1		1
Druggist .....		1	2	2			5
Editor .....						1	1
Electrician .....	1		2	1	1		5
Engineer .....	7	2	4	6	10	4	33
Express agent .....	1					1	2
Farmer, gardner, nurseryman .....	104	64	119	88	107	79	561
Fireman .....	3	7		8	11	6	35
Glassblower .....		1	1	2			4
Hatter .....						1	1
Harnessmaker, shoemaker, saddler .....	6	17	19	12	9	6	69
Herder .....	1	1	1				3
Hotel keeper .....	2		3		3	3	11
Jeweler .....		1	2	1	3		7
Laborer .....	129	157	191	237	128	107	949
Lather .....		2	1			1	4
Lawyer .....			2		1	1	4
Lineman .....	1	1		1			3
Liveryman .....	6	7	15	4	13	12	57
Machinist .....	2	2	2	2	9	2	19
Mail carrier .....		1					1
Mason, stone cutter .....	9	13	14	11	4	10	61
Mattress maker .....		1	1	1	1		4
Merchant .....		2	2	2	5	3	15
Miner .....	10	20	19	17	20	18	104
Minister .....					2		2
Musician .....	1	1					2
Nurse .....		2		1	2		5
Paperhanger, painter .....	20	8	28	14	8	11	89
Pawnbroker .....				1			1
Peddler .....					3	2	5
Photographer .....	1		3	2			6
Physician .....	1	2		1	1		5
Piano tuner .....	1						1
Plater .....	1			1	1		3
Plumber .....		7	1	6	7	3	24
Printer .....	8	5	10	13	12	9	57
Railroad man .....	12		15	8	8	22	65
Sailor .....	1	2	4	2	1	4	14
Saloonkeeper .....	1				1		2
Street fakir .....	1	1					2
Swindler .....			1				2
Tailor .....	3	6	5	7	5	6	32
Teacher .....	3		1	1	5	1	11
Teamster .....	6	4	10	3	15	19	57
Telegraph operator .....	2	2	1	1	3	3	12
Tinsmith .....	2	2		1	1	2	8
Travelingman .....		3					7
Upholsterer .....	2		1	1	4		8
Veterinary surgeon .....	1	1	1				3
Waiter .....	7	13	27	15	18	11	91
Wood and iron worker .....	2	4	8	5	3	1	23
None .....	12	10		2	3		27
Total .....	440	453	631	565	497	433	3,019



TABLE No. CXLVI—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Number.
Native born, native parents.....	283
Native born, foreign parents. ....	89
Native born, mixed parentage. ....	37
Parentage unknown.....	9
Foreign born.....	15
Total ..	433

TABLE No. CXLVII—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

MORALS AND HEREDITY.—CONDITION OF PARENTS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED  
DURING BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	Number
Criminal father .....	1
Criminal mother.....	1
Both parents criminal.....	43
Intemperate father.....	1
Parents insane .....	388
Unknown.....	
Total .....	433

TABLE No.—CXLVIII—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Number.
Healthy and whole.....	366
Arm crippled.....	1
One arm lost.....	4
One leg lost.....	3
Both legs lost .....	1
Erysipelas.....	1
Feeble.....	26
Heart trouble.....	1
Lung trouble.....	3
Kidney disease.....	1
Lame .....	4
One eye .....	1
Piles .....	1
Ruptured .....	3
Rheumatism .....	1
Spinal trouble .....	1
Venerereal disease.....	15
Total .....	433

TABLE No. CXLIX—PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON.

## HOME LIFE OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

BIENNIAL PERIOD END- ING JUNE 30TH.	AGE AT DEATH OF—						EDUCATION OF—				Left home before 15 years of age.	Left home after 15 years of age.	Total.
	FATHER.			MOTHER.			FATHER.		MOTHER.				
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Read and write.	Cannot read or write.	Read and write.	Cannot read or write.			
1901.....	54	22	59	35	9	52	279	59	278	30	57	270	433

TABLE No. CL—PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON.

## CONJUGAL RELATION OF PARENTS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

CONJUGAL RELATION.	NUMBER.
Divorced or separated.....	50
Happy.....	382
Total.....	433

TABLE No. CLI—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

## TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.						Total.
	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	
Less than 6 months.....	7	13	16	7	7	7	57
Six and less than 12 months.....	46	70	67	48	55	38	324
Twelve and less than 18 months.....	18	107	134	122	97	88	566
Eighteen months and less than 2 years.....	120	51	71	72	53	42	409
Two and less than 3 years.....	87	71	126	88	104	83	559
Three and less than 5 years.....	82	82	103	118	83	69	537
Five and less than 10 years.....	59	41	72	91	62	73	398
Ten and less than 15 years.....	5	5	18	0	18	12	64
Fifteen and less than 20 years.....	6	2	10	4	6	3	31
Twenty and less than 30 years.....	3	3	4	4	3	0	26
Thirty years and over.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	5
Life.....	5	3	4	2	0	5	26
To hang.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Safe keeping.....	2	4	4	2	1	2	15
Total.....	440	453	631	565	497	433	3,019
Average sentence. (Years, months, days) ..	2-0 26	2-4 10	2 10-11	2-8 20	3-0-17	3-2-15	3-0 22

TABLE No. CLII—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

## OFFENSES OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

CRIME.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30th						Total.
	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	
Abortion .....			1		2		3
Adultery .....	9	12	9	7	8	6	51
Arson .....	6		2	1	3	5	17
Assault to commit larceny .....	1	1		3		1	6
Assault to commit manslaughter .....	2	9	5	4	4	11	35
Assault to commit murder .....	6	13	17	20	14	11	81
Assault to commit rape .....	9	5	9	15	6	8	52
Assault to commit robbery .....	6		5	3	7	1	22
Attempt to commit abortion .....				1			1
Attempt to commit burglary .....	3						3
Attempt to break and enter .....	4		2		2	?	11
Attempt to poison .....	1		1	1			3
Attempt to commit rape .....				1			1
Assisting prisoner to escape .....					1	3	4
Bigamy .....	6	9	3	4	2	5	29
Boot-legging .....				2		1	3
Breaking and entering .....	28	36	56	94	69	77	360
Burglary .....	99	129	210	151	111	58	758
Cheating by false pretense .....	3		4	3	3	2	15
Common thief .....						3	3
Conspiracy .....	2		9	3	6	3	23
Counterfeiting .....	1	7	9	8			27
Embezzlement .....	3	1	5	3	8	2	22
Entering a building .....							1
Forcible defilement .....	2	3	1	2		1	9
Forgery .....	22	31	39	20	24	27	173
Fraudulent banking .....	1		1	1			3
Grand larceny .....	1			4	6	5	16
Highway robbery .....	7		2	1			10
Horse stealing .....	2						2
Incest .....	3	1	3	8	5	6	26
Keeping house of ill fame .....	6	3	1	3	6		19
Kidnapping .....			1				1
Larceny .....	125	124	126	103	115	97	690
Lewdness .....					1	1	2
Mailing obscene letters .....		1		1			2
Maiming .....		2				1	3
Malicious mischief .....					1		1
Malicious threats .....	1	2					4
Manslaughter .....	11	5	7	8	12	10	53
Murder, first degree .....	5	6	7	7	4	5	27
Murder, second degree .....	6	4	10	10	6	2	28
Obtaining by false pretense .....	7	12	9	5	7	10	50
Passing counterfeit money .....			7				7
Perjury .....	2	2	3	3	6	4	20
Placing obstruction on railway track .....	1		2		3		6
Rape .....	8	6	3	12	4	8	41
Receiving stolen property .....	1	6	4	1	1	2	15
Representing United States officer .....		1		2			3
Robbery .....	14	22	20	15	23	38	132
Seduction .....	6	3	11	8	3	2	33
Selling mortgaged property .....						1	1
Sodomy .....			5		1		6
Stealing from letters or United States mail .....	3			1	6		10
Swindling .....	1			1			1
Using mails to defraud .....			2	1			3
Uttering a forged or raised instrument or note .....	14		5	6	1		26
Violating federal laws .....		3	14	15	12	10	54
Safe keeper .....	2	4	1		1	2	10
Total .....	440	463	631	565	497	433	3,019

TABLE No. CLIII—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF PRISONERS COMPARED WITH CRIME.  
PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

OFFENSES.	Native born. Native parents.	Native born. Foreign parents.	Native born. Mixed parentage.	Native born. Parentage unknown.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.
Against the person .....	46	5	3	4	14	.....	72
Against property .....	226	24	31	5	62	1	349
Against public order and decency ..	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....	12
Total .....	277	33	37	9	76	1	433

TABLE No. CLIV—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.  
EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

ON CONTRACT.												
INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER EMPLOYED.		NUMBER OF DAYS LABOR.		NUMBER OF SEATS CANED.		Daily wage per convict.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.		NUMBER EMPLOYED JUNE 30TH.		
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	Total.	1900.		1901.	Total.	1900.	1901.	
Button contract .....	55	52	8,922	15,916	24,838	.....	55	\$ 4,866.30	\$ 8,574.10	\$ 13,380	40	
Chair contract .....	135	127	40,235	39,824	79,859	.....	50	15,600.65	15,448.11	31,138	76	
Tool contract .....	159	150	50,771	44,833	95,604	.....	50	24,579.50	21,607.25	46,186	75	
Lumpers .....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total .....	326	328	99,928	100,373	210,301	.....	.....	\$45,076.45	\$45,629.46	\$ 90,765	91	
PIECE WORK.												
Caning seats .....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	18,718	7,636	26,354	.....	\$ 1,213.16	\$ 433.69	5
PRISON ACCOUNT.												
Tailorshop, cell house, yard, kitchen, etc .....	100	98	41,998	32,781	74,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
UNEMPLOYED.												
In hospital .....	4	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Idle .....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
SUMMARY.												
Employed on contract .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per Cent. 75	Per Cent. 76.5	.....	.....	.....
Employed on prison account .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.1	23.4	.....	.....	.....
Unemployed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.9	60.1	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....



TABLE No. CLV—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Biennial periods ending June 30th.	RECEIVED.										DISCHARGED.										Average daily number.
	Number in confinement at beginning of period.						EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.				Expiration of sentence										
	Conviction of courts.	Revocation of pardon.	By transfer to depart- ment of criminal insane	Returned escapes	Safe keeping.	Total.	Suspension of sentence.	Commutation of sentence.	Pardon.	Death.	Escape.	By transfer—insane.	Order of court.	Order of Physician.	Total.	Increase † Decrease					
1891....	224	239	..	30	...	269	*11	...	31	165	7	...	6	2	...	222	†47	220			
1893....	271	...	...	...	...	263	...	36	...	210	7	...	1	7	...	261	†2	277			
1895....	373	...	...	...	...	642	...	22	...	422	9	...	2	6	1	473	†169	462			
1897....	542	614	5	10	...	1	629	39	22	...	477	12	...	...	2	...	516	†83	567		
1899....	625	568	1	15	...	7	531	44	2	...	560	14	...	...	5	...	627	†96	595		
1901....	529	393	5	13	7	2	420	20	5	300	8	...	24	7	...	507	†87	481			
1903....	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

\* Method not specified.

TABLE No. CLVI—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

## AGE AT TIME OF CONVICTION.

AGE PERIODS.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.							Total.
	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901			
					Male.	Female.	Total.	
15 to 19 years.....	48	61	71	68	36	4	40	288
20 to 24 years.....	104	197	195	153	94	5	99	748
25 to 29 years.....	69	136	141	93	95	0	101	540
30 to 34 years.....	50	80	78	58	52	..	52	318
35 to 39 years.....	33	74	60	63	45	4	49	279
40 to 49 years.....	40	54	65	66	53	..	53	284
50 to 59 years.....	8	28	16	17	16	1	17	86
60 years and over.....	5	10	3	13	5	..	5	36
Unknown.....					4	..	4	4
Total.....	363	640	629	531	400	20	420	2,583
Average age. (Years, months, days.).....	28-5-0	20-5-0	28-0-0	20-10-0			30-5-0	20-2-4

TABLE No. CLVII—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.  
 MENTAL CULTURE, HABITS, CONJUGAL CONDITION, COLOR, AND TERMS SERVED, BY PRISONERS RECEIVED.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	MENTAL CULTURE.		HABITS.			CONJUGAL CONDITION.			COLOR.			TERMS SERVED.					Total number received.							
			USE OPIMUM.	USE TOBACCO.	USE LIQUOR.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	MALE.		FEMALE.		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.					
	Can read and write.	Cannot read or write.									White.	Black.	Red.	White.	Black.	Red.								
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.															
1881.....	248	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	321	21	5	8	8	...	336	24	1	1	269			
1893.....	...	...	2	...	...	236	110	16	1	...	...	17	4	32	3	...	609	27	3	1	363			
1895.....	640	...	...	...	...	424	200	16	...	...	584	21	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	640			
1897.....	628	...	1	...	...	443	162	24	...	...	384	18	1	10	0	...	580	39	10	...	629			
1899.....	524	7	...	...	...	377	131	22	1	...	384	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531			
1901.....	383	32	22	388	51	272	138	31	6	2	380	14	...	15	5	...	332	19	14	5	420			

TABLE No. CLVIII—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

BIRTHPLACE.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.						
	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.		Total.
					Male.	Female.	
Iowa .....	82	197	186	118	128	5	756
All other states .....	132	348	375	298	208	13	1,374
Total native .....	214	545	561	456	336	18	2,130
Foreign countries.							
Africa .....			1				1
Australia .....		1					1
Austria .....		2	2	1			5
Bohemia .....							1
Canada .....	5	11	6	8	8	1	39
Denmark .....		1	2	4			7
England .....	7	12	7	5	6	1	38
France .....	1	2	2	2	1		8
Germany .....	16	30	25	25	30		126
Egypt .....					1		1
Holland .....	3	2			1		6
Ireland .....	7	11	5	7	4		34
Italy .....							
Mexico .....	2	10		1			13
Norway .....	4	7	6	8	6		31
Nova Scotia .....		1					1
Poland .....		1	1	1			3
Scotland .....	3	3	1	2			9
South Wales .....		2					2
Sweden .....		4	6	7	2		19
Switzerland .....			3	2			5
Turkey .....				1			1
Total foreign .....	48	100	67	74	60	2	351
Unknown or escapes and paroles returned ..	1		1	1	4		7
Grand total .....	363	645	629	531	400	20	2,588

TABLE No. CLIX—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

## OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS PRIOR TO CONVICTION.

OCCUPATION.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.						
	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901.		TOTAL.
					Male.	Female.	
Acrobat .....		1	1	2			4
Actor .....	1	8		1			3
Agent .....		1	3	5	1		17
Baker .....	6	5	6	6	2		25
Bank official .....		1	2	1	2		6
Barber .....	8	11	16	15	11		61
Bartender .....	1	1	1		2		5
Blacksmith .....	8	5	9	13	2		37
Book binder .....		7	1	2	1		11
Bookkeeper, stenographer .....	2	2	7	10	5		26
Broom maker .....		2	1	1			4
Butcher .....	7	7	10	4	8		36
Carpenter, cabinetmaker .....	10	15	17	19	7		68

TABLE No. CLIX—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA—CONTINUED.

## OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS PRIOR TO CONVICTION.

OCCUPATION.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.							TOTAL.
	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901.			
					Male.	Female.	Total.	
Carriage maker and trimmer	3	2			1		1	6
Cigarmaker		5		2	2		2	9
Civil engineer							1	1
Clerk	14	25	18	10	3		3	70
Cook	4	11	19	9	11		11	54
Cooper	2	6	2	2	3		3	15
Druggist		1	3	2	1		1	7
Electrician			3		2		2	5
Engineer	4	8	8	5	6		6	31
Farmers, gardeners, etc.	83	131	122	95	50		50	481
Firemen	2	6	9	1	4		4	22
Fishermen			1	2				3
Glass blower	1	1		1				3
Harnessmaker, shoemaker	5	13	15	9	8		8	50
Herder	6	11		2				19
Hotel keeper	2	1	3	2	6		6	14
Housekeeper	13	22	20	17		19	19	91
Jeweler	1			2				3
Laborer	75	153	137	159	142		142	666
Laundry worker				4	1		1	5
Lawyer			2	1	1		1	4
Liveryman	7	7	5	11	10		10	40
Machinist	6	7	2	13	2		2	30
Mason, stone cutter	8	10	14	8	11		11	51
Merchant, photographer	3	3	5	4	1		1	16
Miller	1	1	2		2		2	6
Miner		13	17	1	5		5	36
Minister, priest	1		1					2
Musician	2	1			2		2	5
Nurses				1	2		2	4
Paper hangers, painters	10	3	23	14	14		14	64
Peddler	5	2	1	5	3		3	16
Physician	1	3	2	3				9
Piano tuner			1		1		1	2
Plumber	5	7	7	3	4		4	26
Printer	7	17	8	10	1		1	43
Official, state or county			1					1
Railroad man	13	36	16	14	5		5	84
Sailor	2	2	4	1	2		2	11
Saloonkeeper, brewer		1	2	2				5
Seamstress				1		1	1	2
Servant	4	1		2				7
Stock and grain dealers	1	10	5		2		2	18
Tailors	4	5	3	7	5		5	24
Teacher	1	1		2	2		2	6
Telegraph operator	6	3		3	1		1	13
Tinsmith	1	2	2		3		3	8
Teamster	3	8	16	2	7		7	36
Traveling men			1	8	4		4	13
Upholsterer	1	1	2		1		1	5
Waiters	5	14	28	11	9		9	67
Wood and Iron workers	5	7	13	1	10		10	36
Weaver					2		2	2
No occupation	3	13	10		2		2	28
Unknown		5	1		4		4	10
Total	363	645	629	531	400	20	420	2,588

TABLE No. CLX—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

CONVICTS.	Male.	male	Total.
Native born, native parents .....	177	9	186
Native born, foreign parents .....	77	2	79
Native born, mixed parentage .....	56	4	60
Native born, parentage unknown .....	17	3	20
Foreign born .....	57	2	59
Nativity unknown .....	6	.....	6
Escapes and paroles returned .....	10	.....	10
Total .....	400	20	420

TABLE No. CLXI—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Good health .....	322	17	339
Anaemia .....	1	.....	1
Asthma .....	3	.....	3
Catarrh .....	2	.....	2
Coxalgia .....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy .....	4	1	5
Fistula .....	2	.....	2
Gonorrhoea .....	.....	1	1
Heart trouble .....	6	.....	6
Hip disease .....	1	.....	1
Indigestion .....	1	.....	1
Insane .....	10	.....	10
Kidney trouble .....	1	.....	1
Lung trouble .....	9	.....	9
Pleurisy .....	1	.....	1
Rheumatism .....	5	.....	5
Rupture .....	7	.....	7
Stricture .....	2	.....	2
Syphilis .....	7	1	8
Spinal trouble .....	1	.....	1
Stomach trouble .....	3	.....	3
Throat trouble .....	1	.....	1
Escapes and paroles returned .....	10	.....	10
Total .....	400	20	420



TABLE No. CLXII—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

HOME LIFE OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.

CONVICTS RECEIVED.	AGE AT DEATH OF—						EDUCATION OF—				15 Left home before years of age.	15 Left home after years of age.	Unknown.
	FATHER.			MOTHER.			FATHER.		MOTHER.				
	Under 10 years	10 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Under 10 years	10 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Read and write.	Cannot read or write.	Read or write	Cannot read or write.			
Male. ....	49	28	111	44	29	85	327	43	325	44	80	299	..
Female. ....	5	3	4	3	1	3	14	4	17	3	12	7	..
Unknown. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	12	..	..	3
*Total ..	54	31	115	47	30	88	341	60	342	59	92	306	3

\*7 escapes, 3 paroles, 1 safe-keeper, and 6 transfers from Ft. Madison not included in above table.

TABLE No. CLXIII—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

CONJUGAL RELATIONS OF PARENTS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Divorced or separated .....	9	1	10
Unknown.....	14	1	15
Happy.....	350	16	366
Unhappy .....	17	2	19
Escapes and paroles returned .....	10	..	19
Total .....	400	20	420

TABLE No. CLXIV—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.	BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH.							Total.
	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901			
					Male.	Female.	Total.	
Less than 6 months.....	21	24	14	30	6	1	7	96
6 and less than 12 months.....	55	98	106	78	63	8	71	408
12 and less than 18 months.....	85	123	129	97	83	2	85	519
18 and less than 24 months.....	37	67	64	48	49	1	50	270
2 and less than 3 years.....	64	124	118	94	63	4	67	467
3 and less than 5 years.....	55	84	91	80	39	1	40	353
5 and less than 10 years.....	30	67	68	55	48	1	49	269
10 and less than 15 years.....	3	23	19	26	14	.....	14	85
15 and less than 20 years.....	3	13	5	3	3	.....	3	27
20 and less than 30 years.....	3	4	1	.....	4	.....	4	12
30 years and over.....	..	..	2	..	1	.....	1	3
Life.....	2	13	5	10	5	2	7	37
To hang.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Safe keeper, transfers, paroles, and escapes.	4	5	.....	8	22	.....	22	40
Total.....	363	645	629	531	400	20	420	2,588
Average sentence (years, months, days)....	2-3-15	2-9-0	2-5-5	2-3-17	2-10-27	1-5-0	2-9-14	2-5-27

TABLE No. CLXV—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

CRIMES COMMITTED BY PRISONERS RECEIVED.

CRIME.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.						
	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
							Total.
Abortion		1	2	1			4
Adultery	3	6	9	15	6	3	42
Arson	4	3	4	8	1		20
Assault to maim	4			1			5
Assault to commit manslaughter	11	7	4	6	2		30
Assault to commit murder	9	9	10	10	18	1	57
Assault to commit rape	7	14	18	10	6		55
Assault to commit robbery			1	4			9
Assault to commit felony				1			1
Assisting prisoners to escape		3	2	1	2		8
Abuse of a female child		1					1
Attempt to commit burglary			2	1	2		5
As charged in indictment					2		2
Bigamy	3	2	1	3	3		12
Breaking and entering	30	68	66	73	64		301
Burglary	45	145	166	83	53		492
Cheating by false pretense				15	5		20
Conspiracy	1	3	9	4	1		18
Committing a public offense	1	6	3	1	2		13
Counterfeiting		5	2	3			10
Disfiguring another			3				3
Disposing of mortgaged property			1	1			2
Embezzlement		1	6	3	4		14
Enticing a female child for purposes of prostitution			2				2
Felony			1	4	2		7
Forcible defilement		1	2		1		4
Forgery	25	40	22	20	26		133
Fraudulent banking		1	1	1			3
Grand larceny		21	15	17			53
Highway robbery	1	2					3
Illicit distilling	8	7					15
Incest	1		2	7	5		15
Keeping house of ill-fame	12	10	7	7	3	3	42
Kidnapping			1				1
Larceny	115	157	156	126	112	6	672
Lewdness				1			1
Mailing obscene letters				3			4
Malicious threats		1					1
Manslaughter	4	9	4	3	2	1	23
Murder, first degree	4	13	8	11	4	2	42
Murder, second degree	1	9	4	7			21
Obtaining by false pretenses	11	10	12		7		40
Passing counterfeit money	14	2	1		1		18
Perjury	2	7	4		1		14
Attempting to damage railroad property		1	2	1	4		8
Prostitution		6	7	4	2	3	22
Raising and passing a check							
Rape	2	10	15	8	14		49
Receiving stolen property	2		6	1	1		10
Representing a United States officer			1	1			2
Robbery	8	36	23	29	10		106
Seduction	6	1	5	1	4		17
Sodomy		3	1	3			7
Smuggling		1					1
Swindling				2			2
Stealing from letters, mails or postoffice	10		3	4			17
Uttering a forged or raised instrument or note		3	3	11			17
Unlawful military expedition		8					8
Violating federal laws	17	7	3	11	2	1	41
Violating section 5209			2				2
Violating section 5457			2				2
Violating section 5480			1		1		1
Violating section 7478			2				2
Violating section 7479			1				1
Safe keeper, escape parole	2	5	1	5	22		35
Total	361	615	620	531	400	22	2,588

## SUMMARY.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	NUMBER.			PER CENT.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Against the person.....	77	7	84	19.35	1.76	21.11
Against property .....	228	3	231	57.29	0.75	58.04
Against public order and decency.....	73	10	83	18.34	2.51	20.85
Total .....	378	20	398	94.98	5.02	100.00

Safe keepers, escapes, paroles and transfers not included.



TABLE No. CLXVII—SUMMARY PENITENTIARIES.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.					Number present July 1, t.	Number receiv- ed during period.	Number dis- charged dur- ing period.	Increase * Decrease †
1891 . . . . .					604	714	641	* 73
1893 . . . . .					677	828	714	* 114
1895 . . . . .					781	1,283	1,081	* 202
1897 . . . . .					983	1,213	1,051	* 162
1899 . . . . .					1,145	1,043	1,135	† 92
1901 . . . . .					1,053	853	1,019	† 166
1903 . . . . .					887			

TABLE No. CLXVIII—SUMMARY PENITENTIARIES.  
AGE OF PRISONERS AT TIME OF CONVICTION.

AGE PERIODS.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.								
	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.			TOTAL.
						Male.	Female.	Total.	
Under 19 years.....	96	112	152	151	135	82	4	86	728
20 to 24 years.....	196	246	411	365	273	221	5	226	1,712
25 to 29 years.....	142	180	257	261	210	198	6	204	1,248
30 to 34 years.....	106	94	163	145	121	112	...	112	741
35 to 39 years.....	71	79	127	116	113	95	4	99	601
40 to 49 years.....	58	70	105	114	120	86	...	86	553
50 to 59 years.....	21	24	44	34	39	27	1	28	189
60 years and over.....	19	11	12	8	17	8	...	8	75
Unknown.....						4	...	4	4
Total.....	709	816	1,272	1,194	1,028	833	20	853	5,851
Average of known, (years, months, days)	39-7-24	28-0-0	28-5-0	28-0-0	20-8-0			20-2-6	28-10-11



TABLE No. CLXIX—SUMMARY PENITENTIARIES.

## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

NATIVITY.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.							
	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901		
						Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa.....	201	200	379	389	319	303	5	308
Other states.....	422	414	719	783	581	434	13	447
Total native.....	623	614	1,098	1,172	900	737	18	755
Foreign countries—								
Austria.....	1	.....	4	5	1	.....	.....	11
Canada.....	9	14	22	14	9	9	1	10
Denmark.....	1	1	8	4	6	2	.....	2
England.....	12	18	19	26	10	11	1	12
France.....	2	2	2	3	6	1	.....	1
Germany.....	28	28	46	38	41	40	40	221
Holland.....	2	3	2	.....	1	2	.....	2
Ireland.....	14	14	27	10	12	10	.....	10
Mexico.....	2	2	12	.....	1	.....	.....	17
Norway.....	1	5	9	8	11	6	.....	6
Scotland.....	3	6	5	4	7	.....	.....	25
Sweden.....	9	5	11	7	13	7	.....	7
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	8
Other foreign.....	2	3	11	7	4	3	.....	30
Total foreign.....	86	101	178	130	125	92	2	94
Unknown.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	4	.....	10
Grand total.....	709	716	1,276	1,304	1,028	833	20	853

TABLE No. CLXX—SUMMARY PENITENTIARIES.

## TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30							
	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901		
						Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
Less than six months.....	19	34	40	21	37	13	1	14
Six and less than 12 months.....	93	125	165	154	133	101	8	109
Twelve and less than eighteen mo.	63	102	257	251	194	171	2	173
Eighteen and less than 24 months.	140	88	138	140	101	91	1	92
Two and less than three years.....	131	135	250	206	193	146	4	150
Three and less than five years.....	125	137	187	212	163	168	1	169
Five and less than ten years.....	83	71	139	159	117	121	1	122
Ten and less than fifteen years.....	18	8	41	25	44	26	.....	26
Fifteen and less than twenty years	10	5	23	9	9	6	.....	6
Twenty and less than thirty years	7	6	8	5	3	13	.....	13
Thirty years and over.....	1	1	.....	3	2	2	.....	2
Life.....	16	5	17	7	16	11	2	13
To hang.....	2	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	14
Safe keepers, escapes, transfers...	1	4	2	.....	9	24	.....	24
Total.....	709	815	1,271	1,194	1,028	833	20	853
Average sentence. (Years, months, days).....	2-10-16	2-4-0	2-9-0	2-7-0	2-8-0	3-0-29	1-5-0	3-0-15

TABLE No. CLXXI—SUMMARY PENITENTIARIES.

## CRIMES COMMITTED BY PRISONERS RECEIVED.

CRIMES.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.								
	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1891.			Total.
						Male.	Female.	Total.	
Against the Person.									
Abuse of female child.....			1						1
Assault to maim.....	1	4			1				6
Assault to commit larceny.....	1	1		3					5
Assault to commit manslaughter..	4	20	12	8	10	13		13	67
Assault to commit murder.....	13	22	26	30	24	39	1	20	145
Assault to commit rape.....	16	12	23	34	16	14		14	115
Assault to commit robbery.....	8		5	4	11	6		6	34
Conspiracy.....	2	1	12	12	10	4		4	41
Disfiguring another.....				3					3
Highway robbery.....	7	1	4	1					13
Kidnaping.....	1		1	1					3
Larceny from person.....						32	3	35	35
Maiming.....		2				1		1	3
Malicious threats.....	1	2	1		4				8
Manslaughter.....	16	9	16	12	15	12	1	13	81
Murder, first degree.....	14	10	20	13	15	9		9	81
Murder, second degree.....	16	5	19	9	13	2	2	4	66
Poison, attempted to.....	1		1	1					3
Rape.....	13	8	13	27	12	22		22	95
Robbery.....	22	30	56	38	52	48		48	246
Seduction.....						6		6	6
Total.....	136	127	210	196	183	198	7	205	1,057
Against Property.									
Arson.....	9	4	5	5	11	6		6	40
Break and enter, attempt to.....	4		2		2	4		4	12
Breaking and entering.....	43	66	124	165	142	143		143	678
Burglary, attempt to commit.....	3			2	1				6
Burglary.....	142	174	355	317	194	110		110	1,292
Common thief.....						3		3	3
Disposing of, or concealing mort- gaged property.....				1	1	1		1	3
Embezzlement.....	4	1	6	9	11	8		8	39
Fraudulent banking.....	1		2	2	1				6
Grand larceny.....	11		21	19	23	14		14	88
Larceny.....	190	239	283	259	241	167	3	170	1,382
Horse stealing.....	2								2
Injury to railroad property.....						4		4	4
Malicious mischief.....					1	2		2	3
Obtaining or cheating by false pretense.....	17	23	23	20	25	24		24	132
Receiving stolen property.....	2	8	4	7	2	3		3	26
Stealing from U. S. mails or post- office.....	3	10		4	10				27
Swindling.....	1				2				3
Using mails to defraud.....				2	1				3
Total.....	432	525	825	807	668	489	3	492	3,749
Against Public Order.									
Abortion.....			2	2	3				7
Abortion, attempt to commit.....				1					1
Adultery.....	16	15	15	16	23	12	3	15	100
Assisting prisoner to escape.....			3	2	2	4		4	11
Bigamy.....	8	12	5	5	5	8		8	43
Bootlegging.....				2		1		1	3
Committing a public offense.....		1	6	4	5	2		2	18
Counterfeiting.....	10	21	16	11	5				63
Defilement, forcible.....	3	3	2	4		2		2	14
Enticing female child for purposes of prostitution.....	3			2					5
Escaping.....						1		1	1
Felony.....						3		3	3
Forgery.....	38	56	79	52	44	53		53	322
Illicit distilling.....		8	7						15
Incest.....	7	2	3	10	12	11		11	45
Keeping house of ill fame.....	19	15	13	10	13	3	3	6	76

TABLE No. CLXXI—SUMMARY, PENITENTIARY—CONTINUED.

## CRIMES COMMITTED BY PRISONERS RECEIVED.

OCCUPATION,	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.							
	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901.		
						Male.	Female.	Total.
Against Public Order.								
Lewdness.....				1	1	1	1	2
Mailing obscene letters.....		1		1	1			2
Passing counterfeit money.....			7			1		1
Perjury.....	4	4	10	7	6	5		5
Prostitution.....	3		6	7	4	2	2	4
Obstructing railroad.....	1		3	2	4			10
Representing U. S. officer.....		1		3	1			5
Seduction.....	8	9	12	13	4			46
Smuggling.....				1				1
Sodomy.....				8	4			12
Unlawful military expedition.....			8					8
Utter a forged or raised instrument.....	18		8	9	12			47
Violating federal laws.....		20	21	26	23	13	1	104
Total.....	138	168	235	191	172	122	10	132
Safe keepers, transfers, etc.....	3	6	1	1	6	24		41
Grand total.....	769	825	1,272	1,104	1,028	833	20	853

## SUMMARY.

	PERCENTAGES.						
	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	Total.
Against the person.....	19.3	15.5	16.5	16.4	17.9	23.2	18.0
Against property.....	61.2	64.2	65.0	67.4	65.3	58.7	64.1
Against public order.....	19.5	20.3	18.5	16.0	16.8	18.1	17.9

TABLE No. CLXXII—GENERAL SUMMARY.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

INSTITUTION.	Number of inmates July 1, 1899.	Number of inmates received during biennial period.	Number of inmates discharged or died during biennial period.	Number absent on parole.	Number of inmates present at end of biennial period.	Number of inmates belonging at end of biennial period.
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown.....	494	622	480	175	924	709
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport.....	445	180	195		429	439
College for the Blind, Vinton.....	228				217	
School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.....	265				283	
Institution for Feeble Minded Children, Glenwood.....	815	299	179		935	935
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora.....	473	223	201		495	495
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville.....	180	108	114		183	183
Hospital for the Insane, Mt. Pleasant.....	896	710	556	52	604	1,050
Hospital for the Insane, Independence.....	1,050	768	771	31	1,047	1,078
Hospital for the Insane, Clarinda.....	851	669	541	14	965	979
Penitentiary, Ft. Madison.....	524	433	512		445	445
Penitentiary, Anamosa.....	529	420	507		442	442
Total.....	6,759				7,073	

TABLE No. CLXXIII—GENERAL SUMMARY.

CHANGES IN POPULATION OF THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE BY TRANSFERS, PAROLES AND ESCAPES, DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted by			
Transfers from Iowa Soldiers' Home .....	6		6
Transfers from Iowa State Hospitals .....	9	27	36
Transfers from Iowa county asylums .....	40	34	74
Transfers from Iowa private asylums .....	5	2	7
Transfers from Iowa State Penitentiaries .....	7	...	7
Paroled patients returned .....	83	83	166
Escaped patients returned .....	96	18	114
Discharged by			
Transfers to Iowa State Hospitals .....	9	27	36
Transfers to Iowa county asylums .....	54	37	91
Transfers to Iowa private asylums .....	3	6	9
Paroled patients remaining absent .....	49	46	95
Escaped patients remaining absent .....	24	3	27
Paroled patients discharged .....	153	156	309

TABLE No. CLXXIV—GENERAL SUMMARY.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSANE IN STATE, JUNE 30, 1899, COMPARED WITH  
JUNE 30, 1901.

	NUMBER PRESENT.				*Increase or †Decrease.
	June 30, 1899.	JUNE 30, 1901			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
STATE HOSPITALS—					
Mt Pleasant.....	896	538	460	998	*102
Independence.....	1,050	637	410	†1,047	* 27
Clarinda.....	851	542	423	965	*114
Total.....	2,797	1,717	1,293	3,010	*213
County almshouses or hospitals.....	967	513	458	971	* 4
PRIVATE HOSPITALS—					
St. Joseph's, Dubuque.....	175	78	81	159	† 16
St. Bernard's, Council Bluffs.....	125	50	70	126	* 1
Mercy, Davenport.....	108	42	94	136	* 28
St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Iowa City.....	19	2	10	12	† 7
Total.....	427	172	261	433	* 6
Grand total.....	4,191	2,402	2,012	4,414	*223

† Does not include those absent on parole.

TABLE No. CLXXV—GENERAL SUMMARY.

DEATHS OCCURRING IN STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER CONTROL OF THIS BOARD.

INSTITUTIONS.	BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.					
	1899.			1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown .....	81	8	89	49	7	56
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport .....	2	1	3	1	1	2
College for the Blind, Vinton .....	2	..	2	..	..	..
School for Deaf, Council Bluffs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood .....	36	32	68	32	30	62
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora .....	3	..	3	3	..	3
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville .....	..	1	1	..	2	2
Hospital for the Insane, Mt. Pleasant .....	101	67	168	124	78	202
Hospital for the Insane, Independence .....	86	51	137	137	86	223
Hospital for the Insane, Clarinda .....	82	53	135	98	54	152
Penitentiary, Ft. Madison .....	11	..	11	5	..	5
Penitentiary, Anamosa .....	13	1	14	8	..	8
Total .....	417	214	631	456	258	714



## CHAPTER II.

## COUNTY AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

## COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

Table I.....	Movement of population June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
Table II.....	Movement of population June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901.
Table III.....	Officers, employes, and medical attendance for the year 1900.
Table IV.....	Officers, employes, and medical attendance for the year 1901.
Table V.....	Employment and restraint of inmates for the year 1900.
Table VI.....	Employment and restraint of inmates for the year 1901.
Table VII.....	Dietary, 1901.
Table VIII.....	Fire protection and sanitary condition for the year 1901.
Table IX.....	Farms and crops for the year 1900.
Table X.....	Farms and crops for the year 1901.
Table XI.....	Paupers and defectives in the almshouses of Iowa.—Insane under the care of the Board of Control not included.
Table XII.....	Number of paupers, sane and insane in county almshouses July 1, 1901.

## PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Table XIII.....	Movement of population June 30, 1899 to June 30, 1900.
Table XIV.....	Movement of population June 30, 1900 to June 30, 1901.
Table XV.....	Fire protection and sanitary conditions for the year 1901.
Table XVI.....	Dietary, 1901.

TABLE No. I.—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, JUNE 30, 1899 TO JUNE 30, 1900.\*

COUNTY.	NUMBER OF INSANE.						NUMBER PRESENT JUNE 30, 1900.						Number In- sane Institu- tion can ac- comodate.				
	DISCHARGED.						Insane.			Paupers.					Total.		
	Received from June 30, 1899 to June 30, 1899.			Transferred to State Hospital.			Total.			Male.					Female.		
	Improved.			Died.			Total.			Male.					Female.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Allamakee	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	11	28	16	19	35		
Benton	14	4	18	1	1	2	5	12	17	11	7	18	16	9	25		
Bremert	4	2	6	1	1	2	13	4	17	6	3	9	10	1	11		
Buchanan	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	4	5	12	9	21	16	13	29		
Butler	4	4	8	1	3	4	1	4	5	6	6	12	7	9	16		
Cedar	11	22	33	1	1	2	10	11	21	9	7	16	19	18	37		
Cerro Gordo	12	17	29	1	1	2	11	5	16	3	2	5	14	7	21		
Chickasaw	16	8	24	2	1	3	8	8	16	4	2	6	12	10	22		
Clarke	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	7	10		
Clayton	14	25	39	1	1	2	14	25	39	1	3	4	11	25	36		
Clinton	15	1	16	1	1	2	14	13	27	29	8	37	43	21	64		
Dallas	7	12	19	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	14	20		
Davis	4	2	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	14	1	15	16	16	31		
Decatur	4	12	16	1	1	2	4	4	8	8	16	24	12	16	28		
Delaware	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	4	6	12	9	21	14	13	27		
Des Moines	2	15	17	2	2	4	11	11	22	35	42	77	50	28	78		
Fayette	2	6	8	1	1	2	3	6	9	17	11	28	20	17	37		
Hamilton	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	9	7	16	9	9	18		
Hancock	9	1	10	1	1	2	9	1	10	5	2	7	12	6	18		
Harrison	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	1	10	5	6	11	15	15	30		
Henry	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	7	16	10	13	23	19	29	48		
Iowa	8	4	12	1	1	2	8	4	12	13	3	16	21	7	28		
Jackson	17	1	18	1	1	2	17	13	30	29	7	36	42	18	60		
Jasper	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	2	11	22	18	40	31	20	51		
Jefferson	10	14	24	1	1	2	14	14	28	15	16	31	25	24	49		
Johnson	23	1	24	1	1	2	23	36	59	37	48	85	73	30	103		
Jones	4	2	6	1	1	2	4	5	9	28	10	38	32	11	43		

[illegible]

\*These dates are only approximate, investigations having been made before and after this date.

TABLE No. II—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION JUNE 30, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901 \*

COUNTY.	NUMBER INSANE.										NUMBER PRESENT JUNE 30, 1901.										Number insane institution can accommodate.						
	Present June 30, 1900.					DISCHARGED.					Insane.					Paupers.							Total.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Allamakee.....	5	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	11	16	10	7	17	18	22	21	43			
Benton.....	4	3	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	8	13	2	15	18	22	17	24			
Bremer.....	13	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17	6	7	13	19	30	27	44			
Buchanan.....	4	4	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	9	9	18	12	15	16	32			
Butler.....	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	20	9	7	16	25			
Cedar.....	10	11	21	1	1	1	3	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	7	13	20	14	6	21	21	15	15	30			
Cerro Gordo.....	11	5	16	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	17	6	7	13	18	10	10	20			
Chickasaw.....	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	3	3	6	4	2	20	40			
Clarke.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	1	3	3	4	3	7			
Clayton.....	14	25	39	8	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26	48	2	1	3	24	36	36	72			
Clinton.....	14	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	24	27	10	37	22	61	12	24			
Dallas.....	8	4	12	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	25	9	3	12	25	20	20	40			
Davis.....	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	14	11	4	15	14	15	15	30			
Decatur.....	4	8	12	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	22	14	11	25	18	25	25	50			
Delaware.....	2	4	6	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	14	17	21	38	7	7	14			
Des Moines.....	21	16	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	30	38	9	47	57	25	20	45			
Fayette.....	3	6	9	10	9	19	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	27	16	12	28	27	19	19	38			
Hamilton.....	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8	3	11	8	10	10	20			
Hancock.....	9	...	9	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16	5	4	9	18	22	7	29			
Harrison.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...			
Henry.....	0	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	15	9	23	17	21	38	7			
Iowa.....	8	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	13	2	15	21	3	8	14			
Jackson.....	17	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	30	21	7	24	38	50	25	75			
Jasper.....	9	2	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	20	7	37	29	20	49	9			
Jefferson.....	10	14	24	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	16	16	10	26	35	13	13	26			
Johnson.....	23	13	36	2	2	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	34	25	13	38	45	31	20	50			

[illegible]

\*The date, June 30th, is approximate, inspections having been made before and after this date. †Discharged as not improved. ‡These counties having passed from the control of the board during the year, no report is made as to disposal of patients. In order that the tables may balance they are discharged as "improved."



TABLE No. III—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

OFFICERS, EMPLOYES AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR INSANE FOR THE YEAR 1900.

COUNTY.	OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.										MEDICAL ATTENDANCE—AMOUNT AND MANNER OF PAYMENT.
	ATTENDANTS.				EMPLOYEES.				TOTAL NUMBER.		
	MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.				
	Number.	Salary (board furnished.)	Number.	Salary (board furnished.)	Number.	Salary (board furnished.)	Number.	Salary (board furnished.)			
Steward and matron's salary. (board furnished.)											
Allamakee .....					2	\$ 200.00	1	\$ 360.00	2	3	Regular charges.
Benton .....					1	240.00	1	160.00	2	2	No regular physician.
Bremner .....	1	\$ 240.00	1	\$ 156.00	1	184.00	2	312.00	2	5	Regular charges.
Buchanan .....					1	240.00	1	78.00	2	2	Regular charges.
Butler .....	1	120.00	1	52.00	1	305.00	1	130.00	2	2	\$ 1.50 per visit.
Cedar .....	1	240.00			1	240.00		.....	2	3	200.00 per year.
Cerro Gordo .....	1				1	240.00	1	144.00	2	3	75.00 per year.
Chickasaw .....								234.00	2	2	plus cost of medicine.
Clarke .....					1	216.00	1	52.00	2	2	175.00 per year.
Clayton .....			1	156.00			2	312.00	2	3	Includes care of paupers.
Cinton .....			1	156.00	2	459.00	2	312.00	2	5	275.00 per year.
Dallas .....					1	360.00	3	360.00	2	4	Includes care of paupers.
Davis .....					2	432.00	1	84.00	2	3	2.25 per visit.
Decatur .....					1	240.00	1	104.00	2	2	plus .50 for each prescription.
Delaware .....					2	252.00	2	260.00	2	3	162.50 per year.
Des Moines .....	1	240.00	1	180.00	1	390.00	1	120.00	2	5	Includes care of paupers.
Fayette .....					1	216.00	1	120.00	2	2	220.00. Yearly contract.
Hamilton .....	1	300.00						.....	2	1	Includes care of paupers.
Hancock .....						210.00	2	312.00	2	3	140.00 per year.
Harrison .....	1	180.00			2	396.00	2	190.00 per year.	2	3	100.00 per year.
Henry .....	1	240.00	1	144.00	1	240.00	2	288.00	2	5	Yearly contract.
Iowa .....								.....			\$ 3.00 per visit.
Jackson .....			1	208.00	1	204.00	1	150.00	2	4	100.00 per year.
Jasper .....	1	300.00	1	156.00	1	240.00	2	330.00	1	4	Includes care of paupers.
Jefferson .....	1	600.00	1	240.00	1	240.00	2	442.00	2	5	Includes care of paupers.
Johnson .....	1	60.00			3	310.00	3	442.00	2	7	100.00 per year.
Jones .....					1	240.00	2	112.00	2	3	Includes care of paupers.
Keokuk .....					2	432.00		.....	2	2	1.50 per visit.
Kossuth .....								.....	2	6	200.00 per year.
Lee .....	1	240.00	1	130.00	3	780.00	1	130.00	2	2	250.00 per year.
Linn .....	2	720.00	2	312.00	3	720.00	1	312.00	2	9	Includes care of paupers.
Lyon .....								.....			4.00 per visit.

Louisa.....	700 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*a* Includes salary of one assistant, \$360 00. *b* Includes salary of one assistant, \$169 00. *c* Includes salary of two assistants, \$372 00. *d* Includes salary of all help. *e* Steward owns farm, building, furniture, bedding, etc., and receives \$2 00 per week per inmates. *f* Includes salary of two assistants, \$360 00. *g* Includes salary of all help, steward furnishing horses, machinery, etc. *h* Includes salary of all help inside of building. *i* Acts as assistant matron.

TABLE No. IV—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1901.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.											MEDICAL ATTENDANCE—AMOUNT AND MANNER OF PAYMENT.
Steward and Matron's salary.	ATTENDANTS.				EMPLOYEES.				TOTAL NUMBER.		
	MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.		Officers.	Employees.	
	Number.	Salary (Board furnished)	Number.	Salary (Board furnished)	Number.	Salary (Board furnished)	Number.	Salary (Board furnished)			
a \$1,200.00	...	...	...	...	2	\$ 200.00	2	\$ 120.00	2	4	\$3.00 per visit.
b 900.00	...	...	...	...	1	235.00	1	156.00	2	2	Regular charges.
b 1,000.00	1	\$ 330.00	1	\$ 156.00	1	144.00	1	312.00	2	5	\$1.00 per visit; 30 cents mileage. Medicine extra.
a 750.00	...	...	...	...	1	170.00	1	130.00	2	2	Regular charges.
...	...	...	...	...	1	288.00	1	120.00	2	2	
1,300.00	...	...	...	...	1	252.00	1	48.00	2	2	\$200.00 per year. Includes care of paupers.
...	...	...	...	...	1	144.00	1	144.00	2	4	75.00 per year. Medicine extra.
1,125.00	1	240.00	1	144.00	...	...	2	216.00	2	2	2.00 per visit.
500.00	...	...	...	...	1	240.00	1	60.00	2	2	180.00 per year.
700.00	...	...	...	...	1	48.00	1	288.00	2	4	No regular physician.
900.00	...	...	...	...	3	648.00	2	304.00	2	6	\$200.00 per year.
1,875.00	1	192.00	1	192.00	2	240.00	2	156.00	2	4	3.00 per visit.
...	...	...	...	...	1	260.00	2	104.00	2	2	4.00 per visit.
550.00	1	200.00	1	200.00	1	286.00	2	338.00	2	3	225.00 per year.
1,200.00	1	240.00	1	240.00	...	...	2	180.00	2	2	600.00 per year. Includes care of paupers.
800.00	1	300.00	1	240.00	1	240.00	3	552.00	2	6	175.00 per year.
600.00	...	...	...	...	2	600.00	2	312.00	2	4	1.50 per visit.
800.00	...	...	...	...	1	264.00	1	102.00	2	2	108.00 per year.
700.00	1	264.00	1	144.00	2	240.00	2	288.00	2	5	250.00 per year. Includes care of paupers.
a 1,295.00	...	...	...	...	2	430.00	2	156.00	2	3	3.00 per visit.
...	...	...	...	...	3	792.00	2	336.00	2	7	100.00 per year.
900.00	1	300.00	1	212.00	...	...	1	...	2	2	Paid per visit.
1,260.00	1	420.00	1	144.00	...	...	3	640.00	2	5	\$350.00 per year. Includes care of paupers.
a 650.00	1	240.00	1	102.00	...	...	2	286.00	2	2	300.00 per year. Includes care of paupers.
...	...	...	...	...	1	156.00	1	...	2	2	300.00 per year. Includes care of paupers.
775.00	1	240.00	1	200.00	1	216.00	2	208.00	2	2	3.00 per visit.
...	...	...	...	...	1	540.00	1	130.00	2	2	120.00 per year.
1,500.00	2	240.00	3	624.00	2	240.00	1	156.00	2	3	84.00 per year.
Louisa	...	...	...	...	2	480.00	1	150.00	2	2	105.00 per year.
...	...	...	...	...	1	550.00	2	420.00	2	7	
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[illegible]

*a* Pays all help out of salary. *b* Pays one domestic and a farm hand out of salary, and furnishes machinery and horses. *c* Pays all help, save male attendant, out of salary. *d* Pays farm hand out of salary, and furnishes horses and implements. *e* Pays farm hand out of salary. *f* Pays domestic out of salary. *g* Pays all help out of salary and furnishes horses and implements.





[illegible]

\* Includes a few feeble-minded,

TABLE No. VI—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.  
EMPLOYMENT AND RESTRAINT OF INMATES FOR THE YEAR 1901.

COUNTY.	NUMBER WORKING.						NUMBER UNDER RESTRAINT.													
	All day.		Over one-half day.		Less than one-half day.		Number idle.		Number disabled.		All the time.		One month or more.		Temporarily.		Never.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alamakee.....	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	7	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	3	8
Benton.....	3	3	6	3	3	6	13	3	16	1	1	2	4	7	11	5	3	17	4	21
Bremer.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	4	17	5	22
Buchanan.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	5	11	16
Butler.....	5	1	6	2	2	4	2	5	11	1	1	2	2	2	4	10	13	13	13	26
Cedar.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	10	13	13	26
Cerro Gordo.....	4	3	7	8	8	16	14	27	41	1	1	2	2	2	4	20	24	44	17	61
Chickasaw.....	6	6	12	3	3	6	7	10	17	4	4	8	2	2	4	11	15	26	17	43
Clarke.....	2	4	6	3	4	7	4	8	12	3	1	4	1	1	2	12	11	23	13	36
Clayton.....	3	3	6	9	5	14	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	16	9	25	13	38
Dallas.....	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	8	10	20
Decatur.....	7	3	10	3	2	5	1	4	5	4	4	8	3	3	6	15	10	25	25	50
Delaware.....	4	4	8	7	3	10	5	8	13	4	4	8	4	4	8	12	20	32	52	84
Des Moines.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	7	13	20
Fayette.....	7	5	12	3	7	10	7	14	21	3	3	6	2	2	4	8	12	20	32	64
Hamilton.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	7	9	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	7	13	20
Hancock.....	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	6	9	3	3	6	2	2	4	6	10	16	26	42
Henry.....	7	5	12	3	7	10	7	14	21	3	3	6	2	2	4	8	12	20	32	64
Iowa.....	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	7	13	20
Jackson.....	3	3	6	4	4	8	2	6	10	4	4	8	3	3	6	8	12	20	32	64
Jasper.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	8	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	6	9	15	24
Jefferson.....	3	3	6	3	3	6	5	8	13	5	5	10	1	1	2	3	6	9	15	24
Johnson.....	11	9	20	6	6	12	11	16	27	11	5	16	1	1	2	17	12	29	17	46
Keokuk.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	6	9	15	24
Kossuth.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	9	11	20	9	9	18	1	1	2	3	6	9	15	24
Lee.....	1	1	2	20	34	54	8	10	18	3	3	6	2	2	4	15	27	42	69	111
Linn.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6	10	16
Louisa.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	10	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	8	12	20	32
Malaska.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	9	14
Marion.....	4	4	8	11	11	22	4	11	15	3	3	6	2	2	4	19	19	38	57	95
Marshall.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	9	14

[illegible]

TABLE No. VII.—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.  
DIETARY FOR THE YEAR 1901.

COUNTY.	MEAT.		VEGE- TABLES.	BUTTER.		MILK.			COOKING IN CHARGE OF	REMARKS.
	HOW SUPPLIED.	FREQUENCY AND CHARACTER OF.		How sup- plied.	Frequency	How sup- plied.	Character of.	Supply.		
Allamakee.	Mostly by farm.	Once a day; pork usually; beef and chicken occasionally; eggs often.	Farm.	Farm.	Twice, daily.	Farm. 16 cows.	Whole and skimmed.	Ample.	Matron and inmates.	Food, good qual- ity, clean.
Benton.	Mostly by farm.	Once a day, pork or beef. Sometimes fish and chicken.	Farm.	Farm.	Twice, daily.	Farm. 10 cows.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Domestic.	Food, best qual- ity, well prepared.
Bremer.	Mostly purchased.	Once a day, often twice, either beef, pork, chicken or tur- key; eggs fre- quently.	Farm.	Farm.	Twice, daily.	Farm. 19 cows.	Whole.	Ample.	Special cook.	Food excellent, well prepared.
Buchanan.	By farm.	Twice daily; beef, pork, chick- en, fish.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm. 19 cows.	Whole.	Ample.	Special cook.	Food and cook- ing good
Butler.	By farm two- thirds of year. Remainder pur- chased.	Once a day; beef or pork; eggs once a day.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm. 17 cows.	Whole in morn- ing; skimmed noon and even- ing.	Ample.	Matron and domestic.	Food, good qual- ity, neat and clean

Cedar.	By farm.	Each meal; pork in summer; beef in winter.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Mostly skimmed.	?	Matron and inmates.	Food well cook- ed, poorly served.
Cerro Gordo.	Farm in winter; purchased in summer.	Twice daily.	Farm.	Farm.	Twice daily.	Farm. 25 cows.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Male cook.	
Chickasaw.	Pork and poul- try from farm; re- mained in under pur- chased.	Twice daily; either beef, pork, chicken or duck; eggs furnished.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Whole and skimmed.	Ample.	Matron.	Excellent quality; well prepared.
Clarke.	Farm.	Each meal; beef or pork.	Farm; except canned corn.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Inmates.	
Clayton.	Mostly purchased	Usually twice daily; beef or pork, chicken at times; fish once a week.	Farm.	Purchased	Pur- chased.	Farm. 4 cows.	Whole.	Ample.	Special cook and inmates.	Excellent quality; clean and neat.
Clinton.	Mostly by farm.	Usually twice daily; fish, beef and pork; eggs furnished.	Farm.	Farm in summer; purchased in winter.	Twice daily.	Farm.	Whole and skimmed.	Ample.	Special cook and inmates.	
Dallas.	Farm.	Twice daily; beef or pork.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Special cook.	
Decatur.	Mostly by farm.	Twice daily; pork usually.	Farm.	Mostly by farm.	Each meal, as a rule.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Matron and inmates.	



TABLE NO. VII—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED.  
DIETARY FOR THE YEAR 1901.

COUNTY.	MEAT.		VEGE- TABLES.	BUTTER.		MILK.			COOKING IN CHARGE OF	REMARKS.
	HOW SUPPLIED.	FREQUENCY AND CHARACTER OF		How sup- plied.	Frequency	How sup- plied.	Character of.	Supply.		
Delaware.	Mostly by farm.	Twice daily; pork usually; fresh beef once a week; fish once a week.	Farm.	Purchased	Each meal as a rule.	Farm	Whole.	Ample.	Special cook and matron.	
Des Moines.	Pork from farm; beef purchased.	Twice daily; pork and beef; chicken occasion- ally.	Mostly by farm.	Farm.	Once a day.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Domestic and inmates.	
Fayette.	Mostly by farm.	Once a day; beef or pork; chicken occasionally; eggs furnished.	Farm.	Farm; 19 cows.	Twice daily.	Farm.	Whole.	Ample.	Special cook.	
Hamilton.	Farm.	Twice daily.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Matron and dom- estics.	
Hancock.	Farm.	Twice daily; mostly pork; poultry often.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Special cook.	
Henry.	Farm.	Twice daily; beef or pork; mut- ton and chicken occasionally.	Mostly by farm.	Farm.	Supply irregular.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Insuffi- cient.	Special cook and inmates.	Food wholesome, quantity sufficient.

Iowa.	Farm.	Twice daily; cured pork in summer; beef in winter.	Farm.	Farm.	Once a day.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Insufficient.	Matron and inmates.	Food well cooked, poorly served.
Jackson.	Farm.	Twice daily; salted and smoked; pork in summer; fresh meat in winter.	Farm.	Farm. 30 cows.	Twice daily.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Insufficient.	Domestics.	
Jasper.	Mostly by farm.	Once a day; beef or pork.	Farm.	Farm.	Irregular.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Special cook and inmates.	
Jefferson.	Farm.	One a day in summer; twice daily in winter; mostly pork.	Farm.	Farm.	Irregular.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Special cook.	
Johnson.	Mostly by farm.	Twice daily if idle; each meal if working; usually pork; beef and chicken some times.	Farm.	Mostly farm.	Irregular.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Insufficient.	Inmates.	Food well cooked, poorly served.
Keokuk.	Mostly by farm.	Once a day; sometimes twice, mostly pork; some beef.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Insufficient.	Domestic and inmates.	Food well cooked, poorly served.
Lee.	Mostly by farm.	Twice daily; beef or pork.	Mostly farm.	Farm.	Irregular.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Insufficient.	Special cook.	
Linn.	Farm.	Once a day; pork or beef.	Mostly farm.	Mostly purchased.	Twice daily.	Farm. 20 cows.	Whole.		Special cook.	Food well cooked and good.

TABLE No. VII—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED.

DIETARY FOR THE YEAR 1901.

COUNTY.	MEAT.		VEGE- TABLES.	BUTTER.		MILK.		COOKING IN CHARGE OF	REMARKS.
	HOW SUPPLIED.	FREQUENCY AND CHARACTER OF.		How sup- plied.	Frequency	How sup- plied.	Character of.		
Louisa.	Farm.	Twice a day; mostly pork; some beef.	Mostly farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Domestic and inmates.	Food well cooked and served.
Mahaska.	Farm.	Once a day; sometimes twice; mostly pork; eggs furnished.	Farm.	Farm.	Irregular.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Inmates.	
Marion.	Mostly by farm.	Twice daily; beef or pork	Farm.	Farm.	Irregular	Farm.	Skimmed.	Matron and inmates.	Food abundant; of good quality; well prepared.
Marshall.	Farm.	Twice daily; mostly pork.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Special cook and inmates.	
Mitchell.	Mostly by farm.	Once a day; beef or pork; chicken sometimes; eggs furnished.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal	Farm 5 cows.	Whole.	Matron and daughter.	Food best quality; well prepared.
Monroe.	Farm.		Farm; supply limited.	Farm.	Irregular.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Inmates.	

Montgomery.	Farm.	Usually twice a day; beef or pork.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Matron and domestic.
Muscatine.	Mostly by farm.	Once a day if idle; each meal if working; mostly pork, some beef.	Farm.	Mostly purchased.	Each meal.	Farm.	Whole.	Ample.	Special cook.
Pocahontas.	Purchased in summer; farm in winter.	Twice daily two-thirds of time; once a day one-third of time; beef and pork.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Special cook.
Polk.	Cattle fattened or raised on farm.	Usually once a day; beef or pork.	Farm; except potato's	Mostly farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample; save in spring.	Special cook.
Poweshiek.	Mostly by farm.	Once a day; sometimes often; mostly pork; some beef and chicken; eggs furnished.	Farm.	Mostly purchased.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Insufficient.	Domestic and inmates.
Story.	Farm.	Twice daily; usually pork; some beef and mutton.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Matron and inmates.
Tama.	Farm.	Once a day.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Matron and domestic.
Van Buren.	Mostly by farm.	Twice daily; mostly pork; some beef.	Mostly farm.	Farm.	Irregular.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Insufficient.	Inmates.

TABLE No. VII—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED.

DIETARY FOR THE YEAR 1901.

COUNTY.	MEAT.		VEGE-TABLES.	BUTTER.		MILK			COOKING (IN CHARGE OF	REMARKS.
	HOW SUPPLIED.	FREQUENCY AND CHARACTER OF.		How sup- plied.	Frequency	How sup- plied.	Character of.	Supply.		
Wapello.	Mostly by farm.	Once a day; mostly pork.	Mostly farm.	Farm.	Once a day.	Farm. 20 cows.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Special cook and inmates.	
Washington.	Mostly by farm.	Twice daily; mostly pork; some beef and chicken.	Mostly farm.	Farm.	Irregular.	Farm. 8 cows.	Skimmed.	Insufficient.	Special cook and inmates.	
Wayne.	Farm.	Usually each meal; mostly pork.	Farm.	Farm.	Usually each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Matron and inmates.	
Webster.	Mostly by farm.	Twice daily; beef or pork.	Farm.	Farm.	Twice, daily.	Farm.	Whole break-fast; skimmed dinner, and supper.	Ample.	Matron and inmates.	
Winneshiek.	Farm.	Once a day; usually beef or pork; sometimes chicken or fish; eggs furnished.	Farm.	Farm.	Usually each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed un-less patient is sick.	Ample.	Matron.	Food, best quality, clean.
Woodbury.	Cattle fattened and slaughtered on farm.	Twice daily; usually beef; pork in winter.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Skimmed.	Ample.	Matron and domestic.	



TABLE NO. VIII—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.  
FIRE PROTECTION AND SANITARY CONDITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

COUNTY.	FIRE PROTECTION.					SANITARY CONDITIONS.					Food, best quality.
	System of.	Fire escapes.	Source of water supply.	Fire hose.	System of sewerage.	Bath room and closet connection.	Ventilation, method of.	Method of heating.	Artificial light used.	Care of.	
Worth.	Purchased in summer; farm in winter.	Once a day; beef or pork; eggs for breakfast.	Farm.	Farm.	Each meal.	Farm.	Whole breakfast; skimmed dinner and supper.	Ample.	Matron and domestic.		
Allamakee.	None.	Two outside stairways.	Well 80 feet deep.	None.	None.	Bath room connected with open drain.	Windows and transoms.	Hot air.	Lamps.	Fair.	Very good.
Benton.	Two 2½ gallon fire extinguishers.	One.	Well 200 feet deep. Cistern.	None.	None.	None.	Doors and windows.	Stoves.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.
Bremer.	A few hand grenades.	Ladders.	Well 120 feet deep.	100 feet.	Tile leading to cesspool.	With cesspool.	Ventilator in ceiling of each room.	Hot water.	Lamps.	Good.	Very good.
Buchanan.	Two small fire extinguishers.	None.	Well 80 feet deep.	None.	None.	Bath rooms with tile drain.	Windows and doors.	Hot water.	Lamps.	Poor rooms, small and poorly constructed.	Good.

TABLE No. VIII.—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED.  
FIRE PROTECTION AND SANITARY CONDITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

COUNTY.	FIRE PROTECTION.				SANITARY CONDITIONS.						CONDITION OF ROOMS.	
	System of.	Fire escapes.	Source of water supply.	Fire hose.	System of sewerage.	Bath room and closet connection.	Ventilation, method of.	Method of heating.	Artificial light used.	Care of.		
										Light.		
Butler.	None.	None.	Well 175 feet deep.	None.	Sinks connected with cesspool.	None.	Windows and doors.	Hot water.	Lamps.	Good.	Fair.	
Cedar.	Tank 40 ft. elevation.	None.	Well and four cisterns.	70 feet.	Yes, for asylum building.	Poor.	Windows and one ventilator.	Steam.	Lamps.	Fair.	Fair.	
Cerro Gordo.	None.	Outside stairway.	Well 120 feet deep.	None.	Cesspool.	With cesspool.	Windows and doors.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.	
Chickasaw.	None.	Outside stairway.	Three wells.	120 feet poor.	None.	Bath rooms with short drain.	Windows and doors.	Steam.	Lamps.	Very good.	Fair.	
Clarke	None.	None.	Well and cistern.	None.	None.	None.	Windows and doors.	Stoves.	Lamps.	Poor.	Poor.	
Clayton.	Yes.	Two.	City water.	150 ft 2½ in. and 225 ft. 2in	Yes.	With drain to cesspool.	Air flues and register.	Hot water.	Electricity.	Good.	Good.	

Clinton.	Elevated tank capacity 500 bbls.	One stairway.	Well.	175 feet.	Yes.	Good.	Air flues and register.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.
Dallas.	None.	One.	Two wells.	None.	Yes.	Good.	Air flues in new building.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Fair.
Decatur.	None.	None.	Cisterns.	None.	None.	None.	Doors and windows.	Steam.	Lamps.	Fair.	Fair.
Delaware.	None.	None.	Well.	None.	None.	Bath room to cesspool.	Windows and transoms.	Steam and stoves.	Lamps.	Fair.	Good.
Des Moines.	Small chemical fire extinguisher.	One.	Spring wells and cistern.	None.	Yes.	Good.	Flues and windows.	Steam.	Lamps.	Fair.	Good.
Fayette.	Tank elevated 70 feet, capacity 480 barrels.	None.	Well 125 feet deep.	340 feet.	Yes.	Pipes to cesspool.	Doors and windows.	Steam.	Lamps.	Very good.	Good.
Hamilton.	Hand grenade.	One and ladder.	Two wells Cistern.	None.	None.	None.	Doors and windows.	Hot air.	Lamps.	Poor.	Fair.
Hancock.	None.	None.	Wells.	None.	Yes.	Good.	Doors and windows.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Fair.
Henry.	Small chemical fire extinguishers.	None.	Spring.	Some.	Yes for main building.	Good.	Flues in walls.	Steam.	Lamps.	Poor.	Good.
Iowa.	None.	None.	Well 240 feet deep.	None.	None.	None.	Doors and windows.	Hot air.	Lamps.	Poor.	Fair.
Jackson.	None.	None.	Well 300 feet deep; 3 cisterns.	None.	Yes.	Good.	Ventilator on each floor.	Steam.	Lamps.	Fair.	Good.

TABLE NO. VIII—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED.

FIRE PROTECTION AND SANITARY CONDITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

COUNTY.	FIRE PROTECTION.				SANITARY CONDITION.						CONDITION OF ROOMS.	
	System of	Fire escapes.	Source of water supply.	Fire hose.	System of sewerage.	Bath room and closet connection.	Ventilation, method of.	Method of heating.	Artificial light used.	Care of	Light.	
Jasper.	None.	None.	Well and cistern.	None.	Yes.	Poor.	Flues.	Steam.	Lamps.	Fair.	Fair.	
Jefferson.	Attic tank; capacity 50 barrels.	Yes	Two wells. Cistern.	200 feet 1 inch.	Yes.	Good.	Flues.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.	
Johnson.	Tank elevated 70 ft. capacity 1000 barrels.	None.	Two wells. Five cisterns.	100 ft.	Yes.	Good.	Flues.	Steam.	Lamps.	Fair.	Fair.	
Keokuk.	None.	None.	Two wells Four cisterns.	None.	Yes.	Poor.	Flues.	Steam.	Gasol'e. Gas.	Fair.	Good.	
Lee.	Attic tank. capacity 50 barrels.	Two.	Two wells. Three cisterns	Some.	Yes.	Good.	Doors and windows.	Steam.	Lamps.	Poor.	Fair.	
Linn.	Elevated tank.	None.	Deep well.	Some.	Yes.	Good.	Air shafts.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.	

Louisa.	Attic tanks. Steam pump.	One	Well and cistern.	Plenty	Yes.	Good.	Flues.	Steam.	Gasoline. Gas.	Good.	Fair.
Mahaska.	None.	Two.	Four wells. Cistern.	None.	Yes.	Good.	Doors and windows.	Steam.	Lamps.	Poor.	Poor.
Marion.	Tank elevated fifty feet.	Eight exits.	Well.	Plenty 2 inch.	None.	None.	Doors and windows.	Hot air.	Lamps.	Good.	Fair.
Marshall.	Gasoline engine and force pump.	One.	Deep well.	150 feet	Yes.	Good	Doors and windows.	Steam.	Gasoline gas.	Good.	Fair.
Mitchell.	None.	One.	Well, cisterns.	None.	None.	None.	Windows and transoms.	Hot air.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.
Monroe.	None.	None.	Wells.	None.	None.	None.	Doors and windows.	Steam.	Lamps.	Poor.	Fair.
Montgomery.	Two attic tanks.	One.	Wells.	120 feet 3 in.	Yes.	Good.	Small flues.	Steam.	Lamps.	Fair.	Fair.
Muscatine.	Water tower.	One.	Well 130 ft.	Plenty	Yes.	Good.	Flues.	Steam.	Acetylene gas.	Good.	Fair.
Pocahontas.	None.	None.	Deep well.	None.	Yes.	Good.	Smith system.	Hot water.	Acetylene gas.	Good.	Good.
Polk.	Yes.	None.	Well 455 feet deep.	Small hose in building.	Yes.	Good.	Air shafts.	Steam.	Electricity.	Fair.	Good.



TABLE NO. VIII—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED.  
FIRE PROTECTION AND SANITARY CONDITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

COUNTY.	FIRE PROTECTION.				SANITARY CONDITIONS.						CONDITION OF ROOMS.	
	System of.	Fire escapes.	Source of water supply.	Fire hose.	System of sewerage.	Bath room and closet connections	Ventilation, method of.	Method of heating.	Artificial light used.	Care of.	Light.	
Poweshiek.	None.	One	Well 288 feet deep, three cisterns.	None.	None.	None.	Windows and flues.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.	
Story.	Yes.	None.	Two wells. Cistern.	None.	Yes.	None.	Doors and windows.	Steam.	Lamps.	Poor.	Fair.	
Tama.	Storage tank.	One.	Well.	200 ft.	Yes.	Good.	Windows and transoms.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.	
Van Buren.	Small attic tank.	None.	Two wells. Three cisterns	Some 1 inch.	Yes in new part.	Good.	Windows and flues.	Steam.	Lamps.	Fair.	Good in new portion.	
Wapello.	None.	One.	Well.	Some; quality poor.	Yes.	Fair.	Windows and flues.	Steam.	Lamps.	Fair.	Good.	
Washington.	None.	None.	Two wells, four cisterns.	None.	Yes.	Poor.	Windows and flues.	Steam and stoves.	Lamps.	Poor.	Fair.	

Wayne.	None.	None.	Wells.	None.	None.	None.	Doors and windows.	Stoves.	Lamps.	Poor.	Fair.
Webster.	Tank elevated 66 feet. Capacity 600 barrels.	Two exits.	Three deep wells.	400 feet	None.	Bath room with 4-inch tile.	Doors and windows.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Fair.
Winnishiek.	Tanks in attic.	Two.	Four deep wells.	300 ft. 1 inch.	Yes	Good.	Pipe through roof.	Steam.	Lamp.	Good.	Good.
Woodbury.	Six chemical fire extinguishers.	Three.	Well, three cisterns.	Some, but defective.	None.	Bath room with cesspool.	Doors and windows.	Stoves.	Lamps.	Good.	Fair.
Worth.	None.	None.	Well.	100 ft. ¾ inch.	Pipes to cesspool.	Good.	Ventilators.	Hot air.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.

TABLE No. IX—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

FARMS AND CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1900.

COUNTY.	ACRES.					
	In crops.	Pasture.	Meadow.	Woodland.	Orchard.	Not specified.
Allamakee.....	100	88	40	..	..	..
Benton.....	75	..	*126	..	..	..
Bremer.....	70	80	..	..	..	50
Buchanan.....	110	38	50	25	2	..
Butler.....	70	..	..	..	..	90
Cedar.....	..	..	..	..	2	198
Cerro Gordo.....	130	40	..	..	..	43½
Chickasaw.....	80	38	42	..	..	..
Clarke.....	56	60	40	..	..	4
Clayton.....	..	..	..	..	..	180
Clinton.....	77	60	55	..	8	..
Dallas.....	84	194	50	80	..	..
Davis.....	69	130	100	..	7	7
Decatur.....	60	60	45	70	5	..
Delaware.....	90	60	50	20	..	..
Des Moines.....	113	80	45	10	2	..
Fayette.....	178	..	*100	..	1	8
Hamilton.....	160	..	*80	..	..	..
Hancock.....	100	40	20	..	..	..
Henry.....	95	..	*107	..	..	..
Iowa.....	118	135	60	..	..	9
Jackson.....	75	..	*346	..	5	..
Jasper.....	60	72	40	30	3	..
Jefferson.....	105	110	..	..	..	16
Johnson.....	100	40	80	..	..	20
Jones.....	80	120	..	..	..	10
Keokuk.....	100	55	45	..	5	..
Kossuth.....	100	90	90	..	..	..
Lee.....	95	110	40	..	..	..
Linn.....	150	111	50	5	4	..
Louisa.....	80	..	*160	80	..	..
Madison.....	100	70	50	30	4	3
Mahaska.....	168	55	85	10	2	..
Marion.....	20	..	30	20	2	..
Marshall.....	121	74	35	..	5	5
Mitchell.....	50	20	10	..	..	..
Monroe.....	..	..	..	..	..	80
Montgomery.....	62	60	25	..	..	8
Muscatine.....	100	..	*60	..	..	..
Pocahontas.....	150	35	78	..	..	..
Polk.....	200	..	*187	..	..	..
Poweshiek.....	25	40	..	..	5	10
Story.....	160	..	*154	..	..	6
Tama.....	25	60	50	..	..	24
Van Buren.....	80	..	*75	154	..	11
Wapello.....	220	..	..	19	..	..
Warren.....	125	105	85	..	5	..
Washington.....	45	..	*63	..	..	6½
Wayne.....	60	90	88	..	2	..
Webster.....	180	80	15	..	..	..
Winnebiek.....	25	..	*40	..	5	10
Woodbury.....	126	68	..	..	..	6
Worth.....	80	40	40	..	..	..

\* Includes pasture.

TABLE No. X—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

FARMS AND CROPS, FOR THE YEAR, 1901.

COUNTY.	ACRES.					
	In crops.	Pasture.	Meadow.	Woodland.	Orchard.	Not specified. Total.
Allamakee	100	50	50	65	3	268
Benton						201
Bremer	80	80	40			200
Buchanan	97		*107	15	1	225
Butler	66		*84	10		160
Cedar	70		*120		10	200
Cerro Gordo				3	1	110
Chickasaw	95		*60			160
Clarke						160
Clayton	143			4		180
Clinton	75		*120		5	200
Dallas	160		*100	144	4	408
Decatur	75	83		80	2	220
Delaware	85	85	30	20		220
Des Moines	130	63	45	10	2	250
Fayette	120		*152			287
Hamilton	120		*112		4	240
Hancock	70	50	30		10	160
Henry	80				124	204
Iowa	115		*200		2	326
Jackson	80	206	*130	10		426
Jasper	70		*130	60	3	205
Jefferson	100		*50	80		231
Johnson	100		*110	5		240
Keokuk	110		*60		3	205
Lee	140		*45	55	3	245
Linn	200	80	60			320
Louisa	90		25		2	320
Mahaska	118	130	50	20	2	320
Marion	240	20				260
Marshall	130		*100	10		240
Mitchell	45		*30		5	80
Monroe						80
Montgomery	65	86			3	155
Muscatine	150	60	30		4	240
Pocahontas	150		*100		2	342½
Polk	200		*187			387
Poweshiek	20		*58		2	80
Story	160	100	160			320
Tama	80		*80			160
Van Buren	60		*100	160		320
Wapello	120	70	45		4	239
Washington	40	35	25			114½
Wayne	65	100	73		2	240
Webster	165	80	35			280
Winnebiek	70		*68			140
Woodbury	150		*50			200
Worth	50		*90		6	160

\* Includes pasture. † 100 acres rented.

TABLE No. XI—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

PAUPERS AND DEFECTIVES IN THE ALMSHOUSES OF IOWA, INSANE UNDER CARE OF BOARD OF CONTROL NOT INCLUDED.

COUNTY.	COUNTY WARDS.										DEFECTIVES—15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER.									
	SANE—AGE PERIODS.										TOTAL.									
	HELD AS INSANE.		Under five years.		Five and under ten years.		Ten and under fifteen years.		Fifteen years and over.		TOTAL.		Blind.		Deaf and dumb.		Feeble minded.		Epileptic.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Adair .....	1	1							3	1	4	1	1	1		2	1	1	3	1
Adams .....									2	3	5	3	1	1		4	1	1	2	1
Allamakee .....									9	7	16	10	7	1		17	1	1	2	2
Appanoose .....									11	5	16	11	6	1		17	2	1	3	1
Audubon .....									16	1	17	2	2			17	1	1	1	1
Benton .....									13	3	16	13	3			16	1	1	2	1
Black Hawk .....	5	10							5	3	8	10	3			18	1	4	2	1
Boone .....	1	1							24	8	30	24	7			31	1	1	2	1
Bremer .....									7	15	22	12	9			19	7	1	2	1
Buchanan .....									12	9	21	12	9			21	4	1	1	1
Buena Vista .....	1	1							3	2	5	3	3			6	1	1	2	1
Butler .....	1	1							8	3	11	9	4			13	1	1	2	1
Calhoun .....									1	2	3	2	1			3	1	1	2	1
Carroll .....									16	3	19	11	4			20	1	1	3	1
Cass .....									1	0	1	1	1			2	1	1	2	1
Cedar .....									14	6	20	14	7			20	1	1	2	1
Cerro Gordo .....									9	4	13	11	5			16	2	1	3	1
Cherokee .....									1	1	2	1	1			2	1	1	2	1
Chickasaw .....	1	2							9	3	10	10	4			14	1	1	2	1
Clarke .....									2	1	3	2	1			3	1	1	2	1
Clay .....									1	1	2	1	1			2	1	1	2	1
Clinton .....	2	2							16	8	24	17	10			27	1	1	1	1
									19	18	37	22	23			45	1	1	2	1
									3	1	4	3	1			4	1	1	2	1
									2	3	5	3	3			6	1	1	2	1
									11	7	18	10	7			17	1	1	2	1
									16	1	17	2	2			18	1	1	2	1
									13	3	16	13	3			16	1	1	2	1
									24	8	30	24	7			31	1	1	2	1
									7	15	22	12	9			19	7	1	2	1
									12	9	21	12	9			21	4	1	1	1
									3	2	5	3	3			6	1	1	2	1
									8	3	11	9	4			13	1	1	2	1
									1	2	3	2	1			3	1	1	2	1
									16	3	19	11	4			20	1	1	3	1
									14	6	20	14	7			20	1	1	2	1
									9	4	13	11	5			16	2	1	3	1
									1	1	2	1	1			2	1	1	2	1
									9	3	10	10	4			14	1	1	2	1
									2	1	3	2	1			3	1	1	2	1
									1	1	2	1	1			2	1	1	2	1
									16	8	24	17	10			27	1	1	1	1
									19	18	37	22	23			45	1	1	2	1
									3	1	4	3	1			4	1	1	2	1
									2	3	5	3	3			6	1	1	2	1
									11	7	18	10	7			17	1	1	2	1
									16	1	17	2	2			18	1	1	2	1
									13	3	16	13	3			16	1	1	2	1
									24	8	30	24	7			31	1	1	2	1
									7	15	22	12	9			19	7	1	2	1
									12	9	21	12	9			21	4	1	1	1
									3	2	5	3	3			6	1	1	2	1
									8	3	11	9	4			13	1	1	2	1
									1	2	3	2	1			3	1	1	2	1
									16	3	19	11	4			20	1	1	3	1
									14	6	20	14	7			20	1	1	2	1
									9	4	13	11	5			16	2	1	3	1
									1	1	2	1	1			2	1	1	2	1
									9	3	10	10	4			14	1	1	2	1
									2	1	3	2	1			3	1	1	2	1
									1	1	2	1	1			2	1	1	2	1
									16	8	24	17	10			27	1	1	1	1
									19	18	37	22	23			45	1	1	2	1



## COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

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	40	30	70	17	8	25	4	8	12	7	2	9	1,077	601	t, 678	1,144	6,481	792	149	163	14	11	25	197	146	33	354	31	85	315	202	517
Winnebiek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodbury	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worth	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40	30	70	17	8	25	4	8	12	7	2	9	1,077	601	t, 678	1,144	6,481	792	149	163	14	11	25	197	146	33	354	31	85	315	202	517

\* Persons held as insane, although the commissioners of insanity have not acted in their cases.

† No almshouse or poor farm.

† Three of this number are under fifteen years of age.

§ Under fifteen years of age.

TABLE No. XII—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS, SANE AND INSANE, IN COUNTY ALMSHOUSES, JULY 1, 1901.

COUNTY.	COUNTY WARDS.										DEFECTIVES (15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER).													
	SANE.																							
	AGE PERIODS.																							
	HELD AS INSANE.*		Under 5 years.		Five years and under 15 years.		Fifteen years and over.		Total.		Insane.		Total.		Blind.		Deaf and dumb.		Feeble-minded.		Epileptic.		Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Adair.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Adams.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Allamakee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Appanoose.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Audubon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Benton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Black Hawk.....	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boone.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bremer.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Buchanan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Buena Vista.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Butler.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Calhoun.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carroll.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cass.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cedar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cerro Gordo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cherokee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chickasaw.....	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clarke.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clay.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clayton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clinton.....	2	2	2	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Crawford.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dallas.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

[illegible]



TABLE NO. XII—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED.  
NUMBER OF PAUPERS, SANE AND INSANE, IN COUNTY ALMSHOUSES, JULY 1, 1901.

COUNTY.	COUNTY WARDS.										DEFECTIVES (15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER).														
	SANE.																								
	AGE PERIODS.																								
	Under 5 years.		Five years and under 15 years.		Fifteen years and over.		Total.		Insane.		Total.		Blind.		Deaf and dumb.		Feeble-minded.		Epileptic.		Total.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Pocahontas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Polk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
†Pottawattamie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Poweshiek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ringgold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Scott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shelby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Story	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Taylor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Van Buren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wapello	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Webster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
†Winnebago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Winneshiek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Woodbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Worth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wright	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	40	30	70	17	8	25	11	10	21	1,077	601	1,678	1,144	648	1,792	516	453	969	1,660	1,012	2,672	49	4,634	51	31,853

\* Persons held as insane, although the commissioners of insanity have not acted in their cases. † No almshouse or poor farm.

‡ Three of this number are under 15 years of age. § Under 15 years of age. || Of this total, four males and females are 5 and under 10 years of age.

TABLE NO. XIII—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, JUNE 30, 1899 TO JUNE 30, 1900.

NAME AND LOCATION.	NUMBER.																																					
	Present June 30, 1899.						DISCHARGED.												Remaining June 30, 1900.						Institution can accommodate.													
	Male.		Female.		Total.		Received from June 30, 1899 to June 30, 1900.		Improved.		Not im- proved.		Recovered.		Escaped.		Died.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.	
Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.				
St. Joseph's Hospital, Du- buque.	62	46	108	26	29	55	2		2				5		5			20	10	3	27	10	37	61	65	126	160	160	320									
St. Bernard's Hospital, Council Bluffs.	54	76	130	61	38	99	24	10	34				27	19	46			8	10	18	59	39	98	56	75	131	125	125	250									
Mercy Hospital, Daven- port	49	86	135	2	16	18	1	1	2				2	4	6			2	2	4	5	7	12	46	95	141	70	115	185									
St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Iowa City.	5	6	11	2	10	12							2	2	4			1	1	2	3	3	6	4	13	17	10	15	25									
Total	170	214	384	91	93	184	27	11	38				36	25	61			31	23	54	94	59	153	167	248	415	365	415	780									



TABLE No. XV—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

FIRE PROTECTION AND SANITARY CONDITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

NAME AND LOCATION.	FIRE PROTECTION.					SANITARY CONDITIONS.					CONDITION OF ROOM.	
	System of.	Fire escapes.	Source of water supply.	Fire hose.	System of sewerage.	Bath room and closet connections.	Ventilation, method of.	Methods of heating.	Artificial light used.	Care of.	Light.	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Dubuque.	Yes. City protection.	Four.	City water.	Plenty.	Yes.	Good.	Windows and flues.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.	
St. Bernard's Hospital, Council Bluffs.	Yes. City protection.	None.	City water.	Plenty.	Yes.	Good.	Ventilating shafts.	Steam.	Electricity.	Good	Good.	
Mercy Hospital, Davenport.	None. City protection.	None.	City water.	Some.	Pipes to cess-pool.	Poor.	Windows and flues.	Steam.	Gas.	Good.	Good.	
St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Iowa City.	None. City protection.	Two.	City water.	Some.	Yes.	Good.	Windows.	Steam.	Lamps.	Good.	Good.	

TABLE No. XVI--PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.  
DIETARY FOR THE YEAR 1901.

NAME AND LOCATION.	MEAT.		VEGETABLES.		BUTTER.		MILK.		COOKING IN CHARGE OF	REMARKS
	How Supplied.	Frequency and character of.	How supplied.	How supplied.	Frequency.	How supplied.	Character of	Supply.		
St. Joseph's Hospital, Dubuque.	Purchased.	Twice daily; beef, pork or mutton.	Farm, sum- mer; pur- chase, win- ter.	Purchased.	Each meal.	Farm.	Whole.		Sisters.	
St. Bernard's Hospital, Council Bluffs.	Purchased.	Once or twice a day; beef or pork.	Farm.	Purchased.	Twice daily.	Purchased.	Whole.	Ample.	Sisters.	
Mercy Hospital, Davenport.	Purchased.	Twice daily; beef, pork, fish, mutton, veal, etc.	Mostly purchased.	Mostly purchased.	Each meal.	Mostly purchased.	Whole.	Ample.	Special cooks.	
St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Iowa City, Iowa.	Purchased.	One to three times daily; beef, pork, fish; eggs fur- nished.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Each meal.	Purchased.	Whole.	Ample.	Sisters.	



## CHAPTER III.

## FINANCIAL TABLES.

AMOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS AND EXPENSE  
ACCOUNT OF BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Table	I.—Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown.
Table	II.—Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport.
Table	III.—College for the Blind, Vinton.
Table	IV.—School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.
Table	V.—Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood.
Table	VI.—Industrial School for Boys, Eldora.
Table	VII.—Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville.
Table	VIII.—Hospital for the Insane, Mt. Pleasant.
Table	IX.—Hospital for the Insane, Independence.
Table	X.—Hospital for the Insane, Clarinda.
Table	XI.—Penitentiary, Ft. Madison.
Table	XII.—Penitentiary, Anamosa.
Table	XIII.—Per capita Cost of state institutions.
Table	XIV.—Disbursements for the biennial period ending June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1901, compared.
Table	XV.—Summary. Amount expended for support.
Table	XVI.—Summary. Amount expended for salaries.
Table	XVII.—Summary. Special appropriations.
Table	XVIII.—Summary. Total institution expenditures
Table	XIX.—Inventory summary. Value of property on hand June 30, 1901.
Table	XX.—Itemized statement of amount and cost, total and per capita of disbursements in state institutions from June 30, 1899, to July 1, 1901, farm products included.
Table	XXI.—Expense account of Board of Control for biennial period ending June 30, 1901.

It appears in the following tables that the per capita cost exceeds the per capita allowance at several of the state institutions. In such cases the cost in excess of the allowance has been paid chiefly from accumulations or from products of gardens and farms, including live stock. The salaries of officers and employes of the penitentiaries, and of officers, teachers, and employes of the School for the Deaf and the College for the Blind are paid from appropriations made for that purpose by various provisions of the Code.

TABLE No. I—FINANCIAL TABLES.

## SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	CURRENT FUNDS.						Total expenditures.	
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.		
1891.....	321	<sup>a</sup> \$ 10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 94,063.65	\$ 293.03	\$ 136,541.3	
1893.....	327	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,052.77	332.26	118,854.99	
1895.....	385	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,415.47	341.35	148,686.99	
1897.....	512	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,864.08	300.31	266,016.06	
1899.....	522	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	157,487.80	302.54	178,948.84	
1901.....	591	14.00	\$ 162,813.25	\$ 275.49	\$ 54,980.60	\$ 93.03	217,793.85	368.52	247,695.02	

<sup>a</sup> The Twenty-second General Assembly, chapter 121, amended by the Twenty-third General Assembly, chapter 58, in addition to per capita, granted the sum of \$1,050.00 per month for salaries and wages. Prior to May 16, 1890, the sum of \$6,000.00 per annum was allowed for this item.

<sup>b</sup> The Twenty-sixth General Assembly, Code section 2608, granted \$13,000.00 per annum salaries and wages of officers and employees, to take effect October 1, 1897. This was amended by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 72, fixing the per capita allowance at \$14.00 per month, to take effect July 1, 1898. This allowance now includes salaries and wages, the \$13,000.00 per annum appropriation mentioned above having been repealed.

TABLE No. II—FINANCIAL TABLES.

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS, AS SHOWN BY THE  
REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

Biennial periods end ing June, 30	Av. monthly population.	Monthly per capita al- lowance.	CURRENT FUNDS.						SPECIAL FUNDS.	Total expendi- tures.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.			
			Amount.	Per capita	Amount.	Per cap- ita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891 . . .	371.4	<sup>a</sup> \$10.00	\$51,457.01	\$138.55	\$28,311.00	\$76.27	\$ 79,768.01	\$214.78	\$24,528.02	\$104,296.03
1893 . .	409.6	10.00	58,392.21	142.56	30,860.91	75.37	89,262.12	217.93	15,040.61	104,302.73
1895 . .	436.5	10.00	63,004.21	146.35	32,868.08	76.35	95,872.32	222.70	12,026.79	107,899.11
1897 . .	479.3	10.00	72,416.78	151.10	36,239.94	75.61	108,656.72	226.71	26,138.48	134,795.20
1899 . .	475.5	<sup>b</sup> 10.00	68,621.81	144.31	36,209.55	76.15	104,831.36	220.46	7,149.12	111,980.48
1901 . .	447.5	10.00	75,177.52	168.01	38,666.55	86.40	113,844.07	254.41	41,476.68	155,320.75

<sup>a</sup> Code of 1873, section 1630.

<sup>b</sup> Prior to July 1, 1898, by a ruling of the trustees of the home, county children paid \$8.33½ per month, but at present are charged the same as soldiers' orphans.

TABLE No. III.—FINANCIAL TABLES.

## COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY THE REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily population during school yr.	Quarterly per capita allowance for support of pupils.	CURRENT FUNDS.						SPECIAL FUNDS.		Total expenditures.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTALS.		Amount.	Per capita.	
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.			
1891	140	\$40.00	\$35,463.58	\$253.31	\$23,132.26	\$165.23	\$58,595.84	\$418.54	\$6,956.23	\$67,946.09	
1893	148	40.00	38,150.45	257.77	25,007.27	168.97	63,157.72	426.74	10,681.23	75,638.95	
1895	151	40.00	38,499.79	254.97	27,097.99	179.45	65,597.78	434.42	4,368.57	72,366.35	
1897	154	40.00	36,362.25	236.12	30,263.80	196.52	66,626.05	432.61	10,216.58	79,367.63	
1899	153	435.00	31,510.85	205.95	25,794.61	168.59	57,305.46	374.54	4,767.86	63,276.32	
1901	137.2	35.00	37,584.21	273.94	21,694.44	158.12	59,278.65	432.66	3,443.73	62,722.38	

\*The Nineteenth General Assembly, chapter 166, section 2, in addition to the per capita allowance, granted \$10,000 per annum for the support of the college and to meet ordinary expenses.

†The Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 82, made a reduction July 1, 1898, and continued the appropriation of \$10,000 per annum.

‡The amounts given in this column will not agree with published reports of institution, as the salaries of the secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees are here deducted; the same are included under total expenditures.

TABLE No. IV—FINANCIAL TABLES.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily population during school year	Quarterly per capita allowance for support of pupils.	CURRENT FUNDS.						SPECIAL FUNDS.	Total expenditures.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891	268.	\$ 35.00	\$60,024.40	\$ 223.97	\$53,593.60	\$ 200.35	\$ 113,718.00	\$ 424.32	\$28,193.31	\$ 142,111.31
1893	266	35.00	69,000.59	259.40	57,689.21	216.88	126,689.86	470.28	25,049.98	152,539.86
1895	267.	35.00	73,144.44	246.28	62,268.50	209.66	135,412.94	455.94	14,135.97	150,158.91
1897	340.	35.00	69,131.07	194.52	62,546.49	182.49	128,182.56	377.01	18,725.01	147,107.57
1899	288.3	† 35.00	60,785.51	210.84	49,116.74	170.37	109,902.25	381.21	2,488.79	112,491.04
1901	264.7	35.00	58,602.07	221.39	41,958.63	158.51	100,560.70	379.90	6,266.36	106,827.06

\* The Nineteenth General Assembly, chapter 105, section 1, in addition to per capita allowance, granted \$21,000.00 to pay salaries of officers and teachers. See laws of Twentieth General Assembly, chapter 105, requisition for vacation quarter based on average number of pupils in attendance the last previous quarter.

† The laws of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 83, section 1, includes salaries and wages, appropriation in note "a" having been reduced to \$18,000.00, per capita allowance granted only for the nine months of the school year.

† Includes salary paid treasurer of board of trustees.



TABLE No. V—FINANCIAL TABLES.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily population.	Monthly allowance per capita.	CURRENT FUNDS.						SPECIAL FUNDS.		Total expenditures.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.		Amount.	Per capita.	
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.			
1891	440	\$ 10.00			\$ 154,661.42	\$ 350.15	\$ 31,427.56		\$ 185,968.98		
1893	461	10.00			181,027.76	392.16	29,519.34		211,869.10		
1895	492	10.00			178,901.12	362.62	47,122.62		226,435.74		
1897	635	10.00			215,867.72	339.99	119,577.16		335,868.88		
1899	726.5	12.00			236,620.26	325.65	72,816.51		369,466.77		
1901	811.6	12.00	\$ 170,796.57	\$ 202.93	\$93,949.35	\$ 111.64	264,739.04	\$ 45,650.91	\$ 310,390.85		

\*The Nineteenth General Assembly, chapter 40, section 9, prior to April 18, 1890, in addition to the per capita allowance, granted the sum of \$11,000.00 for the ordinary expenses of the institution, including furniture, books, school apparatus, and compensation of officers and teachers. At this date the per annum allowance was raised to \$22 000.00 per annum (see Laws Twenty-first General Assembly, chapter 56), and it was directed that "other employees" should also be paid out of this fund.

†The Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 79, made a change April 13, 1898. This allowance includes items mentioned in Note "§," the appropriation of \$22,000.00 having been repealed.

‡Includes salary paid treasurer of board of trustees.

TABLE No. VI.—FINANCIAL TABLES.  
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	CURRENT FUNDS.						SPECIAL FUNDS.		Total expenditures.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.		Amount.	Per capita.	
			Amount	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.			
1891 .....	380	* \$ 8.00	\$ 45,387.57	\$ 119.44	\$ 25,810.72	\$ 67.92	\$ 71,198.29	\$ 187.36	\$ 16,937.81	\$ 88,136.10	
1893 .....	396	8.00	50,597.99	129.53	29,775.54	75.19	80,373.03	218.11	17,838.86	104,221.89	
1895 .....	424	8.00	51,105.79	120.53	31,067.53	74.54	82,173.32	195.07	20,416.15	103,129.47	
1897 .....	478	† 10.00	67,657.00	141.54	33,866.95	70.72	101,463.95	212.26	13,743.13	115,207.08	
1899 .....	495.7	9.00	89,153.39	179.85	33,197.39	66.87	122,348.78	246.72	11,193.16	133,541.94	
1901 .....	465.8	9.00	71,840.40	154.25	33,707.50	72.36	105,556.90	226.61	5,028.57	110,585.47	

\* The Fifteenth General Assembly, chapter 21, amended by the Seventeenth General Assembly chapter 97.

† The Twenty-sixth General Assembly, chapter 41, section 1, advanced to date from April 18, 1896.

‡ The Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 81, section 1, reduction made July 1, 1898.

TABLE No. VII—FINANCIAL TABLES.  
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	CURRENT FUNDS.						SPECIAL FUNDS.		Total expenditures.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.		Amount.	Per capita.	
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.			
1891.....	115	\$ 11.00	20,021 89	\$ 174.10	8,585 26	\$ 74.65	28,607 15	\$ 248 75	6,695 19	35,302 34	
1893.....	133	11 00	24,073 71	181.01	11,258 50	84.64	35,332 21	265.65	18,944 63	54,276 84	
1895.....	142	11.00	25,159 50	177 18	13,147 12	92 58	38,306 62	269.76	5,802 90	44,109 52	
1897.....	156	11.00	26,415 56	169 33	13,529 21	86.72	39,914 77	256.05	16,620 54	56,574 31	
1899.....	168.8	10 00	28,694 37	169.59	13,785 62	81.67	42,479 99	251 16	2,672 88	45,152 87	
1901.....	153.7	12 00	29,925 92	194 70	15,602 19	101.60	45,588 11	296.60	23,625 74	69,213 85	

\* Twenty-third General Assembly, chapter 54. Prior to July 1, 1900, per capita allowance was \$10.00 per month.

† Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 81. Reduction dated from July 1, 1898.

‡ Twenty-eighth General Assembly, chapter 101. Advance dated from March 1, 1900.

TABLE No. VIII—FINANCIAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	CURRENT FUNDS.						SPECIAL FUNDS.		Total expenditures.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.		Amount.	Per capita.	
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.			
1891.....	793.	\$16.00	\$183,837.06	\$231.83	\$85,550.96	\$107.88	\$269,388.02	\$339.71	\$41,120.55	\$312,179.93	
1893.....	836.	16.00	193,587.03	231.56	94,486.77	113.02	288,073.80	344.58	21,050.31	313,835.27	
1895.....	849.	16.00	191,731.92	225.83	97,119.24	114.39	288,851.16	340.22	20,427.36	310,018.98	
1897.....	885.	16.00	226,420.76	255.84	112,422.78	127.03	338,843.54	382.87	36,750.91	377,719.37	
1899.....	870.	112.00	188,182.33	216.30	100,081.81	114.92	289,164.14	331.22	20,238.27	318,667.70	
1901.....	943.	12.00	181,761.00	194.86	97,685.56	103.59	281,446.56	298.45	57,327.52	338,774.08	

\*Seventeenth General Assembly, chapter 100, section 2.

†Code, section 2257, placed monthly per capita at \$14.00. Amended by Twenty-Seventh General Assembly, chapter 54, section 1.

TABLE No. IX—FINANCIAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	CURRENT FUNDS						SPECIAL FUNDS,		Total expenditures.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.		Amount.	Per capita.	
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.			
1891 .....	810	* 16.00	\$174,679.56	215.65	\$ 86,050.59	106.32	\$ 260,730.15	\$ 321.88	\$ 15,311.08	276,041.23	
1893 .....	845	10.00	193,497.62	228.99	91,263.61	108.50	284,761.23	336.99	26,299.80	311,061.12	
1895 .....	876	10.00	210,216.71	240.00	97,619.91	111.44	307,836.62	351.44	49,269.28	357,135.90	
1897 .....	964	10.00	252,333.16	261.76	110,657.76	114.79	362,990.92	376.55	5,815.48	378,806.40	
1899 .....	1,005	†12.00	221,838.35	220.73	107,320.34	106.79	329,167.69	327.52	22,101.70	351,269.45	
1901 .....	1,030	12.00	209,296.83	203.20	113,797.82	110.48	323,094.65	313.66	17,144.54	340,239.19	

\* Seventeenth General Assembly, chapter 100, section 2.

† Code, section 2357, placed the monthly per capita at \$14.00. Amended by Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 54, section 1.



TABLE No. X—FINANCIAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily population.	Monthly allowance per capita.	CURRENT FUNDS.						SPECIAL FUNDS.		Total expenditures.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.		Amount.	Per capita.	
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.			
1891.....	284	\$ 16.00	\$ 74,351.84	\$ 261.80	\$ 39,582.14	\$ 139.37	\$ 113,933.98	\$ 401.17	\$ 140,014.84	\$ 253,948.82	
1893.....	419	16.00	111,102.01	265.14	49,013.50	116.98	160,115.51	382.12	55,017.84	215,133.35	
1895.....	575	16.00	151,924.02	264.22	66,305.64	115.31	218,230.26	379.53	85,938.82	304,169.08	
1897.....	623	16.00	159,452.74	255.94	81,625.02	131.02	241,077.76	386.96	100,650.30	341,728.06	
1899.....	757	113.00	158,434.05	209.29	78,225.28	103.34	236,659.33	312.63	65,866.51	303,465.84	
1901.....	967	112.00	183,519.62	202.34	85,924.42	94.73	269,444.04	297.07	32,556.56	302,000.60	

\* Seventeenth General Assembly, chapter 100, section 2. † Code, section 2257, placed monthly per capita at \$14. Amended by Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 54, section 1. ‡ Twenty-eighth General Assembly, chapter 140, section 3.

TABLE No. XI—FINANCIAL TABLES.

PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance for the support of the convicts.	CURRENT FUNDS.*						SPECIAL FUNDS.		Total expenditure.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.		Amount.	Per capita.	
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.			
1891 .. .. .	402	†	\$64,278.13	159.89	\$61,271.68	159.88	\$128,549.71	\$319.77	\$28,460.47	\$ 157,010.18	
1893 .. .. .	417	9.00	63,495.86	152.20	65,533.89	157.15	129,029.75	309.41	29,825.75	158,855.50	
1895 .. .. .	429	9.00	71,277.71	166.15	71,802.98	167.37	143,080.66	333.52	33,728.27	176,808.96	
1897 .. .. .	494	9.00	61,417.70	124.32	77,667.29	157.22	139,084.99	281.54	68,504.99	207,589.98	
1899 .. .. .	520	9.00	81,421.32	156.58	78,081.59	150.16	159,502.91	306.74	13,264.30	172,767.21	
1901 .. .. .	477	9.00	97,731.01	204.89	80,343.44	168.43	178,074.45	373.32	13,238.28	191,312.73	

\* Code, section 5718. † Amount given under support and salaries will not agree with published reports of the institution as the salaries of the teamsters and engineers have been transferred from support to salaries.

TABLE No. XII—FINANCIAL TABLES.

PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

AMOUNT AND MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS AS SHOWN BY REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND THE BOOKS OF THE BOARD.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.											
	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance for the general support of the convicts.	CURRENT FUNDS.						SPECIAL FUNDS.		Total expenditures.
			SUPPORT.		SALARIES.		TOTAL.		Amount.	Per capita.	
			Amount	Per capita	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.			
1891	220	\$10.00	\$ 49,953.21	\$ 227.06	\$ 51,231.25	\$232.87	\$ 101,184.46	\$ 459.93	\$ 28,042.14	\$ 129,226.60	
1893	277	10.00	62,014.02	223.87	58,501.67	211.19	120,515.69	435.06	41,930.76	162,446.45	
1895	462	10.00	113,832.18	246.39	79,711.56	172.53	193,543.74	418.92	43,225.51	236,769.25	
1897	567	10.00	131,088.41	231.55	95,475.00	168.36	226,563.41	399.91	66,337.36	292,900.77	
1899	595	† 9.50	148,215.36	249.10	106,607.52	179.17	254,822.88	428.27	51,184.16	306,007.04	
1901	481	9.50	111,469.92	231.75	93,576.84	194.53	205,046.76	426.28	40,073.88	245,114.64	

\*Nineteenth General Assembly, chapter 65, section 1.

†Code, section 5718.



TABLE No. XIII.—FINANCIAL TABLES—CONTINUED.  
PER CAPITA COST OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	INSTITUTIONS FOR DEFECTIVES.										SOLDIERS' HOME.				
	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION.				P-R CAPITA COST.						P-R CAPITA COST.				
	SUPPORT.				SALARIES.			TOTAL			Average daily population	Support.		Salaries.	Total.
	Institution for feeble minded children.	College for the blind.	School for the deaf	Institution for feeble minded children.	College for the blind.	School for the deaf.	Institution for feeble minded children.	College for the blind.	School for the deaf.						
1891 .....	440	140	268	\$ 253.31	\$ 223.97	\$ 200.38	\$ 350.15	\$ 418.54	\$ 424.32	321	.....	.....	\$ 293.03		
1893 .....	401	148	266	257.77	259.40	216.88	392.40	420.74	476.28	327	.....	.....	332.26		
1895 .....	492	151	297	254.97	246.28	209.66	363.62	434.42	455.94	385	.....	.....	341.35		
1897 .....	635	154	340	236.12	194.52	182.49	339.99	432.64	377.01	512	.....	.....	300.31		
1899 .....	726	153	288	205.95	210.54	168.59	325.65	374.54	381.21	522	.....	.....	302.54		
1901 .....	841.6	137.2	264.7	\$ 202.93	\$ 221.39	\$ 111.64	158.51	432.66	379.90	591	\$ 275.49	\$ 93.03	368.52		





TABLE NO. XIV—FINANCIAL TABLES.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1901 COMPARED.

INSTITUTIONS.	SUPPORT AND SALARIES.		SPECIAL FUNDS.		TOTAL.	
	BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH.		BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH.			
	1899.	1901.	1899.	1901.		
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown .....	\$ 157,487.90	\$ 217,793.85	\$ 21,461.07	\$ 28,911.17	\$ 178,948.87	\$ 247,605.02
Soldiers' Orphans' Home Davenport .....	164,811.36	113,844.07	7,194.12	41,476.68	111,986.48	155,320.75
College for the Blind, Vinton .....	57,305.46	59,278.65	4,770.86	3,443.73	*63,276.32	62,722.38
School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs .....	109,902.25	106,500.70	2,488.79	2,280.30	*112,491.04	106,827.00
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood .....	236,620.20	261,739.94	72,816.51	45,659.91	*309,406.77	310,396.85
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora .....	122,348.78	105,556.90	11,193.76	5,028.57	133,541.94	110,585.47
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville .....	42,479.99	45,588.11	2,678.68	23,645.74	45,152.87	69,213.85
Industrial Home for the Blind, Knoxville .....	1,326.90	3,443.39	23,678.07	5,432.29	38,695.57	8,875.68
Hospital for the Insane, Mt. Pleasant .....	280,164.14	281,446.50	29,238.27	57,327.52	*318,667.70	338,774.08
Hospital for the Insane, Independence .....	320,107.69	333,094.05	22,101.76	17,144.54	351,269.45	340,239.19
Hospital for the Insane, Clarinda .....	236,659.33	269,444.04	66,866.51	16,737.51	303,465.84	286,181.55
Hospital for the Insane, Cherokee .....	.....	.....	122,232.45	32,556.56	122,232.45	32,556.56
Penitentiary, Ft. Madison .....	159,562.91	178,074.45	13,204.30	13,238.28	172,767.21	191,312.73
Penitentiary, Anamosa .....	254,822.88	205,040.76	51,184.16	40,073.88	306,007.04	245,114.64
Total for institutions .....	\$ 2,114,619.75	\$ 2,167,966.07	\$ 451,058.51	\$ 337,813.68	\$ 2,567,273.55	\$ 2,505,719.75
Expenses of Board of Control .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,256.98	54,486.52
Grand total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 2,596,530.53	\$ 2,558,206.27

\*Includes salary paid secretary or treasurer of board of control.

\*Includes salary paid secretary or treasurer of board of trustees prior to July 1, 1898.

TABLE No. XV—FINANCIAL TABLES.

SUMMARY: AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30th.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		PENAL INSTITUTIONS.		INSTITUTIONS FOR DEFECTIVES.				Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
	Independence.	Mt. Pleasant.	Clarinda.	Boys.	Girls.	Penitentiary at Ft. Madison.	Penitentiary at Anamosa.	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	College for the Blind.	School for the Deaf.	Soldiers' Home.	
1891.....	\$174,679.56	\$183,837.06	\$74,351.74	\$45,387.57	\$20,021.89	\$64,278.13	\$49,953.21	.....	\$35,463.58	\$60,624.40	.....	\$1,457.01
1893.....	193,497.62	193,587.03	111,102.01	50,597.99	24,673.71	63,495.86	62,014.02	.....	38,156.45	69,000.59	.....	58,392.21
1895.....	210,246.71	191,731.92	151,924.62	51,105.79	25,159.56	71,277.71	111,832.18	.....	38,499.79	73,144.44	.....	63,004.24
1897.....	252,333.6	226,420.76	159,452.74	67,057.00	26,415.56	61,417.70	131,088.41	.....	36,302.25	66,136.07	.....	73,416.78
1899.....	221,838.35	186,182.33	158,434.05	89,153.39	28,604.37	81,421.32	148,215.36	.....	31,510.95	60,785.51	.....	68,621.81
1901.....	209,206.83	183,761.00	183,519.62	71,449.40	29,925.92	97,731.01	111,469.92	\$170,790.59	\$7,584.21	58,602.07	\$62,813.25	75,177.52

TABLE No. XVI—FINANCIAL TABLES.

SUMMARY: AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR SALARIES.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		PENAL INSTITUTIONS.		INSTITUTIONS FOR DEFECTIVES.				Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
	Independence.	Mt. Pleasant.	Clarinda.	Boys.	Girls.	Penitentiary at Ft. Madison.	Penitentiary at Anamosa	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	College for the Blind.	School for the Deaf.			
1891.....	\$86,050.59	\$85,550.66	\$39,582.14	\$25,810.72	\$8,585.26	\$4,271.85	\$51,231.25	.....	\$23,132.26	\$53,593.09	.....	.....	\$28,311.00
1893.....	91,263.61	91,486.77	44,013.50	29,775.04	11,258.59	65,532.89	58,501.07	.....	25,007.27	57,068.21	.....	.....	30,869.91
1895.....	97,619.91	97,119.24	66,305.64	31,607.53	13,147.12	71,862.98	79,711.56	.....	27,097.99	62,268.56	.....	.....	32,868.08
1897.....	110,659.76	112,422.78	81,625.02	33,806.95	13,520.21	77,067.29	95,475.00	.....	30,263.86	62,046.49	.....	.....	36,239.94
1899.....	107,329.34	100,981.81	78,225.28	33,195.39	13,785.62	78,081.59	106,607.52	.....	25,794.61	49,116.74	.....	.....	36,269.55
1901.....	113,797.82	97,685.56	85,924.42	33,707.50	15,602.19	80,343.44	93,570.84	\$93,949.35	21,094.44	41,958.63	\$54,080.66	.....	38,666.55

TABLE No. XVII—FINANCIAL TABLES.  
SUMMARY—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		PENAL INSTITUTIONS.		INSTITUTIONS FOR DEFECTIVES.				Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
	Independence	Clarinda.	Boys.	Girls.	Penitentiary at Ft. Madison.	Penitentiary at Anamosa.	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	College for the Blind.	School for the Deaf.			
1890.....	\$ 15,316.08	\$ 110,014.84	\$ 16,726.97	\$ 9,695.19	\$ 28,469.47	\$ 28,042.14	%	\$ 9,950.23	\$ 28,103.31	\$ 42,478.22	%	24,528.02
1891.....	20,229.89	24,050.31	17,848.86	18,944.93	29,885.75	41,930.70		10,081.23	25,049.98	16,202.22		15,040.61
1892.....	49,209.28	55,617.84	20,416.15	5,802.90	33,728.27	43,225.71		4,398.57	14,535.97	17,271.52		12,620.79
1893.....	15,815.48	30,750.91	13,743.13	16,629.54	68,564.99	66,337.36		10,216.58	18,725.01	52,151.66		20,138.48
1894.....	22,101.70	29,238.27	11,193.16	2,672.88	13,264.20	51,184.16		4,776.86	2,468.78	21,461.07		7,149.12
1895.....	17,144.54	57,327.52	5,028.57	23,625.74	13,238.28	40,673.88		3,443.73	6,266.30	20,811.17		41,476.68

TABLE No. XVIII.—FINANCIAL TABLES.

SUMMARY: TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES.

BIENNIAL PERIODS END'G JUNE 30TH.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		PENAL INSTITUTIONS		INSTITUTIONS FOR DEFECTIVES.				Soldiers' Orphan's Home.
	Independence.	Clarinda.	Boys.	Girls.	Penitentiary at Ft. Madison.	Penitentiary at Anamosa.	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	College for the Blind.	School for the Deaf.	Soldiers' Home.	
1891	\$276,011.23	\$12,179.93	888	302.34	\$157,000.18	\$129,226.69	89	707	60	16	\$101,296.02
1892	\$312,335.27	\$25,694.82	104,221.89	54,270.84	158,835.50	102,440.45	211,860.10	75,038.95	152,530.78	118,883.99	
1893	\$310,918.08	\$34,109.08	103,129.47	44,169.52	176,808.96	236,769.25	226,135.74	72,306.35	159,118.91	148,698.99	
1894	\$357,135.90	\$37,728.06	115,207.08	56,574.31	207,599.98	292,900.77	335,858.88	79,307.63	147,167.57	226,016.44	
1895	\$378,806.40	\$37,719.37	133,541.94	45,152.87	172,707.21	306,007.04	369,466.77	6,276.32	112,491.04	178,948.87	
1896	\$351,269.45	\$33,495.84	133,541.94	64,213.85	191,312.73	245,114.64	310,390.85	62,792.38	106,823.06	247,605.02	
1897	\$402,289.10	\$38,774.08	110,585.47	64,213.85	191,312.73	245,114.64	310,390.85	62,792.38	106,823.06	247,605.02	

TABLE No. XIX—INVENTORY SUMMARY.

VALUE OF PROPERTY ON HAND JUNE 30, 1901.

INSTITUTION.	LAND.		Value of live stock.	Value of buildings.	Personal property.	Total value.
	No. of acres.	Value.				
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown.....	134	\$ 16,350.00	\$ 2,159.05	\$ 223,200.00	\$ 30,541.70	\$ 272,250.75
Soldiers' Orphans home, Davenport.....	171.79	133,099.00	3,112.25	27,200.00	45,063.64	208,474.89
College for the Blind, Vinton.....	41	6,250.00	723.98	100,000.00	18,801.52	125,775.50
School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.....	165.36	24,804.00	1,955.00	297,308.40	42,803.65	366,871.05
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood.....	298	36,800.00	4,729.00	319,649.00	89,986.41	451,164.41
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora.....	760	38,000.00	8,085.00	161,360.00	33,658.93	241,103.93
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville.....	165	10,152.00	723.98	99,350.00	11,965.20	122,191.18
Hospital for the Insane, Mt. Pleasant.....	587.11	33,525.00	3,593.20	823,383.40	92,185.65	952,687.25
Hospital for the Insane, Independence.....	660	36,600.00	10,033.50	1,015,950.00	102,156.45	1,164,739.95
Hospital for the Insane, Clarinda.....	551.55	55,155.00	11,098.32	846,000.00	83,421.14	995,674.46
Penitentiary, Ft. Madison.....	15.5	10,000.00	981.00	500,000.00	36,837.84	547,818.84
Penitentiary, Anamosa.....	157	14,861.00	1,204.00	1,651,295.95	54,215.81	1,721,576.76
Total.....	3,706.31	\$415,596.00	\$48,398.28	\$6,064,696.75	\$641,637.94	\$7,170,328.97

The above table does not include the land at the hospital at Cherokee, which is not opened, nor at the Industrial home at Knoxville, which is not in operation.

TABLE No. XX.

*Itemized statement of amount and cost, total and per capita of disbursements in state institutions from June 30, 1899, to July 1, 1901, farm products included.*

## SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

	QUANTITY.				PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.	Value.		Amount.	Measure.	Value.
Salaries.....				\$ 54,986.60			\$ 93.03
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking powder.....	895	lbs ..	\$ 182.20		1.6	lbs....	.31
Flour, buckwheat.....							
Flour, graham.....	6,100	lbs ..	91.85		10.3	lbs ..	.16
Flour, wheat.....	202,752	lbs ..	3,573.15		343.1	lbs ..	6.04
Meal, corn.....	11,845	lbs ..	97.96		19.8	lbs ..	.17
Meal, oat.....	25,740	lbs ..	425.70		43.9	lbs ..	.72
Rice.....	5,250	lbs ..	267.88		8.7	lbs ..	.45
Yeast.....	575	lbs ..	107.70		.9	lbs....	.18
Miscellaneous.....	13,988	lbs ..	1,095.45		23.6	lbs....	1.85
Total.....				\$ 5,841.89			\$ 9.88
Dairy products—							
Butter.....	57,463	lbs....	\$ 11,124.64		97.2	lbs ..	18.82
Cheese.....	5,724	lbs ..	661.16		9.6	lbs....	1.12
Milk.....	773,322	lbs ..	8,893.09		1,308.5	lbs....	15.05
Total.....				\$ 20,678.89			\$ 34.99



TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.  
SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

	QUANTITY.			Total	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.	Value.		QUANTITY.		Value.
					Amount.	Measure.	
<b>Fish—</b>							
Fresh.....							
Salted.....	15,300	lbs.....	\$ 1,223.19		25.8	lbs.....	2.07
Canned.....	2,160	cans.....	304.10		3.6	cans.....	.51
Oysters.....	280	gals.....	268.80		1.8	qts.....	.45
Total.....				\$ 1,796.09			\$ 3.03
<b>Fruits, green—</b>							
Apples.....	316	bu.....	\$ 156.35		2.1	pks....	.26
Lemons.....			25.90				.04
Oranges.....			89.16				.15
Miscellaneous.....			806.78				1.37
Total.....				\$ 1,078.19			\$ 1.81
<b>Fruits, canned.</b>	6,800	cans..	\$ 1,780.92	1,780.92	11.5	cans..	3.02
<b>Fruits, dried.....</b>	17,387	lbs.....	1,244.08	1,244.08	29.2	lbs.....	2.10
Jellies, preserves, etc.....	2,197	lbs.....	62.25	62.25	3.7	lbs.....	.11
Coffee.....	32,770	lbs.....	3,900.24	3,900.24	55.4	lbs.....	6.59
Tea.....	1,546	lbs.....	521.20	521.20	2.6	lbs.....	.88
<b>Meat, fresh—</b>							
Beef.....	113,479	lbs..	7,674.25		192.0	lbs.....	12.08
Pork.....	55,720	lbs.....	4,019.40		94.1	lbs.....	6.81
Sausage.....	21,100	lbs.....	1,255.00		35.7	lbs.....	2.12
Miscellaneous.....	35,901	lbs.....	2,553.60		60.7	lbs.....	4.32
Total.....	226,190	lbs.....		\$ 15,502.25	382.5	lbs.....	\$ 36.23
<b>Meats, salted.....</b>	18,200	lbs.....	\$ 1,067.47	1,067.47	30.8	lbs..	1.80
<b>Meats, smoked.....</b>	36,626	lbs.....	3,447.61	3,447.61	61.9	lbs.....	5.83
Molasses, syrup, etc.....	650	lbs.....	163.58	163.58	1.1	gal..	.27
Sugar.....	99,700	lbs.....	5,658.66	5,658.66	168.7	lbs.....	9.57
Spices.....	906	lbs.....	136.56	136.56	1.5	lbs.....	.23
Vegetables, green.....			1,805.93	1,805.93			3.05
Eggs.....	19,511	dozen..	2,367.47	2,367.47	33.0	dozen	4.01
Tobacco.....	1,780	lbs.....	618.43	618.43	3.0	lbs.....	1.05
Potatoes.....	10,117	bu.....	2,791.39	2,791.39	17.1	bu.....	4.72
Vegetables, canned.....	18,767	cans..	1,669.25	1,669.25	31.8	cans..	2.83
Other articles.....				1,540.76			2.61
Total provisions....				\$ 73,673.11			\$ 124.65
<b>Household Stores—</b>							
Soaps.....			\$ 1,165.09				1.98
Bedding.....			2,766.19				4.58
Crockery, glassware, etc..			1,102.08				1.86
Brooms.....			240.09				.41
Household and kitchen utensils.....			441.34				.74
Miscellaneous.....			5,095.97				8.62
Total.....				\$ 10,750.76			\$ 18.19
<b>Clothing.....</b>				17,256.84			29.21
<b>Fuel and Light—</b>							
Coal, bituminous.....	7,220	tons..	\$ 13,493.16		12.2	tons...	22.83
Coal, anthracite.....	36	tons..	266.10		122.0	lbs.....	.45
Coke.....							
Gasoline.....	856	gal....	92.02		1.4	gal....	.15
Wood.....	239	cords..	663.50		.4	cords..	1.12
Gas.....							
Oil, kerosene.....	645	gal....	60.58		1.1	gal....	.10
Miscellaneous.....			1,070.38				1.81
Total.....				\$ 15,645.74			\$ 26.46
<b>Hospital and medical supplies.....</b>				3,698.28			6.26

TABLE No. XX- CONTINUED.  
SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			QUANTITY.		Value.
					Amount.	Measure.	Value.
Farm, shop and garden supplies.....				14,591.67			24.69
Ordinary repairs.....				11,453.30			19.38
Library.....							
Water and Ice.....				3,549.28			6.00
Postage and Stationery—							
Postage.....			\$ 760.00				1.27
Stationery.....			1,622.11				2.75
Telegraph and telephone.....			584.78				.99
Total.....				\$ 2,966.89			\$ 5.02
Transportation of inmates.....							
Miscellaneous.....				\$ 3,113.49			5.27
Grand total.....				\$ 211,670.96			\$ 358.17

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

Salaries .....				\$ 38,666.55			\$ 86.40
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking Powder.....	425	lbs	\$ 87.80		.9	lbs	.19
Flour, buckwheat.....					2.8	lbs	.05
Flour, graham.....	1,280	lbs	22.40		324.7	lbs	6.06
Flour, wheat.....	155,321	lbs	2,714.87		14.1	lbs	.54
Meal, corn.....	6,320	lbs	242.17		25.3	lbs	.43
Meal, oat.....	11,345	lbs	192.49		6.2	lbs	.32
Rice.....	2,812	lbs	142.40		.9	lbs	.16
Yeast.....	388	boxes	74.62				.94
Miscellaneous.....			421.95				
Total .....				3,898.79			\$ 8.69
Dairy products—							
Butter.....	32,566	lbs	\$ 6,499.08		72.8	lbs	14.52
Cheese.....	1,734	lbs	191.79		3.8	lbs	.43
Milk.....			2,285.91				5.11
Total .....				8,976.78			\$ 20.06
Fish—							
Fresh.....	2,242	lbs	\$ 202.08		5.0	lbs	.45
Salted.....	3,506	lbs	200.66		7.8	lbs	.45
Canned.....	406	cans	67.40		.9	can.	.15
Oysters.....	280	gals	266.59		2.5	quarts	.59
Total .....				736.73			\$ 1.64
Fruits, green—							
Apples.....	1,521	bu	\$ 1,280.97		3.4	bu	2.88
Lemons.....	23	boxes	89.88				.20
Oranges.....	47	boxes	144.05				.32
Miscellaneous.....			1,254.63				2.80
Total .....				2,778.53			\$ 6.20
Fruits, canned.....	5,085	cans	\$ 1,115.70		11.3	cans	2.50
Fruits, dried.....	14,830	lbs	1,035.98	1,035.98	33.1	lbs	2.31
Jellies, preserves, etc.....			33.73	33.73			.07
Coffee.....	3,360	lbs	401.68	401.68	7.5	lbs	.89
Tea.....	277	lbs	92.75	92.75	.6	lb.	.21
Meats, fresh—							
Beef.....	65,244	lbs	4,318.57		145.9	lbs	9.65
Pork.....	2,228	lbs	166.43		4.9	lbs	.37
Sausage.....	2,893	lbs	168.42		6.4	lbs	.38
Miscellaneous.....	13,402	lbs	1,334.24		29.9	lbs	2.98
Total .....	82,767	lbs		5,987.66	187.1	lbs	\$ 13.38

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

	QUANTITY				PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.	Value.	Total.	Amount.	Measure	Value.
Meats, salted							
Meats, smoked..	5,685	lbs ..	\$ 546.54	546.54	12.7	lbs	1.21
Molasses, syrup, etc	2,924	gals..	628.80	628.80	6.5	lbs	1.40
Sugar.....	45,722	lbs	2,602.38	2,602.38	102.1	lbs	5.83
Spices .....			41.00	41.00			.09
Vegetables, green			2,023.27	2,023.27			4.52
Eggs.....	5,427	dozen.	745.45	745.45	12.1	dozen	1.68
Tobacco .....							
Potatoes .....	2,624	bu ....	830.97	830.97	5.8	bu	1.85
Vegetables, canned	6,827	cans ..	573.71	573.71	15.2	cans	1.28
Other articles. ....			3,320.53	3,320.53			7.42
Total provisions .....				\$ 36,370.98			\$ 81.27
Household stores—							
Soaps .....			\$ 1,073.16				2.39
Bedding .....			139.79				.31
Crockery, glassware, etc ..			582.57				1.32
Brooms .....			140.17				.31
Household and kitchen utensils			336.00				.75
Miscellaneous. ....			3,483.27				7.78
Total .....				\$ 5,754.96			\$ 12.86
Clothing .....				6,309.52			14.09
Fuel and light—							
Coal, anthracite. ....							
Coal, bituminous .....	3,812	tons ..	\$ 8,838.48		8.5	tons	19.75
Coke .....							
Gasoline .....	170	gals .	13.00		1.5	quarts	.03
Wood .....							
Gas .....							
Oil, kerosene .....	2,155	gals..	178.60		4.8	quarts	.40
Miscellaneous. ....			415.9				.93
Total .....				9,445.08			\$ 21.11
Hospital and Medical supplies				675.61			1.59
Farm, shop and garden supplies....				14,780.54			33.03
Ordinary repairs .....				890.31			1.99
Library.....							
Water and ice. ....				1,556.90			3.48
Postage and stationery—							
Postage .....			450.93				1.01
Stationery .....			411.98				.92
Telegraph and telephone....			345.81				.77
Total .....				1,208.72			\$ 2.70
Transportation of inmates ..				118.78			.26
Miscellaneous. ....				3,816.72			8.52
Grand total .....				\$ 119,594.67			\$ 267.30

## COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

Salaries ..				\$ 21,694.44			\$ 158.12
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking powder .....	227	lbs ...	\$ 33.70		1.6	lbs ...	\$ .24
Flour, buckwheat .....							
Flour, graham .....	100	lbs ...	1.65		.7	lbs ...	.01
Flour, wheat .....	37,191	lbs ...	176.24		27.1	lbs ...	4.62
Meal, corn.....	980	lbs ...	7.71		7.1	lbs ...	.06

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.  
COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			Amount.	Measure.	Value.
Meal, oat.....	1,433	lbs ..	25 82	.....	10.4	lbs ..	.18
Rice.....	197	lbs ..	10 01	.....	1.4	lbs ..	.09
Yeast.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	197.13	.....	.....	.....	1.43
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	951 26	.....	.....	6.92
Dairy Products—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter.....	8,899	lbs ..	\$ 1,717.86	.....	64 8	lbs ..	\$ 12.52
Cheese.....	372	lbs ..	39.83	.....	2 7	lbs ..	.29
Milk.....	87,995	lbs ..	879.65	.....	64.1	lbs ..	6 04
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	2,637.34	.....	.....	19 22
Fish—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresh.....	88	lbs ..	9 31	.....	.6	lbs ..	.07
Salted.....	300	lbs ..	49.47	.....	2.2	lbs ..	.36
Canned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oysters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	58.78	.....	.....	.43
Fruits, green—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apples.....	416	bu ..	\$ 423 18	.....	3.0	bu ..	\$ 3.08
Lemons.....	50	doz ..	10.00	.....	4.3	only...	.08
Oranges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	312 36	.....	.....	.....	2 27
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	745.54	.....	.....	5.43
Fruits, canned.....	2,863	cans ..	\$ 227.90	227 90	20.8	cans ..	\$ 1.67
Fruits, dried.....	1,839	lbs ..	139.64	139.64	13.4	lbs ..	1.02
Jellies, preserves.....	170	lbs ..	5.95	5.95	1.2	lbs ..	.04
Coffee.....	1,869	lbs ..	222.66	222.66	13.6	lbs ..	1.62
Tea.....	161	lbs ..	54.22	54 22	1.1	lbs ..	.38
Meats, fresh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beef.....	34,127	lbs ..	\$ 2,314.29	.....	248	lbs ..	\$ 16.87
Pork.....	486	lbs ..	28 81	.....	3 5	lbs ..	.21
Sausage.....	1,160	lbs ..	72 60	.....	8.4	lbs ..	.53
Miscellaneous.....	4,855	.....	194.20	.....	36.7	.....	1.41
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610.00	.....	.....	19.01
Meats, salted.....	806	lbs ..	\$ 75.00	75.00	5 8	lbs ..	\$ 55
Meats, smoked.....	928	lbs ..	85.92	85.92	6.7	lbs ..	62
Molasses, syrup, etc....	401	gal ..	99.36	99.36	2.9	gal ..	.72
Sugar.....	11,453	lbs ..	640.41	640.41	83.4	lbs ..	4.67
Spices.....	.....	.....	11.18	11.18	.....	.....	.8
Vegetables, green.....	.....	.....	228.83	228 83	.....	.....	1.67
Eggs.....	2,245	doz ..	284.98	284.98	196.0	only...	2 08
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	1,886	bu ..	474 98	474 98	13.7	bu ..	3.46
Vegetables, canned.....	1,887	cans ..	139.81	139.81	13 7	cans ..	1 02
Other articles.....	.....	.....	119.66	119.66	.....	.....	.87
Total provisions.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 9,813.42	.....	.....	\$ 71.51
HOUSEHOLD STORES.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soaps.....	.....	.....	256.64	.....	.....	.....	1.87
Bedding.....	.....	.....	80.01	.....	.....	.....	.58
Crockery, glassware.....	.....	.....	15.28	.....	.....	.....	.11
Brooms.....	.....	.....	25.73	.....	.....	.....	.18
Household and kitchen utensils.....	.....	.....	106.11	.....	.....	.....	.78
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	2,735.34	.....	.....	.....	19 93
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	3,219 11	.....	.....	23.45
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel and Light—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal, bituminous.....	1,937	tons...	\$ 5,323.02	.....	14.1	tons...	\$ 3 88
Coal, anthracite.....	12	tons...	100 83	.....	17.4	lbs ..	.73

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.  
COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

	QUANTITY.				PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.	Value.	Total.	QUANTITY.		Value.
					Amount.	Measure.	
Fuel and Light—							
Coke.....							
Gasoline.....	162	gals...	17 82		1.2	gals..	.13
Wood.....	252	cords..	942.00		1.8	cords..	6.86
Gas.....							
Oil, kerosene.....	119	gals..	14.20		3.5	qts....	.10
Miscellaneous.....			924.96				6.74
Total.....				7,322.83			53.37
Hospital and medical sup- plies.....				46.35			.34
Farm, shop and garden sup- plies.....				4,509.85			32.87
Ordinary repairs.....				5,614.29			40.92
Library.....				87.28			.63
Water and ice.....				1,227.51			8.95
Postage and stationery—							
Postage.....			87.00				.63
Stationery.....			415.88				3.03
Telegraph and telephone.....			88.38				.64
Total.....				591.26			4.30
Transportation of inmates ..				\$ 83.73			\$ .61
Miscellaneous.....				4,412.20			32.16
Grand total.....				\$ 59,722.90			\$ 435.29

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Salaries.....				\$ 41,958.63			\$158.51
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking powder.....	86	cans...	92.25		.32	cans..	.35
Flour, buckwheat....	400	lbs...	16.00		1.5	lbs...	.06
Flour, graham.....	930	lbs...	17.30		3.5	lbs...	.06
Flour, wheat.....	102,860	lbs...	1,845.85		388.5	lbs...	6.97
Meal, corn.....	3,250	lbs...	31.90		12.2	lbs...	.12
Meal, oat.....	5,880	lbs...	106.81		22.2	lbs...	.40
Rice.....	1,200	lbs...	64.58		4.8	lbs...	.24
Yeast.....	378	lbs...	72.54		1.4	lbs...	.27
Miscellaneous.....			178.06				.67
Total.....				2,426.29			\$ 9.16
Dairy products—							
Butter.....	15,455	lbs...	3,347.07		58.4	lbs...	12.64
Cheese.....	397	lbs...	49.82		1.5	lbs...	.19
Milk.....	47,042	lbs...	4,633.80		177.6	lbs...	17.50
Total.....				8,030.69			\$ 30.33
Fish—							
Fresh.....	1,518	lbs...	150.89		5.7	lbs...	.57
Salted.....	685	lbs...	64.35		2.6	lbs...	.24
Canned.....	114	cans...	18.92		.3	cans...	.07
Oysters.....	180	gals...	197.25		2.7	qts....	.74
Total.....				431.41			\$ 1.62
Fruits, green—							
Apples.....	436	bu....	332.12		1.6	bu...	1.25
Lemons.....	14	boxes..	58.75				.22
Oranges.....	29	boxes..	117.50		.1	bx....	.44
Miscellaneous.....			516.14				1.96
Total.....				1,024.51			\$ 3.87



TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			QUANTITY.		Value.
					Amount.	Measure.	
Fruits, canned .....	1,647	cans ..	264.02	264.02	5.2	cans ..	1.00
Fruits, dried .....	8,316	lbs ..	621.26	621.26	31.4	lbs ..	2.34
Jellies, preserves, etc .....	625	gals ..	338.60	338.60	3.4	gals ..	1.28
Coffee .....	4,840	lbs ..	567.80	567.80	18.3	lbs ..	2.13
Tea .....	149	lbs ..	52.15	52.15	9	oz.	.20
Meat, fresh—							
Beef .....	79,142	lbs ..	5,382.65	298.9	lbs ..	20.33	
Pork .....	9,621	lbs ..	605.42	36.3	lbs ..	2.20	
Sausage .....	2,292	lbs ..	140.75	8.6	lbs ..	.53	
Miscellaneous .....	12,109	lbs ..	985.41	45.7	lbs ..	3.72	
Total .....	103,164	lbs ..		7,114.31	389.5	lbs ..	\$ 26.87
Meats, salted .....	4,988	lbs ..	\$ 485.44	485.44	18.8	lbs ..	1.83
Meats, smoked .....	423	lbs ..	49.54	49.54	1.5	lbs ..	.19
Molasses, syrup, etc .....	1,176	gals ..	352.24	352.24	4.4	gals ..	1.33
Sugar .....	27,621	lbs ..	1,562.47	1,562.47	104.3	lbs ..	5.90
Spices .....	171	lbs ..	37.38	37.38	10.3	oz.	.14
Vegetables, green .....			796.32	796.32			3.68
Eggs .....	5,285	doz ..	720.55	720.55	19.9	doz ..	2.72
Tobacco .....							
Potatoes .....	2,157	bu ..	750.80	750.86	8.1	bu ..	2.83
Vegetables, canned .....	3,778	cans ..	397.96	397.96	14.3	cans ..	1.50
Other articles .....			1,119.12	1,119.12			4.22
Total provisions .....				27,138.92			\$ 102.53
HOUSEHOLD STORES.							
Soaps .....			\$ 442.45				\$ 1.67
Bedding .....			413.35				1.56
Crockery, glassware, etc .....			111.11				.42
Brooms .....			118.32				.44
Household and kitchen utensils .....			358.12				1.35
Miscellaneous .....			4,576.17				17.29
Total .....				6,018.50			\$ 22.73
Clothing .....				5,071.76			18.78
Fuel and light—							
Coal, bituminous .....	8,661,420	lbs ..	12,142.84		32710	lbs ..	45.29
Coal, anthracite .....	9,470	lbs ..	38.23		36	lbs ..	.14
Coke .....	141,875	lbs ..	488.86		536	lbs ..	1.84
Gasoline .....	80	gals ..	12.55		1.2	qts ..	.04
Wood .....							
Gas .....							
Oil, kerosene .....	5,702	gals ..	557.88		21.5	gals ..	2.10
Miscellaneous .....			279.63				1.05
Total .....				13,519.94			51.06
Hospital & medical supplies .....				312.38			1.18
Farm, shop, garden supplies .....				7,010.30			26.48
Ordinary repairs .....				914.47			3.45
Library .....				2.00			
Water and ice .....				673.69			2.54
Postage and stationery—							
Postage .....			459.30				1.66
Stationery .....			643.93				2.43
Telegraph and telephone .....			271.27				1.02
Total .....				1,354.50			\$ 5.11
Transportation of inmates .....				660.50			2.40
Miscellaneous .....				2,009.42			7.91
Grand total .....				\$106,645.01			\$402.82

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

	QUANTITY.				PER CAPITA.		
					QUANTITY.		
	Amount.	Measure.	Value.	Total.	Amount.	Measure.	Value.
Salaries.....				\$ 93,949.35			\$ 110.16
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking powder.....	935	lbs.	\$ 21c. 59		1.1	lbs.	.25
Flour, buckwheat.....							
Flour, graham.....	10,686	lbs.	183 65		12.7	lbs.	.22
Flour, wheat.....	354,873	lbs.	6,287.17		241 6	lbs.	7.47
Meal, corn.....	19,805	lbs.	172.35		23.6	lbs.	.20
Meal, oat.....	25,200	lbs.	437.38		29.9	lbs.	.52
Rice.....	13,180	lbs.	616.27		15.6	lbs.	.73
Yeast.....	510	lbs.	97.70		.6	lbs.	.11
Miscellaneous.....	24,495	lbs.	971.20		29.1	lbs.	1.14
Total.....	449,742	lbs.		8,946.31	534.2	lbs.	\$ 10.64
Dairy products—							
Butter.....	64,136	lbs.	\$ 13,205.81		76.2	lbs.	15.69
Cheese.....	6,042	lbs.	703.39		7.1	lbs.	.84
Milk.....	617,144	lbs.	9,257.20		733.3	lbs.	10.99
Total.....	687,320	lbs.		23,166.40	816 6	lbs.	\$ 27.52
Fish—							
Fresh.....	1,067	lbs.	\$ 80 68		1.2	lbs.	.09
Salted.....	3,680	lbs.	286 05		4.3	lbs.	.34
Canned.....	216	cans.	17.30		.2	cans.	.02
Oysters.....	329	gal.	391.15		1.5	qts.	.47
Total.....				775.18			\$ .92
Fruits, green—							
Apples.....	1,904	bu.	\$ 1,164.00		2.2	bu.	1.38
Lemons.....	67	boxes	280.50				.34
Oranges.....	57	boxes	238.51				.18
Miscellaneous.....			2,341.27				2.78
Total.....				4,024.28			\$ 4.78
Fruits, canned.....	7,848	cans.	\$ 2,215 65	2,215.65	9.3	cans.	2.63
Fruits, dried.....	32,982	lbs.	2,197.49	2,197.49	39.1	lbs.	2.61
Jellies, preserves, etc.....	12,608	lbs.	423.06	423.06	14.9	lbs.	.51
Coffee.....	14,480	lbs.	1,707.66	1,707.66	17.2	lbs.	2.03
Tea.....	1,690	lbs.	575.30	575.30	2.0	lbs.	.68
Meat, fresh—							
Beef.....	163,698	lbs.	10,917.08		194.5	lbs.	12.97
Pork.....	11,748	lbs.	806.95		13.9	lbs.	.96
Sausage.....	1,780	lbs.	117.33		2.1	lbs.	.14
Miscellaneous.....	20,483	lbs.	1,553.95		24.3	lbs.	1.84
Total.....	197,709	lbs.		13,395.31	234.8	lbs.	15.91
Meats, salted.....	200	lbs.	\$ 14.00	14.00	.2	lbs.	.02
Meats, smoked.....	19,511	lbs.	1,330.91	1,330.91	23.2	lbs.	1.58
Molasses, syrup, etc.....	4,290	gals.	1,075.94	1,075.94	5.0	gals.	1.28
Sugar.....	135,601	lbs.	7,601.67	7,601.67	161.1	lbs.	9.03
Spices.....	620	lbs.	92.14	92.14	.7	lbs.	.11
Vegetables, green.....			5,513.25	5,513.25			6.55
Eggs.....	15,944	doz.	1,901.28	1,901.28	18.9	doz.	2.25
Tobacco.....							
Potatoes.....	12,136	bu.	3,436.02	3,436.02	14.4	bu.	4.08
Vegetables, canned.....	13,284	cans.	1,034.50	1,034.50	15 8	cans.	1.23
Other articles.....			8,770.92	8,770.92			10.43
Total provisions.....				88,197.24			\$ 104.79
Household stores—							
Soaps.....			\$ 2,904.44				3.45
Bedding.....			263.25				.31
Crockery, glassware, etc.....			826.83				.98
Brooms.....			309.50				.37

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.

## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			QUANTITY.		Value.
					Amount.	Measure.	
Household and kitchen utensils.....			875.22				1.04
Miscellaneous.....			10,887.05				12.93
Total.....				16,066.29			\$ 19.08
Clothing.....				22,908.27			27.22
Fuel and light—							
Coal, bituminous.....	10.997	tons	\$ 30,970.59		13.1	tons	36.80
Coal, anthracite.....							
Coke.....							
Gasoline.....	703	gals.	89.16		3.3	qts.	.10
Wood.....	753	cords	2,347.54		.9	cords	2.79
Gas.....							
Oil, kerosene.....	575	gals.	58.90		2.7	qts.	.07
Miscellaneous.....			2,329.18				2.77
Total.....				35,804.37			\$ 42.53
Hospital and medical supplies.....				1,630.61			1.93
Farm, shop and garden supplies.....				17,050.61			20.27
Ordinary repairs.....				2,906.19			3.45
Library.....				33.06			.04
Water and ice.....				446.30			.53
Postage and stationery—							
Postage.....			\$ 763.80				.91
Stationery.....			1,224.20				1.45
Telegraph and telephone.....			296.26				.35
Total.....				2,283.26			\$ 2.71
Transportation of inmates.....				1,304.47			1.55
Miscellaneous.....				5,218.26			6.20
Grand total.....				\$ 287,807.28			\$ 341.97

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

Salaries.....				\$ 33,707.50			\$ 72.31
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking powder.....	476	lbs	\$ 97.13		1.0	lb	.21
Flour, buckwheat.....	2,200	lbs	63.10		4.7	lbs	.13
Flour, graham.....	784	lbs	88.30		1.6	lbs	.19
Flour, wheat.....	254,261	lbs	4,432.58		545.6	lbs	9.52
Meal, corn.....	11,275	lbs	113.45		24.2	lbs	.24
Meal, oat.....	14,220	lbs	272.00		35.2	lbs	.58
Rice.....	5,268	lbs	290.55		11.3	lbs	.63
Yeast.....	972	pkgs.	24.20		1.8	pkgs.	.05
Miscellaneous.....	6,692	lbs	299.93		14.3	lbs	.64
Total.....				5,681.24			\$ 12.19
Dairy products—							
Butter.....	9,368	lbs	\$ 1,570.35		20.0	lbs	3.37
Cheese.....	5,767	lbs	646.97		12.0	lbs	1.39
Milk.....	680,193	lbs	7,557.70		1,481.7	lbs	16.22
Total.....				9,775.02			\$ 20.98
Fish—							
Fresh.....	1,280	lbs	\$ 113.50		2.7	lbs	.24
Salted.....	841	lbs	48.30		1.8	lbs	.10
Canned.....			4.88				.01
Oysters.....	150	gals.	183.40		1.3	qts.	.39
Total.....				350.17			.74

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.  
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			Amount.	Measure.	Value.
Fruits, green.							
Apples.....	1,076	bu...	\$ 647.90	.....	2.3	bus...	1.39
Lemons.....	13	cases..	59.10	.....	.....	.....	.13
Oranges.....	10	boxes	37.30	.....	.....	.....	.68
Miscellaneous..	.....	.....	160.30	.....	.....	.....	.34
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	904.79	.....	.....	\$ 1.94
Fruits, canned	5,615	cases	\$ 898.61	898.61	12.0	lbs...	1.03
Fruits, dried	25,189	lbs...	1,839.64	1,839.64	54.0	lbs...	3.95
Jellies, preserves, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee.....	13,255	lbs...	1,601.12	1,601.12	28.5	lbs...	3.44
Tea.....	3,184	lbs...	1,034.24	1,034.24	6.8	lbs...	2.22
Meats, fresh—							
Beef.....	96,952	lbs...	6,568.80	.....	208.1	lbs...	14.08
Pork.....	27,096	lbs...	1,354.81	.....	58.1	lbs...	2.91
Sausage.....	2,661	lbs...	160.44	.....	5.7	lbs...	.74
Miscellaneous	4,482	lbs...	392.72	.....	9.6	lbs...	.84
Total.....	129,091	lbs...	.....	8,476.77	281.5	lbs...	\$ 18.17
Meats, salted.....	7,268	lbs...	\$ 368.51	368.51	15.6	lbs...	.79
Meats, smoked.....	10,717	lbs...	1,028.58	1,028.58	23.0	lbs...	2.20
Molasses, syrup, etc.	2,500	gal...	625.00	625.00	5.3	gals...	1.34
Sugar.....	93,857	lbs...	5,077.60	5,077.60	201.5	lbs...	10.90
Spices.....	696	lbs...	131.74	131.74	1.3	lbs...	.28
Vegetables, green.....	.....	.....	2,174.56	2,174.56	.....	.....	4.07
Eggs.....	7,790	doz...	934.15	934.15	16.7	doz...	2.00
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	7.50	7.50	.....	.....	.02
Potatoes.....	8,401	bu...	1,717.37	1,717.37	18.0	bus...	3.09
Vegetables, canned.....	4,260	cans...	233.50	233.50	9.0	cans...	.51
Other articles.....	.....	.....	2,488.93	2,488.93	.....	.....	5.34
Total provisions.....	.....	.....	.....	45,348.95	.....	.....	\$ 97.35
HOUSEHOLD STORES.							
Soaps.....	.....	.....	\$ 699.96	.....	.....	.....	1.50
Bedding.....	.....	.....	133.17	.....	.....	.....	.28
Crockery, glassware, etc.	.....	.....	351.91	.....	.....	.....	.76
Brooms.....	.....	.....	163.00	.....	.....	.....	.35
Household and kitchen ut'ls.	.....	.....	487.43	.....	.....	.....	1.05
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	4,554.55	.....	.....	.....	9.78
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	6,390.02	.....	.....	\$ 13.72
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	7,815.43	.....	.....	16.78
Fuel and light—							
Coal, bituminous.....	4,702	tons...	10,282.98	.....	10.1	tons...	22.08
Coal, anthracite.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gasoline.....	945	gals...	114.14	.....	2.0	gals...	.25
Wood.....	603	cords...	1,725.25	.....	1.0	cd....	3.70
Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, kerosene.....	655	gal....	62.45	.....	1.4	gal....	.11
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	377.20	.....	.....	.....	.79
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	12,562.08	.....	.....	\$ 26.97
Hospital and medical	.....	.....	.....	568.65	.....	.....	2.22
Farm, shop and garden supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	11,523.45	.....	.....	24.14
Ordinary repairs.....	.....	.....	.....	820.32	.....	.....	1.76
Library.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water and ice.....	.....	.....	.....	262.20	.....	.....	.56
Postage and stationery—							
Postage.....	.....	.....	651.24	.....	.....	.....	1.40
Stationery.....	.....	.....	595.05	.....	.....	.....	1.28
Telegraph and telephone.....	.....	.....	345.46	.....	.....	.....	.74
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,591.75	.....	.....	\$ 3.42





TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.  
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			Amount.	Measure.	Value.
Potatoes .....	2,767	bu ....	680.83	680.83	18.0	bu ....	4.43
Vegetables, canned.....	6,302	cans ..	380.06	380.06	41.0	cans ..	2.48
Other articles.....				922.40			6.00
Total provisions.....				\$ 15,746.66			\$ 102.44
HOUSEHOLD STORES.							
Soaps.....			\$ 461.44				\$ 3.00
Bedding.....			764.45				4.98
Crockery, glassware, etc....			349.07				2.27
Brooms.....			57.16				.35
Household and kitchen uten sils.....			102.49				.67
Miscellaneous .....			1,098.46				7.15
Total.....				\$ 2,833.07			\$ 18.42
Clothing.....				4,021.64			\$ 26.16
FUEL AND LIGHT.							
Coal, bituminous.....	2,654	tons..	\$ 5,174.96		17.3	tons ..	33.67
Coal anthracite.....							
Coke.....							
Gasoline.....	162	gals..	18.90		1.1	gals..	.11
Wood.....	19	cds ..	76.00				.49
Gas.....							
Oil, kerosene .....	1,131	gals..	120.00		7.3	gals..	.73
Miscellaneous.....			144.46				.94
Total.....				\$ 5,538.34			\$ 35.99
Hospital and medical.....				276.69			\$ 1.80
Farm, shop and garden.....							
Supplies.....				2,454.92			15.98
Ordinary repairs.....				412.72			2.68
Library.....							
Water and ice.....				336.36			2.18
Postage and stationery—							
Postage.....			\$ 277.08				1.80
Stationery.....			160.35				1.04
Telephone and telephone.....			158.45				1.03
Total.....				\$ 595.88			\$ 3.87
Transportation of inmates.....				356.00			\$ 2.31
Miscellaneous.....				3,066.61			19.95
Grand total.....				\$ 51,297.06			\$ 333.75

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

Salaries .....				\$ 97,685.50			\$ 103.59
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking powder.....							
Flour, buckwheat.....							
Flour, graham.....	28,167	lbs ..	\$ 425.63		29.9	lbs ..	\$ .45
Flour, wheat.....	436,844	lbs ..	7,028.19		463.3	lbs ..	8.09
Meal, corn.....	33,785	lbs ..	321.33		35.8	lbs ..	.35
Meal, oat.....	21,953	lbs ..	409.54		22.3	lbs ..	.43
Rice.....	7,554	lbs ..	409.72		8.0	lbs ..	.43
Yeast.....	1,246	lbs ..	239.36		1.3	lbs ..	.25
Miscellaneous.....	6,522	lbs ..	573.54		6.9	lbs ..	.61
Total.....	536,111	lbs ..		\$ 10,007.31	568.5	lbs ..	\$ 10.61

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure			Amount.	Measure	Value.
Dairy products—							
Butter.....	62,634	lbs.	\$ 12,636.76		66.4	lbs.	13.46
Cheese.....	8,190	lbs.	922.56		8.6	lbs.	.98
Milk.....	61,914	gals.	9,287.10		64.6	gals.	9.84
Total.....				\$ 22,846.42			24.22
Fish—							
Fresh.....	22,805	lbs.	\$ 1,292.18		24.2	lbs.	1.37
Salted.....	21,209	lbs.	1,404.09		22.4	lbs.	1.49
Canned.....							
Oysters.....	3,755	cans.	537.84		3.9	cans.	.57
Total.....				\$ 3,234.11			3.43
Fruits, green—							
Apples.....	706	bbbs.	\$ 1,267.50		2.2	bu.	1.34
Lemons.....	30	boxes.	206.60				.22
Oranges.....							
Miscellaneous.....			976.90				1.03
Total.....				\$ 2,451.00			2.59
Fruits, canned.....	9,870	cans.	\$ 2,460.14	\$ 2,460.14	10.5	cans.	2.61
Fruits, dried.....	53,587	lbs.	3,978.67	3,978.67	55.6	lbs.	4.22
Jellies, preserves, etc.....	85	gals.	34.20	34.20			.03
Coffee.....	36,293	lbs.	4,358.78	4,358.78	38.5	lbs.	4.62
Tea.....	4,395	lbs.	1,469.84	1,469.84	4.6	lbs.	1.56
Meats, fresh—							
Beef.....	269,367	lbs.	19,130.90		285.6	lbs.	20.29
Pork.....	19,923	lbs.	1,236.97		21.1	lbs.	1.31
Sausage.....	98,650	lbs.	5,575.01		104.9	lbs.	5.91
Miscellaneous.....	111,831	lbs.	4,730.30		119.6	lbs.	5.19
Total.....	499,171	lbs.		\$ 30,673.18	529.3	lbs.	32.52
Meats, salted.....	2,350	lbs.	\$ 230.25	\$ 230.25	2.5	lbs.	.25
Meats, smoked.....	32,547	lbs.	2,907.76	2,907.76	34.5	lbs.	3.08
Molasses, syrup, etc.....	6,805	gals.	1,559.06	1,559.06	7.2	gals.	1.65
Sugar.....	85,254	lbs.	4,727.53	4,727.53	90.04	lbs.	5.02
Spices.....	1,821	lbs.	233.31	233.31	1.9	lbs.	.25
Vegetables, green.....			7,365.71	7,365.71			7.81
Eggs.....	6,974	doz.	861.47	861.47	7.4	doz.	.92
Tobacco.....	6,704	lbs.	2,123.92	2,123.92	7.1	lbs.	2.25
Potatoes.....	15,282	bu.	4,779.94	4,779.94	16.2	bu.	5.06
Vegetables, canned.....	35,046	cans.	3,297.04	3,297.04	37.1	cans.	3.49
Other articles.....			2,008.44	2,008.44			2.13
Total provisions.....				\$111,608.12			118.35
HOUSEHOLD STORES.							
Soaps.....							
Bedding.....			\$ 1,589.97				1.69
Crockery, glassware, etc.....			487.04				.51
Brooms.....			493.00				.52
Household and kitchen utensils.....			532.94				.57
Miscellaneous.....			9,126.60				9.78
Total.....				\$ 12,329.55			13.07
Clothing.....				\$ 15,147.44			16.07
Fuel and light—							
Coal, bituminous.....	14,610	tons.	\$27,857.51		15.5	tons.	29.54
Coal, anthracite.....							
Coke.....	61	tons.	309.86		64.7	lbs.	.32
Gasoline.....	165	gals.	20.20		1.1	pints.	.02
Wood.....							

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			Amount.	Measure.	Total.
Fuel and light—							
Gas	6,999,400	cu. ft.	9,451.82	.....	7,422.0	cu. ft.	10 03
Oil, kerosene	601	gals.	63.02	.....	2.5	qts.	.07
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	3,202.02	.....	.....	.....	3.39
Total	.....	.....	.....	\$ 40,905.43	.....	.....	43.37
Hospital and medical supplies	.....	.....	.....	\$ 4,137.65	.....	.....	4.38
Farm, shop and garden supplies	.....	.....	.....	14,655.66	.....	.....	15.54
Ordinary repairs	.....	.....	100.91	.....	.....	.....	.12
Library	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water and ice	.....	.....	.....	2,323.28	.....	.....	2.46
Postage and stationery—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Postage	.....	.....	\$ 1,188.80	.....	.....	.....	1.26
Stationery	.....	.....	992.21	.....	.....	.....	1.05
Telephone and telegraph	.....	.....	457.99	.....	.....	.....	.48
Total	.....	.....	.....	\$ 2,629.00	.....	.....	2.79
Transportation of inmates	.....	.....	.....	987.11	.....	.....	1.05
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	1,709.91	.....	.....	1.81
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	\$ 202,090.82	.....	.....	322.59

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

Salaries	.....	.....	.....	\$ 113,791.82	.....	.....	\$ 110.67
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking powder	738	lbs	\$ 167.55	.....	.7	lbs	.15
Flour, buckwheat	1,000	lbs	26.00	.....	1 0	lbs	.02
Flour, graham	5,680	lbs	190.74	.....	5.5	lbs	.18
Flour, wheat	516,400	lbs	10,754.44	.....	501.3	lbs	10.45
Meal, corn	6 96	sacks	138.88	.....	7	sacks	.13
Meal, oat	44,280	lbs	786.93	.....	42.9	lbs	.76
Rice	7,858	lbs	392.46	.....	7 6	lbs	.38
Yeast	1,515	lbs	295.62	.....	1.4	lbs	.29
Miscellaneous	22,710	lbs	1,343.62	.....	22.0	lbs	1.34
Total	.....	.....	.....	\$ 14,126.24	.....	.....	13.70
Dairy products—							
Butter	101,434	lbs	21,267.56	.....	98.4	lbs	20 65
Cheese	7,414	lbs	873.33	.....	7.2	lbs	.85
Milk	1,192,993	lbs	11,929.93	.....	1,158.2	lbs	11.58
Total	.....	.....	.....	\$ 34,070.82	.....	.....	33.08
Fish—							
Fresh	11,309	lbs	922.86	.....	10.9	lbs	.89
Salted	17,660	lbs	1,492.10	.....	17.1	lbs	1.44
Canned	1,927	cans	236.85	.....	1.8	cans	.23
Oysters	785	gals.	852.00	.....	3.0	qts.	.82
Total	.....	.....	.....	\$ 3,503.81	.....	.....	3.38
Fruits, green—							
Apples	1,793	bu	1,236.99	.....	1.7	bu	1.20
Lemons	.....	.....	148.83	.....	.....	.....	.14
Oranges	14	boxes	49.25	.....	.....	.....	.04
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	2,257.31	.....	.....	.....	2.19
Total	.....	.....	.....	\$ 3,692.38	.....	.....	3.67

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.  
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			Amount.	Measure.	Value.
Fruits, canned .....	15,851	cans	2,249.32	2,249.32	15.3	cans	2.18
Fruits, dried .....	21,658	lbs	1,539.29	1,539.29	20.9	lbs	1.49
Jellies, preserves, etc. ....	785	qts	226.74	226.74	1.5	qts	.20
Coffee .....	30,603	lbs	3,702.63	3,702.63	29.7	lbs	3.59
Tea .....	7,797	lbs	2,580.99	2,580.99	7.5	lbs	2.54
Meats, fresh—							
Beef .....	378,464	lbs	25,181.99		367.4	lbs	24.45
Pork .....	45,236	lbs	3,166.52		43.9	lbs	3.07
Sausage .....	8,700	lbs	50.44		8.4	lbs	.49
Miscellaneous .....	24,858	lbs	1,393.76		24.1	lbs	1.35
Total .....	457,258	lbs		\$ 30,249.71	443.8	lbs	29.36
Meats, salted .....							
Meats, smoked .....	19,408	lbs	1,820.42	1,820.42	18.9	lbs	1.76
Molasses, syrup, etc .....	5,079	gals	1,074.16	1,074.16	4.9	gals	1.04
Sugar .....	112,689	lbs	6,357.29	6,357.29	108.8	lbs	6.17
Spices .....	1,170	lbs	204.92	204.92	1.1	lbs	.19
Vegetables, green .....			7,730.04	7,730.04			7.31
Eggs .....	32,510	doz	3,663.25	3,663.25	33.4	doz	3.55
Tobacco .....	5,678	lbs	1,868.37	1,868.37	5.5	lbs	1.81
Potatoes .....	20,955	bu	5,094.65	5,094.65	20.3	bu	4.94
Vegetables, canned .....	14,925	cans	892.94	892.94	14.4	cans	.87
Other articles .....			126.10	126.10			.12
Total provisions .....				\$ 124,454.07			\$ 120.83
Household stores—							
Soaps .....			\$ 3,994.48				3.88
Bedding .....			692.66				.67
Crockery, glassware .....			1,265.32				1.22
Brooms .....			625.20				.60
Household and kitchen .....			1,618.41				1.60
Miscellaneous .....			9,895.67				9.60
Total .....				\$ 18,121.74			\$ 17.57
Clothing .....				16,769.77			16.28
Fuel and light—							
Coal, bituminous .....	12,349	tons	31,818.80		11.9	tons	30.49
Coal, anthracite .....							
Coke .....	96	tons	506.76		176.7	lbs	.49
Gasoline .....	1,054	gals	177.02		1.0	gal	.17
Wood .....	195	cds	861.50		.2	cd	.83
Gas .....							
Oil, kerosene .....	769	gals	73.71		2.9	qts	.07
Miscellaneous .....			1,255.66				1.22
Total .....				34,693.45			\$ 33.67
Hospital & medical supplies .....				9,098.52			8.84
Farm, shop, garden, supplies .....				19,566.01			18.97
Ordinary repairs .....				639.88			.62
Library .....				60.80			.06
Water and ice .....				6,132.72			5.95
Postage and stationery—							
Postage .....			1,113.10				1.08
Stationery .....			474.47				.46
Telephone and telegraph .....			1,294.27				1.25
Total .....				2,881.84			\$ 2.70
Transportation of inmates .....				237.28			.23
Miscellaneous .....				5,000.10			4.85
Grand total .....				\$ 351,434.60			\$ 341.23

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.  
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			Amount.	Measure.	Value.
Salaries.....				\$ 85,924.42			\$ 94.74
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking powder.....	756	lbs	153.22		.8	lbs	.18
Flour, buckwheat.....	650	lbs	18.38		.7	lbs	.02
Flour, graham.....	18,800	lbs	275.62		20.7	lbs	.30
Flour, wheat.....	458,738	lbs	8,296.27		505.8	lbs	9.15
Meal, corn.....	20,700	lbs	172.00		22.8	lbs	.18
Meal, oat.....	38,347	lbs	732.80		42.3	lbs	.81
Rice.....	11,395	lbs	570.88		122.5	lbs	.63
Yeast.....	702	lbs	174.80		.8	lbs	.15
Miscellaneous.....	30,508	lbs	453.27		33.6	lbs	.49
Total.....	580,589	lbs		\$ 10,807.24	640.1	lbs	11.97
Dairy Products—							
Butter.....	60,972	lbs	12,171.17		67.2	lbs	13.42
Cheese.....	2,692	lbs	312.91		3.0	lbs	.35
Milk.....	562,514	lbs	5,625.14		620.1	lbs	6.20
Total.....	626,178	lbs		\$ 18,109.22	690.2	lbs	19.97
Fish—							
Fresh.....	20,776	lbs	1,546.38		22.9	lbs	1.70
Salted.....	11,780	lbs	787.22		13.0	lbs	.87
Canned.....	2,088	cans	186.26		2.3	cans	.21
Oysters.....	65	gals.	81.59		.6	pints	.09
Total.....				\$ 2,601.45			2.87
Fruits, green—							
Apples.....	1,704	bu	988.86		1.9	bu	1.09
Lemons.....	6	doz	1.80				
Oranges.....	20	cases.	77.50				.08
Miscellaneous.....			906.02				1.00
Total.....				\$ 1,974.18			2.17
Fruits, canned.....	19,124	cans	3,743.72	3,743.72	21.1	cans	4.12
Fruits, dried.....	63,082	lbs	4,340.21	4,340.21	69.5	lbs	4.78
Jellies, preserves, etc.....							
Coffee.....	30,521	lbs	3,603.50	3,603.50	33.6	lbs	3.97
Tea.....	6,517	lbs	2,195.21	2,195.21	7.2	lbs	2.42
Meats, fresh—							
Beef.....	384,449	lbs	25,824.35		441.9	lbs	29.59
Pork.....	106,030	lbs	6,880.80		116.9	lbs	7.58
Miscellaneous.....	45,747	lbs	2,590.23		50.4	lbs	2.86
Total.....				\$ 35,314.38	590.0	lbs	38.92
Meats, salted.....							
Meats, smoked.....	44,903	lbs	4,004.47	4,004.47	49.5	lbs	4.41
Molasses, syrup, etc.....	8,041	gals.	1,650.53	1,650.53	8.8	gals	1.83
Sugar.....	98,724	lbs	5,619.00	5,619.00	108.8	lbs	6.19
Spices.....	1,233	lbs	178.34		1.3	lbs	.19
Vegetables, green.....			4,023.66	4,023.66			4.43
Eggs.....	14,402	doz	1,604.16		15.8	doz	1.77
Tobacco.....	6,583	lbs	2,094.00	2,094.00	7.2	lbs	2.31
Potatoes.....	15,334	bu	4,639.70	4,639.70	16.9	bu	5.12
Vegetables, canned.....	37,512	cans	2,914.03	2,914.03	41.3	cans	3.21
Other articles.....			79.39	79.39			.09
Total provisions.....				\$ 109,506.29			120.74
HOUSEHOLD STORES.							
Soaps.....			1,140.85				1.26



TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.  
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			QUANTITY.		Value.
					Amount.	Measure.	
Bedding.....			2,550.39			2.81	
Crockery and glassware.....			1,398.43			1.54	
Brooms.....							
Household and kitchen utensils.....			968.14			1.07	
Miscellaneous.....			8,717.34			9.61	
Total.....				\$ 14,775.15		16.29	
Clothing.....				\$ 16,228.52		17.78	
FUEL AND LIGHT.							
Coal, bituminous.....	12,601	tons...	31,076.21		13.8	tons...	34.26
Coal, anthracite.....							
Coke.....							
Gasoline.....	257	gals...	34.22		1.1	qts...	.04
Wood.....	103	cds...	405.35		.1	cd...	.44
Gas.....							
Oil, kerosene.....	1,075	gals...	111.23		1.1	gal...	.11
Miscellaneous.....			1,044.76				1.15
Total.....				\$ 32,671.77			36.00
Hospital and medical supplies.....				\$ 3,545.81			3.91
Farm, shop and garden supplies.....				21,834.93			24.07
Ordinary repairs.....				1,268.29			1.39
Library.....				26.40			.03
Water and ice.....				1,618.64			1.78
Postage and stationery—							
Postage.....			1,030.95				1.13
Stationery.....			1,232.04				1.35
Telegraph and telephone.....			327.90				.36
Total.....				\$ 2,590.89			2.84
Transportation of inmates..				1,069.90			1.18
Miscellaneous.....				3,860.12			4.25
Grand total.....				\$ 294,821.13			325.05

## PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

Salaries.....				\$ 80,343.44			\$ 168.23
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking powder.....	1,040	lbs...	\$ 210.15		2.2	lbs...	.44
Flour, graham.....	6,000	lbs...	86.00		12.5	lbs...	.18
Flour, wheat.....	255,976	lbs...	4,488.25		536.6	lbs...	9.40
Meal, corn.....	22,600	lbs...	206.75		45.2	lbs...	.43
Meal, oat.....	12,240	lbs...	225.65		25.6	lbs...	.47
Rice.....	3,223	lbs...	164.25		0.7	lbs...	.34
Yeast.....	22	bxs...	25.46				.05
Miscellaneous.....	25,070	lbs...	1,388.10		52.6	lbs...	2.91
Total.....				6,794.61			14.22
Dairy products—							
Butter.....	28,260	lbs...	5,505.45		59.2	lbs...	11.54
Cheese.....	9,053	lbs...	997.57		18.9	lbs...	2.09
Milk.....	15,673	lbs...	293.91		32.9	lbs...	.61
Total.....	52,986	lbs...		6,795.93	111.0	lbs...	14.24

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.

PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

	QUANTITY.				PER CAPITA.		
					QUANTITY.		
	Amount.	Measure.	Value.	Total.	Amount.	Measure.	Value.
Fish—							
Fresh.....	12,242	lbs ...	432.82		25.6	lbs ...	.91
Salted.....	10	lbs ...	.55				
Total.....				433.37			.91
Fruits, green—							
Apples.....	90	bu. ...	92.50				.19
Lemons.....	4	bxs ...	18.2				.04
Oranges.....	4	bxs ...	14.38				.03
Miscellaneous .....			138.20				.29
Total.....				262.29			.55
Fruits, canned.....	3,075	cans ..	208.45	208.45	6.4	cans ..	.43
Fruits, dried.....	23,416	lbs ...	1,510.61	1,510.61	49.1	lbs ...	3.18
Jellies, preserves, etc.....	881	pks ...	279.15	279.15	1.9	pails ...	.58
Coffee.....	7,37	lbs ...	831.21	831.21	15.4	lbs ...	1.76
Tea.....	1,079	lbs ...	334.75	334.75	2.2	lbs ...	.70
Meats, fresh—							
Beef.....	108,076	lbs ...	7,275.07		226.6	lbs ...	15.25
Pork.....	21,374	lbs ...	1,122.18		44.8	lbs ...	2.35
Sausage.....	47,836	lbs ...	2,802.51		100.3	lbs ...	5.80
Miscellaneous .....	22,069	lbs ...	876.26		46.2	lbs ...	1.83
Total.....	199,375	lbs ...		12,076.02	417.9	lbs ...	25.32
Meats, salted.....	89,115	lbs ...	5,670.15	5,670.15	186.8	lbs ...	11.89
Meats, smoked.....	70,066	lbs ...	5,201.45	5,201.45	148.9	lbs ...	10.90
Molasses, syrup, etc.....	3,841	gals...	983.09	983.09	8.0	gals...	2.06
Sugar.....	17,507	lbs ...	965.98	965.98	36.7	lbs ...	2.02
Spices.....	750	lbs ...	102.15	102.15	1.5	lbs ...	.21
Vegetables, green.....			632.86	632.86			1.33
Eggs.....	1,613	doz ...	217.32	217.32	3.3	doz ...	.46
Tobacco.....	4,024	lbs ...	1,000.19	1,000.19	8.4	lbs ...	2.09
Potatoes.....	5,250	bu ...	1,606.52	1,606.52	11.0	bu ...	3.38
Vegetables, canned.....	23,520	cans ...	1,478.95	1,478.95	49.3	cans ...	3.10
Other articles.....				2,082.64			4.36
Total provisions. ...				49,476.69			103.72
Household stores—							
Soaps.....			740.60				1.55
Bedding.....			627.49				1.32
Crockery, glassware, etc.....			173.16				.36
Brooms.....			135.28				.28
Household and kitchen utensils.....			308.63				.65
Miscellaneous .....			1,358.26				2.84
Total.....				3,343.72			7.00
Clothing.....				14,878.36			31.19
Fuel and light.....							
Coal, bituminous .....	5,885	tons ...	9,769.97		12.3	tons ...	20.48
Coke.....	65	tons ...	381.59		272.5	lbs ...	.80
Gasoline.....	175	gals...	19.91		1.4	qts ...	.04
Wood.....	218	cds ...	654.00		.4	cds ...	1.37
Oil, kerosene.....	1,216	gals...	109.25		2.5	gals ...	.22
Miscellaneous.....			263.97				.55
Total.....				11,198.69			23.47
Hospital & medical supplies.....				2,801.39			5.87
Farm, shop, garden, supplies.....				9,743.18			20.42
Ordinary repairs.....				1,877.35			3.94
Water and ice.....				86.75			.18

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.  
PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

	QUANTITY.		Value.	Total.	PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.			Amount.	Measure.	Value.
Postage and stationery.							
Postage .....	...	...	561.17	...	...	...	1.17
Stationery .....	...	...	611.61	...	...	...	1.24
Telephone and telegraph..	...	...	198.94	...	...	...	.42
Total .....	...	...	...	1,371.72	...	...	2.87
Transportation of inmates..	...	...	...	206.83	...	...	.43
Miscellaneous.....	...	...	...	3,523.39	...	...	7.82
Grand total.....	...	...	...	\$ 178.851 51	...	...	\$ 375.16

## PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

Salaries.....				\$ 93,570.84			\$ 194.53
PROVISIONS.							
Breadstuffs—							
Baking powder.....	91	cans ..	\$ 77.75	...	2	cans ..	.16
Flour, buckwheat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour, graham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour, wheat.....	261,660	lbs ..	4,507.00	...	544.0	lbs.....	9.37
Meal, corn .....	14,360	lbs ..	129.70	...	29.8	lbs.....	.27
Meal, oat .....	2,000	lbs ..	38.91	...	4.1	lbs.....	.08
Rice.....	4,118	lbs.....	177.25	...	8.5	lbs.....	.36
Yeast.....	673	lbs.....	128.44	...	1.4	lbs.....	.26
Miscellaneous .....	1,825	lbs.....	87.19	...	3.8	lbs.....	.18
Total .....	...	...	...	\$ 5,146.24	...	...	\$ 10.68
Dairy products—							
Butter .....	25,562	lbs.....	\$ 5,315.57	...	53.1	lbs ..	11.05
Cheese .....	3,000	lbs.....	314.25	...	16.2	lbs.....	.65
Milk .....	6,580	gals.....	703.67	...	13.6	gals.....	1.46
Total .....	...	...	...	6,331.49	...	...	\$ 13.16
Fish—							
Fresh .....	1,538	lbs.....	\$ 103.33	...	3.1	lbs.....	.21
Salted .....	1,925	lbs ..	101.00	...	4.0	lbs.....	.21
Total .....	...	...	...	204.33	...	...	\$ .42
Fruits, green—							
Apples.....	46	bu ....	\$ 50.75	...	...	...	.10
Lemons .....	4	boxes ..	22.85	...	...	...	.05
Oranges .....	9	boxes ..	35.10	...	...	...	.07
Miscellaneous .....	...	...	75.34	...	...	...	.16
Total .....	...	...	...	184.04	...	...	\$ .38
Fruits, canned .....	3,252	cans ..	\$ 712.29	712.29	6.7	cans ..	1.48
Fruits, dried .....	12,649	lbs.....	764.51	764.51	26.3	lbs.....	1.59
Jellies, preserves, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee .....	16,814	lbs ..	1,931.69	1,931.69	34.9	lbs ..	4.01
Tea.....	1,589	lbs.....	510.57	510.57	3.3	lbs ..	1.06
Meat, fresh—							
Beef.....	114,998	lbs.....	7,394.65	...	239.0	lbs ..	15.37
Pork .....	25,430	lbs.....	1,805.33	...	52.8	lbs.....	3.75
Sausage .....	4,608	lbs.....	262.34	...	9.6	lbs ..	.54
Miscellaneous .....	43,347	lbs.....	1,896.10	...	90.1	lbs.....	3.94
Total .....	188,383	lbs ..	...	11,358.42	391.5	lbs ..	\$ 23.60
Meats, salted.....	32 40c	lbs.....	\$ 1,644.75	1,644.75	67.3	lbs.....	3.41
Meats, smoked.....	44 21c	lbs.....	3,902.57	3,902.57	91.9	lbs.....	8.12

TABLE No. XX—CONTINUED.

## PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

	QUANTITY.				PER CAPITA.		
	Amount.	Measure.	Value.	Total.	QUANTITY.		Value.
					Amount.	Measure.	
Molasses, syrup, etc.....	6,722	gals...	1,831.62	1,831.62	13.9	gals...	3.81
Sugar.....	19,049	lbs....	1,066.36	1,066.36	39.6	lbs....	2.22
Spices.....	1,027	lbs....	146.22	146.22	2.1	lbs....	.31
Vegetables, green.....			1,507.37	1,507.37			3.14
Eggs.....	1,147	doz....	139.32	139.32	2.3	doz....	.49
Tobacco.....	2,181	lbs....	1,415.17	1,415.17	10.8	lbs....	2.94
Potatoes.....	10,148	bu.....	2,766.02	2,766.02	21.1	bu.....	5.75
Vegetables, canned.....	12,592	cans....	809.11	809.11	16.2	cans....	1.68
Other articles.....				4,204.81			8.74
Total provisions.....				36,576.90			\$ 96.82
Household stores—							
Soaps.....			\$ 99.45				2.07
Bedding.....			191.55				.39
Crockery, glassware, etc..				320.62			.67
Brooms.....			362.92				.76
Household and kitchen							
utensils.....			119.27				.24
Miscellaneous.....			1,343.12				2.79
Total .....				335.93			\$ 6.92
Clothing.....				11,857.50			24.65
Fuel and light—							
Coal, bituminous.....	10,993	tons..	\$ 26,372.44		22.9	tons..	54.83
Coal, anthracite.....	3,950	lbs....	15.40		8.0	lbs....	.03
Coke.....	176,500	lbs....	650.00		366.9	lbs....	1.35
Gasoline.....	1,605	gals....	194.81		3.3	gals....	.40
Wood.....	397	cords..	1,325.73		.8	cords..	2.76
Gas.....							
Oil, kerosene.....	804	gals....	77.55		1.6	gals....	.16
Miscellaneous.....			9.10				.02
Total.....				28,645.03			\$ 59.55
Hospital and medical							
supplies.....				961.28			2.00
Farm, shop and garden							
supplies.....				8,644.46			17.97
Ordinary repairs.....				444.33			.92
Library—							
Water and ice.....				668.20			1.39
Postage and stationery—							
Postage.....			780.48				1.62
Stationery.....			485.16				1.01
Telegraph and telephone..			221.37				.46
Total.....				1,487.01			\$ 3.09
Transportation of inmates...				54.41			.11
Miscellaneous.....				4,163.76			8.65
Grand total.....				\$ 200,406.65			\$ 416.64

## TABLE No. XXI—FINANCIAL TABLES.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE BIENNIAL  
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Requisitions, articles secured from supply department.....	\$ 2,889.88	
Certificates, bills paid by Auditor of state .....	49,590.64	
Stationery .....		\$ 1,419.62
Postage .....		1,860.45
Traveling expenses—		
Board .....	\$ 1,758.21	
Secretary.....	11.84	
Emploves .....	498.19	
		\$2,268.24
Salaries—		
Board .....	\$ 17,875.00	
Secretary .....	3,137.49	
Emploves .....	12,775.07	
Architect .....	6,000.00	
		\$29,787.56
Furniture .....		1,280.23
Books .....		293.90
Inspecting county institutions.....		416.78
Investigations ..		20.60
Painting and carpeting rooms in capitol occupied as offices ..		1,470.00
Printing including eight issues of the Bulletin of 3,000 copies of each ..		3,341.46
Express .....		123.52
Sundry expenses.....		198.16
Total.....	\$ 52,480.52	\$ 52,480.52



## PART III.

In this part of our report we include copies of the reports of officers of various state institutions under our control covering the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, as follows:

- No. 1. Of the Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown.
- No. 2. Of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Davenport.
- No. 3. Of the College for the Blind at Vinton.
- No. 4. Of the School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs.
- No. 5. Of the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Glenwood.
- No. 6. Of the Industrial School for Boys at Eldora.
- No. 7. Of the Industrial School for Girls at Mitchellville.
- No. 8. Of the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant.
- No. 9. Of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence.
- No. 10. Of the Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda.
- No. 11. Of the Penitentiary at Ft. Madison.
- No. 12. Of the Penitentiary at Anamosa.

## No. 1 SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

*Honorable Board of Control, Des Moines, Iowa.*

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting this, my report covering the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, your attention is respectfully invited to the reports of the adjutant, surgeon, engineer, and chaplain, which are hereto attached and made a part of this report. Their reports are so full and complete in their several departments that it is only necessary for me to refer in a general way to the subject-matter thereof.

The improvements authorized and provided for by the appropriations of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly have been made so far as the available funds would permit.

The administration building is a handsome three-story brick, affording commodious and convenient offices on the main floor; post-office, reading-room and library in the basement, and four large bedrooms on the third floor.

The completion of the south wing of the old peoples' building gives the building a total of forty-eight suites of two rooms and closet each for soldier and his wife. These rooms are comfortably furnished and, with the family pictures on the walls, present a very cheerful and cosy appearance. A large dining room, store-rooms, and pantry and a well equipped kitchen occupies the basement.

The addition to the west end of the hospital, and the installment of an elevator gives two more rooms and a morgue in the basement. This obviates the necessity of conveying the dead through the wards in order to reach the old morgue.

The new boiler, engine, and dynamo have been installed and we now have a very satisfactory plant for heating and lighting purposes.

The employment of young women in our dining-room as waiters has proved very satisfactory to all concerned. Great care has been taken in the selection of this help and as a result we have a superior class of girls. Mrs. Julia A. Hanna has the supervision of the woman's hall, as well as the management and control of the dining-rooms and help, and to her tact, good judgment,

and earnest endeavor are we in a great measure indebted for the marked improvement in the service and the inviting appearance of the several dining-rooms. The presence of Mrs. Hanna and her corps of waitresses has a refining influence upon the members, as evinced by their gentlemanly and courtly conduct at meals.

The provisions and clothing furnished have been of the best quality.

I am pleased to be able to report that the discipline of the Home is good and that it is maintained with less friction than in years gone by. Cases of insubordination rarely, if ever, occur, but when they do they are met promptly and decisively. The drink habit is at the root of nearly all our troubles at the Home. The percentage of drunkards is less at this writing than at any time during the history of the Home. In fact, there are very few cases of what you would call habitual drunkards. These we are compelled continually to confine to the grounds. Those who have an occasional spree are, if detected in time, confined to the grounds during the first stages and until the desire and craving for drink pass off. If convicted of drunkenness, they are punished by dump duty and confinement to the grounds. This confinement is upon their honor. The two cases in which this honor has been violated have met with summary discharge. The new pension law which provides for the withholding of pensions from those twice convicted of drunkenness has resulted in a number of this class taking their discharge, and has proved in a general way beneficial to the best interests of the Home.

POPULATION JUNE 30, 1901.

Men present.....	559
Women present .....	65
Total .....	624
Present and absent, men .....	718
Present and absent, women .....	80
Total .....	798

The largest membership during the biennial period and in fact during the history of the Home was on February 15, 1901, at which time the total present was 721, present and absent 820.

At this time and during most of last winter there were twenty-five beds in the hall of the main building. The membership present during May, June, and July has been greater than ever before during similar months. A proportionately greater increase

in the number of applications may be looked for during the coming fall and winter. The population of the Home will, in my opinion, continue to increase during the next four or five years.

The rooms vacated by the offices in the main building afford room for some fifty or sixty beds and will relieve the situation to that extent, but there is every prospect that we shall again have to use the halls as dormitories during the coming winter.

I would respectfully suggest that you urge upon the members of the next general assembly the importance and necessity of making appropriations for the following new buildings and improvements: A new building for the quartermaster's department, assembly hall and chapel, new kitchen, new laundry, women's hospital, ice-house and cold storage combined, four new boilers, remodeling bath-rooms and closets, with new tubs and stools for same in the main building and old men's building.

The quarters occupied by the quartermaster department are not of sufficient capacity to carry the stock of goods and supplies necessary for the best interests of the institution. The office and store-rooms are not convenient and are altogether too small. Some goods are now stored in the basement of the old people's building. We should have a separate building—a veneered two-story brick with basement or cellar with cement floor, for storage of canned goods and cured meats; office and store-room on the main floor; general store-room and storage for second-hand clothing on the second floor.

The second-hand goods for reissue are now kept in the attic of the main building where it is almost impossible to prevent ravages of moths.

The room now used as a chapel is illy ventilated, unpleasantly situated, and capable of holding less than one half the membership. I earnestly suggest that we ask for an appropriation for a separate building to be known as Assembly Hall, with a seating capacity of from five hundred to six hundred. The present chapel could then be used as a dormitory capable of accommodating some fifty beds.

The general kitchen is badly located and ventilated and not at all convenient in its appointments and is wholly inadequate for the requirements of the institution. My suggestion is that an addition be built at the north end of the main building with good ventilation, so arranged as to give a roomy, convenient kitchen and a good sized room for preparing vegetables.

There is a pressing need for a new laundry building. The

location of the present one in the basement of the main building and adjacent to the dining-room is such that unpleasant odors therefrom are often noticeable in the main building. A two-story brick building located near the power house with laundry, dry rooms, etc., on the lower floor, linen and ironing rooms on the second floor, would, in my opinion, be the best plan.

Our hospital is crowded at times to its utmost capacity and last winter Surgeon Duffield was compelled in some cases to return men to the main building before they were sufficiently convalescent, in order to make room for the more pressing need of others.

The best remedy would be, in my opinion, the erection of a separate hospital building for women with wards for twenty patients and a dining-room on the first floor, and quarters on the second floor for hospital nurses and all women employes of the hospital. This would make room in the present hospital for some twenty to thirty men.

Our ice-house is about ready to collapse and it is a serious problem whether we can prop it up for use the coming season. A new one is required, which should also include cold storage in connection therewith.

The condition of the bath and toilet rooms in the main building and old men's building is so well known to your honorable body as to require no explanation. We must have new bath tubs, new stools and new appliances. See the engineer's plan for same.

Four old boilers have now been in use for some ten or twelve years and have at some time in the past received bad usage.

Engineer Dunham and the boiler inspector recommend new ones on the ground of economy.

Your attention is especially invited to that portion of the engineer's report referring to the remodeling of heating and ventilation at the hospital and the necessity of raising the roof of the boiler house. These suggestions I fully endorse.

A new gate-house and attractive gateway should be provided for at the main entrance.

The only work done on the grounds for the past six or eight years in the way of improving them has been done by members of the Home. The dry lake east of the administration building is neither attractive nor ornamental and will not hold water as it is. I suggest that we ask for an appropriation to cement, or puddle with clay, the bottom and sides of this basin as well as



for improving the roads and putting the parks in proper condition.

In this connection it is well, I think, to call your attention to the fact that of the \$25,000 appropriated by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly for new building, between \$12,000 and \$13,000 was from what is known as our surplus pension fund and should not be considered as a regular appropriation, as the funds were already to the credit of the Home.

Not having had the benefit of an opinion from an architect as to the probable cost of the buildings asked for, I am not able to give a very reliable estimate, but think that the figures given below will prove ample:

Assembly hall.....	\$18,000
Quartermaster's building.....	6,000
Womens hospital.....	6,000
Laundry.....	4,000
Kitchen.....	5,000
Ice-house and cold storage.....	4,000
Four boilers.....	4,000
Changing heating and ventilation hospital.....	2,000
New bath-tubs and stools, main and old men's building.....	2,500
Gate-house.....	1,200
Gate.....	600
Improving grounds.....	4,000
Raising roof of boiler house.....	
Total.....	\$57,300

I desire to express my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by my staff officers. To Adjutant Warfel, Quartermaster Beeson, Surgeon Duffield, Chaplain Cole and Mrs. Miller, Matron, I am greatly indebted for the careful and efficient discharge of duty in their several departments and their general help in maintaining the discipline of the Home. To my bookkeeper, Geo. F. A. Walker, stenographer, Floyd Sample, and Sergeant Major, Aug. Laubscher, I am indebted for efficient, valuable, and cheerful services. To the faithfulness and zeal of Inspector J. W. Reed is due the bringing of members clothing accounts to a business basis, resulting in a saving to the state while not depriving the members of a comfortable and reasonable supply of clothing.

To the faithful and loyal endeavor and support of my non-commissioned officers and ward commanders is due in a great measure the splendid record for soldiery bearing and conduct so noticeable during the past two years.

And last but not least, I desire to acknowledge my indebted-

ness to the great majority of the members of the Home for their courteous conduct and soldiery bearing.

I desire in conclusion to thank each member of the Board of Control for the great interest manifested in the welfare of the Home and to express to you my hearty appreciation of your kindly advice and courteous consideration during the past two years.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. HORTON,  
*Commandant.*

#### ADJUTANT'S REPORT.

*C. C. Horton, Commandant, Iowa Soldiers Home:*

SIR,—Complying with your request I herewith submit the following statistical report of the Iowa Soldiers' Home for the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.

Respectfully yours,

B. F. WARFEL,  
*Adjutant.*

#### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

MOVEMENT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number present July 1, 1899 .....	450	35	494
Number present and absent July 1, 1899.....	626	40	666
Number admitted during the year.....	153	18	171
Number re-admitted during the year.....	109	.....	109
Total number.....	888	58	946
Number discharged.....	124	5	129
Number dropped.....	33	..	33
Number died at home.....	42	2	44
Number died absent with leave.....	9	.....	9
Total number discharged, dropped, and died .....	208	7	215
Number present and absent June 30, 1900.....	680	51	731
Number present June 30, 1900.....	509	43	552
Average present .....	510	40	550
Average present and absent .....	657	47	704
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.			
Number present July 1, 1900.....	509	43	552
Number present and absent July 1, 1900.....	680	51	731
Number admitted during the year .....	183	44	227
Number re-admitted during the year.....	114	1	115
Total number.....	977	96	1,073
Number discharged .....	157	8	165
Number dropped .....	52	1	53
Number died at home.....	44	7	51
Number died absent with leave .....	5	.....	5
Total number discharged, dropped, and died... ..	258	16	274
Number present and absent June 30, 1901 .....	719	80	799
Number present June 30, 1901 .....	559	65	624
Average present .....	577	55	632
Average present and absent.....	718	65	783

TABLE No. 1.  
FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

MOVEMENT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number present July 1, 1899....	459	35	494
Number present and absent July 1, 1899 .....	626	40	666
Number admitted during period.....	336	62	398
Number re-admitted during period.....	223	1	224
Total number.....	1,185	103	1,288
Number discharged .....	281	13	294
Number dropped .....	85	1	86
Number died at home .....	86	9	95
Number died absent with leave .....	14	.....	14
Total discharged, dropped and died.....	466	23	489
Number present and absent June 30, 1901 .....	719	80	799
Number present June 30, 1901.....	559	65	624
Average present .....	543.5	47.5	591
Average present and absent.....	687.5	56	743.5

TABLE No. II.  
AGE AT ADMISSION.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Thirty to thirty-nine.....	1	.....	1
Forty to forty-nine.....	.....	1	1
Fifty to fifty-nine .....	125	13	138
Sixty to sixty-nine .....	146	27	173
Seventy and over .....	59	19	78
Unknown .....	5	2	7

TABLE No. III.  
SEX AND COLOR.

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White .....	333	62	395
Black .....	3	.....	3

TABLE No. IV.  
CONJUGAL CONDITION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	154	54	208
Single .....	60	.....	60
Widowed .....	110	8	118
Divorced.....	12	.....	12

TABLE No. V.  
STATE SERVICE OF VOLUNTEERS.

STATE.	Number.	STATE.	Number.
Colorado .....	2	Michigan .....	10
District of Columbia .....	2	Maryland .....	3
Indiana .....	14	New York .....	16
Iowa .....	155	Nebraska .....	2
Illinois .....	48	New Jersey .....	2
Kentucky .....	1	Ohio .....	17
Kansas .....	2	Pennsylvania .....	21
Massachusetts .....	5	Vermont .....	4
Missouri .....	10	Wisconsin .....	15
		Total .....	326

TABLE No. VI.  
AGE OF MEMBERS.

	Age.
Year ending June 30, 1900—	
Average age of members admitted during the year .....	62.3
Average age of living members, June 30, 1900 .....	63.9
Average age of members dying during year .....	66.5
Year ending June 30, 1901—	
Average age of members admitted during year....	63.2
Average age of living members, June 30, 1901 .....	64.4
Average age of members dying during the year..	67.7
Biennial period ending June 30, 1901—	
Average age of members admitted during the period.....	62.8
Average age of living members, June 30, 1901. ....	64.4
Average age of members dying during period.....	67.1

TABLE No. VII.  
WHAT WAR.

	Number.
Civil war.....	335
Spanish .....	1
Total .....	336

TABLE No. VIII.  
WHAT SERVICE.

	Number.
Regular army.....	5
U. S. navy .....	2
Volunteer army .....	326
U. S. colored troops.....	3
Total .....	336

TABLE No. IX.  
OCCUPATION OF MEMBERS PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Attorney at law.....	1	Miners.....	8
Agents.....	5	Merchants.....	3
Basket maker.....	1	Miller.....	1
Barbers.....	2	Printers.....	2
Butcher.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	3	Painters.....	8
Brickmakers.....	2	Physicians.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	8	Paper maker.....	1
Carpenters.....	22	Pumpmaker.....	1
Clerks.....	2	Railroaders.....	7
Contractor.....	1	Restauranteur.....	1
Cook.....	1	Shoemakers.....	3
Civil engineer.....	1	Salesmen.....	3
Coopers.....	3	Stenographer.....	1
Draymen.....	3	Teamsters.....	2
Engineers.....	8	Telegrapher.....	1
Farmers.....	84	Wagon makers.....	4
Gardeners.....	4	Well digger.....	1
Horsemen.....	4	None.....	29
Harness makers.....	2	Total.....	336
Herder.....	1	FERMALES.	
Jewelers.....	2	Housewives.....	61
Janitor.....	1	Physician.....	1
Laborers.....	81	Total.....	62
Ministers.....	2		
Masons.....	12		

TABLE No. X.  
PENSIONS OF MEMBERS.

AMOUNT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
\$ 6.....	70	...	70
8.....	81	2	83
10.....	21	...	21
12.....	117	1	118
14.....	8	...	8
17.....	7	...	7
20.....	1	...	1
25.....	1	...	1
27.....	1	...	1
30.....	1	...	1
None.....	28	59	87
Total.....			398

Amount paid from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	\$ 50,941.45
Paid or credited to pensioners.....	\$ 34,945.53
Retained by state.....	5,066.25
Paid dependent relatives.....	10,929.67

Total..... \$ 50,941.45

Per cent paid pensioners..... 68.6

Per cent paid dependent relatives..... 21.5

March 28, 1900, the Twenty-eighth General Assembly passed a law prohibiting the state from retaining excess pensions.

Amount paid from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901..... \$ 61,183.21

Paid or credited to pensioners..... \$ 46,636.57

Paid dependent relatives..... 14,546.64

Total..... \$ 61,183.21



Per cent paid pensioners .....	76.2
Per cent paid dependent relatives .....	23.8
Amount paid from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.....	\$112, 124. 66
Amount retained by state .....	\$ 5, 066. 25
Paid or credited pensioner.....	81, 582 10
Paid dependent relatives.....	25, 476. 31
Total .....	\$112, 124. 66
Per cent paid pensioners .....	72.7
Per cent paid dependent relatives .....	22.7

TABLE No. XI.

## OCCUPATION OF MEMBERS IN THE HOME.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Baggage man. ....	1	Brought forward .....	45
Bath men .....	2	Librarian .....	1
Clerks. ....	4	Musician .....	1
Carpenters .....	2	Nurses .....	4
Cleaners, closet .....	3	Non-commissioned officers .....	25
Cleaners, hall. ....	5	Night watch .....	1
Coffee roaster, .....	1	Orderlies .....	2
Engineer and plumber .....	1	Police .....	6
Engineer's helper. ....	2	Shoemaker .....	1
Florist .....	1	Sexton. ....	1
Farmers and lawn men .....	10	Teamsters .....	6
Gardeners .....	6	Telephone man .....	1
Hostlers. ....	1	Total .....	94
Horticulturist. ....	2	None, male .....	625
Ice and vegetable man .....	1	None, female .....	80
Laundry men .....	3		
Forward. ....	45	Total .....	799

TABLE No. XII.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance in state treasury July 1, 1899. ....	\$ 19,237.77
Per capita appropriation.....	\$ 197,265.27
Rent, officers' cottages and farm house, sutler shop.....	843.76
Water and light for officers' cottages. ....	52.56
Hogs sold .....	1,731.27
Farm products .....	34.75
Miscellaneous sales .....	1,028.42—
	\$ 200,956.03
	\$ 220,193.80

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and wages.....	54,980.60
Provisions .....	68,926.92
Household stores.....	10,701.92
Clothing .....	28,246.66
Fuel and light.....	15,533.08
Hospital and medical supplies.....	3,807.32
Shop, farm and garden supplies .....	14,777.17
Ordinary repairs .....	11,436.10
Water and ice .....	3,321.13
Stationery and postage .....	3,048.55
Miscellaneous .....	3,014.40—
Balance in state treasury June 30, 1901.....	217,793.85
	2,399.95
	\$ 220,193.80

## APPROPRIATIONS BY THE TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Old peoples' building and furnishing same—balance July 1, 1899.....	\$ 473.00
Disbursement, equipment .....	473.00

## APPROPRIATIONS BY THE TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Furnishing old peoples' building now erected .....	\$ 1,000.00
Completing and furnishing old peoples' building. ....	11,000.00
Elevator for hospital .....	1,500.00
One boiler. ....	1,000.00
One dynamo.....	1,500.00
One new engine .....	2,000.00

## FROM SPECIAL CONTINGENT FUND—(EXCESS PENSION).

Headquarters building .....	\$ 7,500.00
Furnishing headquarters building.....	300.00
Female servants building.....	4,000.00
Gate house.....	600.00
Gateway.....	163.76— 30,563.76

## DISBURSEMENTS.

New buildings.....	24,000.00
Equipment .....	5,314.17—\$ 29,314.17

## BALANCES JUNE 30, 1901.

One dynamo .....	400.00
Furnishing headquarters building .....	85.83
Gate house.....	600.00
Gateway. . . . .	163.76— 1,249.59
	<hr/> \$ 30,563.76

## SURGEON'S REPORT.

*Col. C. C. Horton, Commandant Iowa Soldiers' Home.*

SIR: I herewith tender you my biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1901.

The hospital department keeps pace with the growth of the institution, and is again in need of more room. The following extracts from the records show the increase in population since I first assumed charge of the department, August 2, 1894.

July 1, 1894.	Present, men.....	331
	Present, women.....	7—338
	Present and absent.....	432
	Sick in hospital, men.....	47
July 1, 1901.	Present, men.....	557
	Present, women.....	64—621
	Present and absent, men.....	718
	Present and absent, women.....	80—798
	Sick in hospital, men.....	71
	Sick in hospital, women.....	6—77

At this time most of our work is done by non-members of the Home, which greatly increases our resident population.

During the early fall, winter, and spring, the hospital is severely taxed for room, and many needing its care must be

turned away. To relieve this condition I would suggest that measures be taken to secure an appropriation to build an annex to the hospital sufficiently large to secure wards for about twenty women patients on the lower floor, so arranged that some could be isolated. On the upper floor, rooms should be provided for all the female nurses and other female help about the hospital. A suite of rooms, preferably on the lower floor, for the superintendent of nurses, is desirable. Dining-rooms for these patients as well as for the helpers needed, and a small kitchen where dietary cooking could be taught the nurses at a minimum cost. Baths, closets, and lavatories would necessarily be included in this building. A proper system of ventilation should be the primal thought in construction. This improvement would relieve us greatly and give us about twenty-eight more beds for male patients in the present hospital.

There are some improvements necessary for the care and comfort of patients in the hospital in present use. The heating and ventilating system needs re-arranging so that all wards can be heated and ventilated properly during all kinds of weather. This can not now be done. Having studied heating and ventilating for a number of years, I feel confident, after numerous discussions with Engineer Clayton A. Dunham, that he could remedy the present defects admirably, so without further remarks I pass the subject of heating and ventilating over to him, with this single suggestion, that it is more economical to heat from a central plant. If this were done, the hospital would be freed from much of the dirt and smoke, and the room now occupied by the boilers would be available for cold storage.

The whole of the interior wood work needs retouching with stain and revarnishing with good spar varnish that will withstand soap and water. The walls and ceilings need some repairs and ought to be painted thoroughly. Then the walls and ceilings of the wards could be washed and cleansed as often as necessary.

Gradually we have substituted outside help in all parts of the hospital. During the summer just passing we have employed women cleaners in place of male members and find it a great improvement. We still retain a few male members as nurses, but the time draws near when they will need to give place to younger and stronger men if the work is properly done.

From all indications our population will increase for a number of years, and the work of the surgeon correspondingly increases. Up to August 2, 1894, medical care was given patients by a sur-

geon and an assistant surgeon, Since that time there has been no assistant. The increased work and responsibility prompts me to suggest that we need an assistant surgeon, possibly with the pay of a fourth attendant in an insane asylum.

Permit me through you to extend my thanks to your staff for courtesies received, and to the Board of Control for their hearty co-operation in all plans for the betterment of the hospital, and for considerate kindness extended.

I also ask that you accept my earnest and grateful thanks for your thoughtful and courteous treatment extended throughout all our intercourse, as co-workers for our more unfortunate comrades.

Herewith find tables showing treatment, operations performed, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON P. DUFFIELD,

*Surgeon.*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	1900	1901
Number treated in hospital.....	452	518
Number treated in quarters.....	242	299
Number treated at sick call, each case counted but once during the year.....	765	786
Total.....	1,459	1,603
Died in the home, men.....	42	45
Died in the home, women.....	12	7
Died while absent from the home, men.....	9	4
Total, men.....	51	49
Total, men and women.....	63	56
Aaverage age at death, men.....	63.57	67.7
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 for whole number cared for, men.....	61.44	49
Number insane.....	12	12
Number impaired cerebation not classed as insane.....	19	20
Total.....	31	32
Number blind.....	8	8
Number partially blind.....	5	6
Total.....	13	14
Number sent to state insane hospitals.....	3	4

NOTE.—Every disease treated in the hospital or convalescent companies, whether appearing alone or in complication with other diseases, will be reported.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

DISEASES.	1900			1901		
	Treated in hospital.	Treated in quarters.	Deaths.	Treated in hospital.	Treated in quarters.	Deaths.
Alcoholism, acute .....	12	16	.....	10	20	.....
Alcoholism, chronic .....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Anthrax .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Diabetes, insipidus .....	3	2	.....	6	3	.....
Diabetes, mellitus .....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1
Erysipelas .....	10	2	.....	2	3	1
Gout .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Influenza .....	18	12	.....	30	10	2
Malaria, chronic .....	8	5	.....	4	8	.....
Malarial fever .....	4	3	.....	6	6	.....
Morphinism .....	4	10	.....	5	11	.....
Plumbism .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Poisoning, various .....	4	5	.....	3	2	1
Payemia .....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Rheumatism, inflammatory .....	8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Rheumatism, chronic articular .....	16	8	.....	18	20	.....
Rheumatism, sub acute articular .....	9	7	.....	6	8	.....
Syphilis .....	9	7	.....	12	10	.....
Septicaemia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tuberculosis, general .....	16	.....	5	18	6	2
Vaccina .....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	137	77	6	144	107	7
<b>Alimentary System—</b>						
Appendicitis .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cholera morbus .....	5	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Cholelithiasis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of stomach .....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of liver .....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Colic, intestinal .....	8	9	.....	12	6	.....
Colic, hepatic .....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Constipation, chronic .....	10	31	.....	13	40	.....
Diarrhoea, chronic .....	6	17	.....	7	19	.....
Dilation of stomach .....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Dyspepsia, atonic, functional .....	7	5	.....	6	6	.....
Dysentery .....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Enteritis, acute, catarrhal .....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Fistula in ano .....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Fissure of anus .....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis, acute .....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Gastritis, chronic .....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Gastralgia .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Haemorrhoids .....	11	8	.....	10	25	.....
Haematemesis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Intestinal indigestion .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
Intestinal obstruction, various .....	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Intestinal obstruction, faecal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Jaundice, catarrhal .....	4	.....	.....	5	1	1
Oespharitis .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pancreatitis, acute .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Peritonitis, acute .....	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Peritonitis, chronic .....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Polypi of rectum .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prolapse of rectum .....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Stomatitis .....	5	.....	.....	4	6	.....
Stricture of Oesophagus .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tonsillitis, follicular .....	12	9	.....	10	13	.....
Tonsillitis, suppurative .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Ulcer of stomach .....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Ulcer of rectum .....	4	3	.....	6	4	.....
<b>Circulatory System—Blood and Lymphatics—</b>						
Anaemia, pernicious .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Aneurism, various .....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Angine pectoris .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dilation of heart .....	10	6	3	10	4	3
Degeneration, cardiac .....	3	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Elephantiasis .....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Endocarditis, acute .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Endocarditis, chronic .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....



YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

DISEASE.	1900.			1901.		
	Treated in hospital.	Treated in quarters.	Deaths.	Treated in hospital.	Treated in quarters.	Deaths.
<b>Circulatory System—Blood and Lymphatics—CONT.</b>						
Goitre .....	6	11	.....	1	.....	..
Dilatation of heart .....	8	16	.....	10	8	2
Palpitation (irritable heart) .....	6	.....	.....	2	12	.....
Pericarditis .....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Phlebitis .....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Spleen, hypertrophy of .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Thrombosis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Varicose veins .....	3	4	.....	5	4	.....
<b>Valve Lesions—</b>						
Aortic insufficiency .....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Aortic stenosis .....	4	.....	3	2	.....	1
Mitral stenosis .....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Pulmonary insufficiency .....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Pulmonary stenosis .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tricuspid stenosis .....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Tricuspid insufficiency .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
<b>Respiratory System—</b>						
Asthma .....	4	7	.....	6	8	.....
Bronchitis, acute .....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Bronchitis, chronic .....	4	13	1	4	15	.....
Catarrh, chronic nasal .....	3	12	.....	4	10	.....
Congestion of lungs .....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	1
Hay fever .....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....
Laryngitis, chronic .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Laryngitis, acute .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laryngitis, syphilitic .....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Pneumonia, bronchial .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Pneumonia, chronic interstitial .....	6	.....	2	4	.....	1
Pulmonary hæmorrhage .....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	8	.....	3	6	.....	4
<b>Genito-Urinary System—</b>						
Contracted bladder .....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Cystitis, chronic .....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Nephritis, diffuse, chronic .....	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Nephritis, intestinal chronic .....	4	.....	1	3	.....	1
Hydrocele .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hypertrophy of prostate .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Hypospadias .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Incontinence of urine .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Orchitis, acute .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchitis, chronic .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Phymosis .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suppression of urine .....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Varicocele .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Nervous system—</b>						
Bulbar paralysis .....	4	.....	2	2	.....	2
Cerebral embolism .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage .....	2	.....	1	3	.....	3
Cerebral softening .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2
Chorea .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Delirium tremens .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delusional insanity .....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Dementia .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1
Dipsomania .....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Epilepsy .....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Epileptic insanity .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General paresis .....	4	.....	2	5	.....	3
Herpes Zoster .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hysteria .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mania, active .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia .....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Neuralgia, various .....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Neuresthenia .....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Paralysis, agitans .....	5	.....	3	4	.....	.....

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

DISEASE.	1900.			1901.		
	Treated in hospital.	Treated in quarters.	Deaths.	Treated in hospital.	Treated in quarters.	Deaths.
Special senses—						
Conjunctivitis, acute .....				4		
Stricture nasal duct .....				1		
Otitis media, acute, catarrhal .....	3					
Otitis media, acute, purulent .....	1					
Otitic media, chronic, purulent .....				1		
Nasal polypi .....				2		
Sustentacular system—						
Caries .....				1		
Eczema .....	1			2		
Erythema .....	3			4		
Nyalgia .....				3		
Borialis .....				1		
Accidents and injuries—						
Burns and scalds .....				2		
Concussion of brain and spinal cord .....	2					
Contusions .....	7			5		
Dislocation of shoulder .....	2			2		
Fracture of femur neck .....				1		
Fracture of capsule .....				1		
Unclassified—						
Died absent from the Home .....			9			4
Malingering .....	2					
Senility .....	6		2	4		3
Neoplasma—						
Epithelioma .....				3		
Iaicima of face and neck .....	5		4	1		
Surgical operations—						
Removal tumor .....	1					
Abscess, general .....	4			3		
Fistula in ano .....				3		
Mastoid abscess .....	2					
Nasal polypi .....				2		
Oschio rectal fistula and abscess .....				1		
Polateal abscess .....	3					
Total .....	452	242	51	518	299	49

## ENGINEER'S REPORT.

*To C. C. Horton, Commandant Iowa Soldiers' Home:*

SIR—Complying with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Engineer's Department covering the two years ending June 30, 1901:

This plant is now able, in a general way, to creditably meet the demands placed upon it. All of the improvements were placed with a view to their permanency, and not simply to supply an immediate want. A synopsis of what has been accomplished by this department since my last report, may, I trust, be in order here.

First, the old heating plant in the main building was removed and a new one-pipe system substituted, having 8,000 square feet

of radiation with steam and return connections carried through tunnels to the boiler house, making a substantial and complete heating system. The two winters it has been in service has proved it to be very efficient.

The piping over the boilers and in the boiler rooms was next removed. The small contorted steam passages and rigid boiler connections were replaced with long, easy bends of extra heavy pipe. The old style gravity return system was replaced with high pressure and dry returns, and in all, a thorough and most satisfactory job was done, notwithstanding a temperature of 138 degrees to which the workmen were subjected while standing upon a raging furnace under a low roof.

The steam and return pipes connecting the dormitory with the hospital were pitted and their condition would not warrant their further use. A tunnel 200 feet long was built connecting these two buildings, located with a view to connecting with the main heating plant as soon as funds were available. Pipes were laid with due regard to size and pitch for future connections. In addition to this, 225 feet of tunnel, connecting with the new headquarters building to the old tunnels in a direct line with the power house, was built. Home members were employed exclusively on this work and gave good satisfaction.

An Ideal engine of 100 horse power direct connected to a Westinghouse dynamo was installed last winter. It has shown its capacity for lighting the different buildings and is in every way equal to the load. This together with a beautiful veined Italian switch board made after our own specifications, relieved us of an embarrassing situation. The old engine has been rebored and is now furnishing us with day service.

The addition to the engine room, partially completed, will be very satisfactory when finished according to the original specification. The engineer's corps are nicely quartered in rooms above the machine shop and the office provided for the chief engineer is very much appreciated by that individual.

Appliances have been added and means provided for measuring the water, coal, ashes, flue gases, etc., and an efficiency test for each shift is filed away, showing credit to the most capable fireman. The results have proven this method to be the correct one. A friendly rivalry brings out all of the latent qualities the men possess, which is in the direct interest of the institution and state.

Attached herewith you will find a copy of the recapitulation sheet for the month of June, 1901.

Coal used—mine run.	
Average steam pressure on boilers—pounds.....	75
Average temperature of feed water—degrees.....	214
Water evaporated—pounds.....	1,054,446
Coal fired—pounds.....	181,554
Per cent of ash.....	18.14
Per cent of moisture.....	5.8
Combustible—pounds.....	139,626
Coal consumed per square foot, grate per hour.....	10.5
Water evaporated per pounds of coal actually consumed .....	5.8
Water evaporated per pounds of combustible actually consumed.	7.55

I would recommend the following appropriations:

#### BOILERS.

Four new boilers to replace four old and patched ones now in use. The expense to maintain them in a safe condition is excessive. This request is made after consulting with Mr. Chase, our boiler inspector. Boilers of the same size and after the same specifications as our new boiler are desired. For changing breeching, settings, and four new boilers 16 feet by 60 inches, \$4,500.

#### TO CHANGE HEATING AND VENTILATING OF HOSPITAL.

The heating and ventilation of the hospital building should be changed. A system such as it contains is not a credit to so fine a building. The ventilation in cold weather is excessive and at moderate temperature it is decidedly bad. It is impossible to effect a medium between these two points: it is full of "back drafts" and is a prey to the winds.

The heating system is ungovernable from the wards. A difference of from ten to twenty-five degrees often may be noted in two adjoining rooms. I have made plumbing, heating and ventilating a study for several years, and if a suggestion towards the solution of this difficulty is permitted, I would advise a forced system of ventilation as being particularly adapted for the building. We have electric service now, both day and night, and the expense to continually and regularly change a certain volume of air through each ward could be reduced to a minimum. Lower all of the indirect radiators in the rooms below and place above them a mixing damper controlled by a reliable system of heat regulation, giving each ward or room its allotment of heat regardless of outside influences.

The tunnel connecting to the main heating plant should be completed at an early date. I will not advance any argument for this change further than to furnish a statement of the expenses necessary to simply boil a little coffee and cook oat meal once a day for the hospital building during the month of June. It should be expressly understood that these figures apply only to the summer months; in the winter the expenses are proportionately more:

Coal .....	\$48.05
Wages for fireman .....	25.00—\$73.05

#### Appropriations necessary for the above changes:

Changing heating and ventilating of hospital .....	\$2,500.00
Tunnel and pipe connections .....	900.00

#### WATER CLOSETS.

The condition of the water closets in the main building is too well known to require description here. A plumbing system that will effectually prevent the escape of sewer gas is not the only requirement necessary in closets subjected to the use that these receive. Something above the regular plumbing practice is advised. The plan I have in mind may be briefly stated as a series of the hopper pattern stools placed in a row and connections made with each through the floor into a pipe that increases in area to each connection. This pipe is then carried on down, making similar connections to the closets below, increasing in size in proportion to the connections made. At the lowest floor or basement, the waste products are trapped off into the sewer through a line trap located outside the building. I would employ a small enclosed electric fan to assist the natural draft of a flue to discharge the foul air out of a roof. A system of this kind dependant upon a flue alone, has been in successful operation for over thirty years at the Hospital for Insane, Osawatomie, Kan.

#### WATER WORKS.

Each additional building to this institution has decreased our water service and places us in a very unsafe condition in case of fire. At present it would be impossible to furnish both hot and cold water to the top floor lavatories without the assistance of a small pump.

A pumping station should be placed near the river, or where water may be supplied in unlimited quantities, equipped with duplicate boiler and two compound jet condensing steam pumps of 150,000 gallons capacity each. This water should be discharged



into a pair of long cisterns or underground reservoirs located near the power house, and from here it should be elevated into a tower or tank as is needed, by a pair of fire pumps located in the engine room, one being kept in continual operation and in this way deriving a benefit from the exhaust steam and also having the advantage of large storage capacity where it will be kept pure and cold.

Water system complete with pipes, pumps, and boilers, \$18,000.00.

#### ADDITIONS TO POWER HOUSE.

We want a new and fire-proof roof for the boiler house. It should be raised about six feet, with means for ventilating in the peak. The breeching from the boilers passing within a few inches of the timbers makes it very unsafe, and I understand that it has caught fire at two different times in the history of the institution.

Fire-proof roof to boiler house and completion of engine room as per former specifications.

In conclusion I want to say that I am not unmindful of the courteous and kind treatment that has been shown to me in my capacity as engineer. I thank you, Col. Horton, and through you, the Board of Control, for the favors I have received.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAYTON A. DUNHAM,

*Chief Engineer.*

#### CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SIR: I most respectfully present to you the following report, as chaplain of the Iowa Soldiers' Home.

On April 1st, 1900, I commenced my work as chaplain of the Iowa Soldiers' Home. Everything was to me new and largely an experiment. In harmony with the expressed wishes of the members of the Home, we established but one regular public service for the Sabbath, which was appointed at 3:00 o'clock P. M. It was our plan to make the services as attractive and influential as possible, but there were several serious obstacles in the way. First, we had no choir and were without suitable material out of which one could be organized. Second, the chapel was far from being a comfortable place for divine worship. Its light was bad, its ventilation worse, and its location worst of all.

The defects in the chapel could not be easily remedied. They were organic. The only thing we could do was to make the services so inspiring in their nature that physical obstructions

should be overcome. But this was impossible without music. We at once sought the acquaintance of city pastors, their choirs and Sunday schools. Our needy and urgent condition was laid before them. Their response was cheerful and generous. The result is that our congregations at the Home have enjoyed the best music that the city of Marshalltown can furnish. No congregation in the state of Iowa has had so great a variety or more inspiring music.

The singers have visited regularly the hospital, and three song services consisting of bible reading, prayer and songs have been held in as many different wards, as a rule, every Sabbath day.

We have sustained a weekly prayer meeting on Thursday in the evening. The sacrament of the Lord's supper has been administered every three months. Many other services have been held by members of the Salvation Army and other enthusiastic religious people.

Out of the seventy-five deaths which have occurred during the sixteen months of our stay here, forty-six have been buried in the Home cemetery, for each one of which public religious services have been held.

We have written many letters to friends of the sick apprising them of the condition of their loved ones in the hospital. We have also written many letters for those who are paralyzed, blind or helpless. We have visited the sick, looked after those who are well, prayed with the dying, and endeavored to cheer on and encourage all who are trying to do right. We have done what we could to command the respect of all and to restrain those who are led captive by the drink habit. We are cheered to know that some have been converted, and quite a number have made improvement in their lives.

Two things are imperatively essential for successful religious services at the Home. First, a new convenient chapel. And second, an appropriation for music.

JESSE COLE,  
*Chaplain.*

TO C. C. HORTON,  
*Commandant Iowa Soldiers' Home.*

## No. 2--SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Control:*

Under the provisions of law and by requirement of the Board I herewith submit the Eighteenth Biennial report of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, covering the period from June 30, 1899, to July 1, 1901, and it is with feelings of pleasure and thankfulness that I call attention to the favoring conditions afforded by a kind Providence and a generous state, under which we have so agreeably passed the last two years in the Home.

The following tables, though not complete, show some interesting facts in regard to the population of the Home:

TABLE No. 1.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.			COUNTY CHILDREN.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number present July 1, 1899 .....	148	112	260	112	73	185	260	185	445
Number received during year .....	23	26	49	16	16	32	39	42	81
Total number .....	171	138	309	128	89	217	299	227	526
Number discharged .....	31	20	51	22	19	41	53	39	92
Number died .....									
Total No. discharged or died ..	31	20	51	22	19	41	53	39	92
Number remaining June 30, 1900 .....	140	118	258	106	70	176	246	188	434
Average daily attendance .....	146	117	263	110	76	186	256	193	449
Number present July 1, 1900 .....	140	118	258	106	70	176	246	188	434
Number received during year .....	40	22	62	29	17	46	69	39	108
Total number .....	180	140	320	135	87	222	315	227	542
Number discharged .....	30	25	55	26	21	47	56	46	102
Number died .....					1	1		1	1
Total number discharged or died	30	25	55	26	22	48	56	47	103
Number remaining June 30, 1901 .....	150	115	265	109	65	174	259	180	439
Average daily attendance .....	148	117	265	109	72	181	257	189	446

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.			COUNTY CHILDREN.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number received. ....	63	48	111	45	33	78	108	81	189
Number discharged. ....	61	45	106	48	40	88	109	85	194
Number died. ....					1	1		1	1
Total discharged or died. ....	61	45	106	48	41	89	109	86	195
Average daily attendance. ....	147	117	264	109½	74	183½	256½	191	447½
Total enrollment. ....	211	160	371	157	106	263	368	266	634

It will be observed that the total number present on July 1st of the present year was 439, five greater than one year ago and six less than at the beginning of the biennial period. This decrease is five less in the number of girls and one less in the number of boys. The number of county children supported in the Home was 174 on July 1, 1901, and two years before 185, showing a loss of eleven in this class. The total number of soldiers' children was 265 against 260 two years before, showing an increase of five in this class. There was an average attendance of 445\* during the last year of the biennial period and 448\* during the first year, showing an average decrease of three. The total enrollment for the two years was 634. There were 189 admissions, 194 dismissals and one death, leaving the number at the close of the period 439.

TABLE No. 2.

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION, (FROM THE OPENING OF THE HOME).

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. ....	9	6	15
2. ....	37	26	63
3. ....	68	61	129
4. ....	96	63	159
5. ....	138	81	219
6. ....	163	141	304
7. ....	168	133	301
8. ....	232	139	371
9. ....	171	142	313
10. ....	210	135	354
11. ....	166	124	290
12. ....	183	152	335
13. ....	116	93	209
14. ....	68	67	135
15. ....	28	27	55
16. ....	8	8	16
17. ....	1	3	4
18. ....	2	3	5
19. ....	1		1
Total. ....	1,874	1,404	3,278
Average age. ....	8 6	7 8	8 2
Age unknown. ....	54	35	89
Total. ....	1,928	1,439	3,367

## FOR THE LAST BIENNIAL PERIOD.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.....	3	2	5
2.....	2	2	4
3.....	4	3	7
4.....	6	4	10
5.....	5	1	6
6.....	7	8	15
7.....	9	6	15
8.....	13	6	19
9.....	9	10	19
10.....	12	10	22
11.....	14	7	21
12.....	13	8	21
13.....	6	8	14
14.....	4	4	8
15.....	1	1	2
16.....		1	1
Total .....	108	81	189
Average age. ....	8.6	8.9	8.8

The above tables shows that of the 3,367 children received into the Home up to the close of the last fiscal year, 1,928 were boys and 1,439 girls; that the average age of the boys was 8.6 years, and the girls 7.8 years; that only seventy-eight children were received under the age of 3; that twenty-six were received beyond the present age limit of 16 years; that the greatest number have come in at 8 years, and that 1,643, or over one-half of the entire admission was after they had passed 5 and before they had reached 11 years of age. The showing for the last biennial period does not differ materially from the showing since the opening of the Home, except the average age of the girls is one year older.

TABLE No. 3.  
SEX AND COLOR OF INMATES.

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White .....	581	412	993
Black .....	12	9	21
Total .....	593	421	1,014

This table is incomplete, as it covers a period of only the last nine years. Prior to May 11 1892, the records do not show the color or nationality of inmates.



TABLE No. 3.  
SEX AND COLOR OF INMATES, (FOR LAST BIENNIAL PERIOD).

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White .....	103	74	177
Black .....	5	7	12
Total .....	108	81	189

TABLE No. 4.  
BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES.

BIRTHPLACE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa .....	464	323	787
Arkansas .....	1	2	3
Colorado .....	2	2	4
Connecticut .....	1	0	1
Idaho .....	1	0	1
Illinois .....	21	27	51
Indiana .....	0	2	2
Kansas .....	16	5	21
Massachusetts .....	1	1	2
Michigan .....	0	1	1
Minnesota .....	8	3	11
Mississippi .....	1	1	2
Missouri .....	18	13	31
Nebraska .....	21	13	34
New York .....	1	2	3
Ohio .....	3	2	5
Oklahoma .....	1	1	2
Oregon .....	0	2	2
Pennsylvania .....	1	0	1
South Dakota .....	11	5	16
Tennessee .....	1	0	1
Texas .....	0	1	1
Washington .....	0	1	1
Wisconsin .....	5	5	10
Total native born .....	581	412	993
Canada .....	0	1	1
Great Britain .....	2	1	3
Sweden .....	0	1	1
Total foreign born .....	2	3	5
Unknown .....	10	6	16
Total .....	593	421	1,014

This table is also deficient, as it covers a period only since May, 1892. It shows that of the number received since then, 227 children born outside of the state have found shelter in the Home.

TABLE No. 4.  
BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES—(FOR LAST BIENNIAL PERIOD.)

BIRTHPLACE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa.....	77	63	140
South Dakota.....	0	1	1
Illinois.....	4	6	10
Arkansas.....	0	2	2
Ohio.....	1	1	2
Wisconsin.....	2	0	2
Missouri.....	8	3	11
Kansas.....	5	1	6
Nebraska.....	5	1	6
Oklahoma.....	1	0	1
Colorado.....	2	0	2
Idaho.....	1	0	1
Oregon.....	0	1	1
Vermont.....	1	0	1
Total native born.....	107	79	186
Total foreign born.....	0	0	0
Unknown.....	1	2	3
Total.....	108	81	189

TABLE No. 5.  
REPRESENTATION BY COUNTIES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOME.

COUNTY.	Number.	COUNTY.	Number.
Adair.....	2	Guthrie.....	16
Adams.....	2	Hamilton.....	1
Allamakee.....	12	Hancock.....	2
Appanoose.....	44	Hardin.....	32
Audubon.....	8	Harrison.....	2
Benton.....	84	Henry.....	23
Black Hawk.....	40	Howard.....	11
Boone.....	60	Humboldt.....	4
Bremer.....	19	Ida.....	1
Buchanan.....	27	Iowa.....	44
Buena Vista.....	5	Jackson.....	61
Butler.....	26	Jasper.....	75
Calhoun.....	11	Jefferson.....	41
Carroll.....	12	Johnson.....	95
Cass.....	27	Jones.....	85
Cedar.....	75	Keokuk.....	57
Cerro Gordo.....	3	Kossuth.....	2
Cherokee.....	9	Lee.....	107
Chickasaw.....	6	Linn.....	118
Clarke.....	12	Louisa.....	57
Clayton.....	30	Lucas.....	2
Clinton.....	120	Lyon.....	4
Crawford.....	5	Madison.....	75
Dallas.....	18	Mahaska.....	174
Davis.....	49	Marion.....	56
Decatur.....	20	Marshall.....	90
Delaware.....	18	Mills.....	10
Des Moines.....	18	Mitchell.....	16
Dickinson.....	2	Monona.....	5
Dubuque.....	37	Monroe.....	24
Emmet.....	3	Montgomery.....	16
Fayette.....	45	Muscatine.....	115
Floyd.....	18	O'Brien.....	15
Franklin.....	5	Page.....	9
Fremont.....	13	Palo Alto.....	5
Greene.....	17	Pocahontas.....	8
Grundy.....	2	Polk.....	236

TABLE No. 5 -CONTINUED.

## REPRESENTATION BY COUNTIES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOME.

COUNTY.	Number.	COUNTY.	Number.
Pottawattamie.	43	Wapello.	52
Poweshiek.	35	Warren.	22
Ringgold.	11	Washington.	45
Sac.	10	Wayne.	28
Scott.	227	Webster.	2
Shelby.	26	Winnnebago.	3
Sioux.	8	Winneshiek.	4
Story.	22	Woodbury.	33
Tama.	48	Worth.	4
Taylor.	14	Wright.	2
Union.	32	Unknown.	79
Van Buren.	19		
		Total.	3,367

## REPRESENTATION BY COUNTIES, (FOR LAST BIENNIAL PERIOD).

Appanoose.	10	Linn.	6
Butler.	4	Louisa.	4
Boone.	8	Lyon.	1
Benton.	11	Marion.	1
Black Hawk.	2	Marshall.	14
Calhoun.	2	Mahaska.	14
Cerro Gordo.	1	Montgomery.	1
Clarke.	2	Muscatine.	3
Cherokee.	2	O'Brien.	3
Chickasaw.	4	Palo Alto.	1
Clinton.	7	Polk.	25
Dallas.	3	Pocahontas.	1
Dickinson.	2	Pottawattamie.	3
Dubuque.	1	Scott.	7
Fayette.	3	Story.	1
Greene.	2	Tama.	6
Grundy.	2	Taylor.	5
Guthrie.	2	Wapello.	3
Hardin.	7	Webster.	1
Howard.	3	Wright.	1
Harrison.	2	Warren.	2
Jasper.	1	Woodbury.	1
Jefferson.	2		
Jones.	2	Total.	189

It is interesting to note that of 3,367 children who have been maintained in the Home, a little more than half of the whole number have come from twelve counties of the state, three have never sent or supported any here, and twenty-one counties show a representation of five and less each. Forty-six have placed children in the Home during the last two years and Polk leads with twenty-five.

TABLE No. 6.

## EDUCATION OF INMATES (FOR LAST BIENNIAL PERIOD).

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.	46	40	86
Cannot read or write.	62	41	103
Total.	108	81	189

Our records for inmates who have been dismissed from the Home do not show their educational attainments. Of those who were in the Home on June 30, 1901, 404 could read and write—some in the lower grades poorly—and thirty-five could neither read nor write. Of those admitted during the last biennial period, eighty-six, less than one-half, could read and write.

TABLE No. 7.  
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF INMATES.

INMATES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents .....	110	73	183
Native born, foreign parents .....	3	1	4
Native born, mixed parentage .....	6	7	13
Native born, parentage unknown .....	30	29	68
Foreign born .....	2	3	5
Nativity unknown .....	1	4	5
Total .....	161	117	278

There are no records of the Home prior to 1898 which give information of any value required in this table.

TABLE No. 7.  
NATIVITY OF PARENTS (FOR THE LAST BIENNIAL PERIOD).

INMATES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents .....	89	63	152
Native born, foreign parents .....	3	5	8
Native born, mixed parentage .....	6	4	10
Native born, parentage unknown .....	10	9	19
Total .....	108	81	189

TABLE No. 8.  
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF INMATES RECEIVED FROM JULY 1,  
1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number received .....	108	81	189
Necrosis of hip bone .....	2	1	3
Tongue-tied .....	1	1	2
Catarrah .....	1	1	2
Morphine habit .....	1	1	2
Asthma .....	1	1	2
Club feet .....	1	1	2
Weak kidneys .....	1	1	2
Lost great toe on right foot .....	1	1	2
Piles .....	1	1	2
Weak eyes .....	1	1	2

It has been the practice to receive none into the Home who were so afflicted as to be hospital cases, or to interfere with their school work. In consequence our record show only a few slight ailments, and most of these are such as to readily yield to treatment.

TABLE No. 9.  
PARENTAL CONDITION OF INMATES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Orphans.....	119	82	201
Half orphaned by father.....	500	302	892
Half orphaned by mother.....	223	222	445
Parents living.....	190	118	308
Parents separated.....	79	50	129
Illegitimate.....	5	5	10
Abandoned by father.....	89	45	134
Abandoned by mother.....	23	15	38
Unknown.....	700	510	1,210
Total.....	1,928	1,439	3,367

TABLE No. 9.  
PARENTAL CONDITION OF INMATES—FOR LAST BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Orphans.....	6	10	16
Half orphaned by father.....	31	22	53
Half orphaned by mother.....	27	12	39
Parents living.....	23	18	41
Parents separated.....	18	14	32
Illegitimate.....	1	2	3
Unknown.....	2	3	5
Total.....	108	81	189

It is interesting to observe that of the 2,157 whose parental condition is known, 201 were full orphans and 1,336 half orphans; that of the latter number 892 were left to the care of the mother and 444, two less than one half as many, were left to be cared for by the father. One hundred and seventy-two had been abandoned by parents, and in cases of 129 children, the parents were separated. Of those admitted during the last two years, ninety-nine are either orphaned or half orphaned and thirty two were worse afflicted, being children of parents who are separated.



TABLE No. 10.

DISCHARGED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Sent to parents or guardians .....	45	32	77
Placed in other homes .....	9	5	14
Died .....			
Sent to institution for feeble-minded .....	1		1
Total .....	55	37	92

Average residence in the home 3 3-12 years.

DISCHARGED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Sent to parents or guardians .....	43	37	80
Placed in other homes .....	12	10	22
Died .....		1	1
Total .....	55	48	103

Average residence in the home 3 8-12 years.

DISCHARGED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Sent to parents or guardians .....	88	69	157
Placed in other homes .....	21	15	36
Sent to institution for feeble-minded .....	1		1
Died .....		1	1
Total .....	110	85	195

Average residence in the home 3½ years.

The average length of time the 195 children who were dismissed during the last biennial period have remained in the Home was three and one-half years, it being five months longer for those in the last year than for those discharged during the first year.

## REPRESENTATION BY COUNTIES ON JULY 1, 1901.

COUNTY.	County children.	Soldiers' children.	COUNTY.	County children.	Soldiers' children.
Appanoose .....	4	6	Jackson .....	3	3
Benton .....	1	14	Jasper .....	2	4
Black Hawk .....	2	2	Jefferson .....	2	0
Boone .....	14	3	Johnson .....	0	2
Bremer .....	2	2	Jones .....	0	2
Buchanan .....	1	2	Lee .....	5	6
Buena Vista .....	2	2	Linn .....	3	14
Butler .....	4	3	Louisa .....	1	5
Calhoun .....	1	1	Lyons .....	0	1
Carroll .....	1	0	Madison .....	12	2
Cedar .....	0	2	Mahaska .....	11	9
Cerro Gordo .....	2	0	Marion .....	1	0
Cherokee .....	2	0	Marshall .....	5	20
Chickasaw .....	0	4	Mitchell .....	0	8
Clarke .....	0	4	Monroe .....	0	3
Clayton .....	0	3	Montgomery .....	0	1
Clinton .....	2	8	Muscatine .....	6	2
Dallas .....	0	3	O'Brien .....	0	4
Davis .....	2	2	Palo Alto .....	0	1
Dickinson .....	2	0	Pocahontas .....	0	4
Dubuque .....	3	6	Polk .....	22	32
Fayette .....	3	12	Pottawattamie .....	1	3
Floyd .....	0	5	Scott .....	22	11
Franklin .....	3	0	Sioux .....	0	4
Fremont .....	0	1	Story .....	2	0
Greene .....	0	2	Tama .....	0	7
Grundy .....	0	2	Taylor .....	0	5
Guthrie .....	2	0	Union .....	0	2
Harbin .....	12	3	Wapello .....	0	6
Harrison .....	0	2	Warren .....	0	1
Henry .....	1	2	Wayne .....	3	0
Howard .....	2	3	Woodbury .....	1	4
Ida .....	1	0	Wright .....	1	1
Iowa .....	6	0			
Total .....				174	265

The table above shows that of the ninety-nine counties in the state only sixty-six are represented in the Home. Of these twenty-eight have both soldiers' and civilians' children, twenty-six soldiers' children alone, and twelve county children only. The fact that so many counties are unrepresented cannot be due to the entire absence of the destitute and needy in those localities, for "the poor are always with us." In some places in the state the opportunities that the Home affords for the care of this class are little known. In other counties there are other ways of caring for them or disposing of them, some worthy and some, perhaps, otherwise.

In this connection it is worth while again to call the attention of the Board to the fact that while the Home is designated as a state institution, it is only partially so. The soldiers' children, only about three fifths of the whole number, are alone the wards of the state, while the other two fifths are maintained in the Home as wards of the counties from which they come. This is not, in my opinion, as it should be. I can see no good reason why all

maintained in the Home should not be here as state wards. It is the good of the children and the welfare of the state that is sought, and in this view, no distinction of classes should be made. There is no question that scores of needy, deserving children are deprived of the benefits of the Home every year simply because counties will not assume the responsibility of their support. Such children go destitute and uncared for or are committed to county poor-houses, reformatories or other state institutions, not because they are proper subjects for such places, but simply to shift the care of such children to the state.

While it is a wrong to innocent children to be committed with those who are criminal or semi-criminal, it is, perhaps, a greater wrong that so many worthy but destitute and neglected ones go entirely uncared for. If the state is doing a good work in extending its charity to a few, it would be doing a much greater work and discharging a greater obligation in extending it to hundreds of others whom it does not reach and who are just as deserving as the few who enjoy its benefits. I am a firm believer in state care for all the wards in our state institutions. Most of the states are now pursuing this policy as the only one by which they can through their public institutions accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number.

## FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

In the subjoined tables an exhibit is given of the financial transactions of the Home for the year ending June 30, 1900.

## Amount to the credit of the institution, July 1, 1899:

Support fund balance. ....	\$ 8,484.17	
Dental and oculist fund. ....	106.00	
Building sewer fund. ....	2,246.25	
Contingent and repair fund. ....	2,415.72	
Library special fund. ....	175.62—	\$ 13,427.76

## Credited during year:

Support fund. ....	53,840.84	
Live stock and sundries sold. ....	1,407.04	
Income from shoe shop. ....	14.35—	\$ 55,262.23

## Special Appropriations, Twenty-eighth General Assembly:

Purchase of land. ....	15,000.00	
New chapel, furnishing, heating and lighting same. ....	20,800.00	
Cow barn. ....	3,000.00	
Addition to heating plant, connections and new boilers. ....	1,000.00	
Library special. ....	800.00	
Contingent, repair and cement walks. ....	4,000.00—	44,600.00

Total ..... \$ 113,289.99

## Disbursements during year:

Support fund. ....	\$ 55,735.72	
Dental and oculist fund. ....	85.00	
Contingent and repair fund. ....	2,097.19	
Library special. ....	175.62—	\$ 58,093.53

## Classified Expenditures for year:

Special—Extraordinary repairs.....	\$ 1,518.47	
Miscellaneous special.....	839.34—\$	2,357.82

## PER CAPITA.

Support—1. Salaries and wages .....	\$ 41,735	\$ 18,739.11	
2. Provisions.....	34,525	15,502.01	
3. Household stores.....	6,389	2,869.04	
4. Clothing.....	7,547	3,388.96	
5. Fuel and light.....	8,406	3,774.51	
6. Hospital and medical supplies.....	.502	225.41	
7. Shop, farm and garden supplies .....	16,927	7,600.34	
8. Ordinary repairs .....	1,113	499.97	
9. Library.....	.30	134.70	
10. Water and ice.....	1,503	675.00	
11. Postage and stationery .....	1,352	607.23	
12. Transportation of inmates.....	.164	73.85	
13. Miscellaneous .....	3,665	1,645.59—\$	55,735.72
Total .....	\$ 124,128	\$	58,093.53

## Balance to credit of institution, June 30th, 1900:

Support fund.....	\$ 8,010.68	
Dental and oculist fund .....	21.00	
Building sewer fund.....	2,246.25	
Contingent and repair fund, Twenty-Seventh General Assembly	318.53	
Purchase of land fund.....	15,000.00	
New chapel, furnishing, heating and lighting same.....	20,800.00	
Cow barn.....	3,000.00	
Addition to heating plant, connections and new boilers .....	1,000.00	
Library special.....	800.00	
Contingent and repair and cement walks.....	55,196.46	
Total.....		\$ 113,289.99

Below is given an exhibit of the financial transactions for the year ending June 30, 1901

Balance to credit of institution, July 1, 1900..... \$ 55,196.46

## Credited during year:

Allowance for support of inmates .....	\$ 53,162.98	
Livestock and sundries sold.....	977.19	
Shoe shop .....	1,855.85	
Amount credited from New Chapel Fund for water and coal furnished. ....	47.33	
Received for transportation of children .....	36.47—\$	54,242.82
Total .....		\$ 109,439.28

## Disbursements during year:

Support fund .....	\$ 57,881.08	
Dental and oculist fund.....	21.00	
Contingent and repair fund, Twenty-seventh General Assembly	318.53	
Purchase of land fund .....	13,320.00	
New chapel, heating and lighting same .....	20,800.00	
Cow barn .....	3,000.00	
Addition to heating plant, connections and new boilers.....	1,000.00	
Contingent and repairs and cement walks, Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	714.49	\$ 97,055.10

## Balance to credit of institution:

Support fund.....	\$ 4,372.42	
Purchase of land fund .....	1,680.00	
Library special.....	800.00	
Contingent, repairs and cement walks, Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	3,285.51	
Building sewer fund.....	2,246.25—\$	12,384.18
Total .....		\$ 109,439.28

## Classified expenditures for year:

Special—Extraordinary repairs .....	\$	383.32		
Equipment .....		1,334.18		
Land .....		13,320.00		
New buildings .....		23,800.00		
Miscellaneous .....		336.52	\$	39,174.02
Support—1. Salaries and wages .....	\$	44,757	\$	19,953.43
2. Provisions .....		33,290		14,841.05
3. Household stores .....		6,462		2,880.62
4. Clothing .....		6,453		2,876.43
5. Fuel and light .....		12,721		5,671.48
6. Hospital and medical supplies .....		.916		408.70
7. Shop, farm and garden .....		16,059		7,159.58
8. Ordinary repairs, .....		.876		390.34
9. Library .....				
10. Water and ice .....		1,978		881.90
11. Postage and stationery .....		1,349		601.49
12. Transportation of inmates .....		.100		44.93
13. Miscellaneous expenses .....		4,869	2,171.13—	57,881.08
Total .....	\$	129.83	\$	97,055.10

The above financial exhibit shows the amounts of funds received for various purposes, how they were disbursed in the aggregate, and the per capita expenditure under the various classifications. While the average attendance for the last year of the period was three less than the first year, the expenditure for support was \$2,145.36 more. The greater part of this difference may be accounted for in the increased cost of fuel and an advance in the salaries and wages, and an increase in miscellaneous expenses; besides, there was an expenditure of nearly \$1,200 in each of the two years for cows, to replace those slaughtered.

## FINANCIAL EXHIBIT FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

## Credited to special funds July 1, 1899—

Dental and oculist fund .....	\$	106.00		
Building sewer fund .....		2,246.25		
Contingent and repair fund .....		2,415.72		
Library special fund .....		175.62—	\$	4,943.59

## Received from appropriations Twenty-eighth General Assembly—

Purchase of land .....		15,000.00		
New chapel .....		20,800.00		
Cow barn .....		3,000.00		
Addition to heating plant, etc .....		1,000.00		
Library special .....		800.00		
Contingent and repairs and cement walks .....		4,000.00—		44,600.00

Total .....

## Disbursed from special funds—

Dental and oculist fund .....	\$	106.00		
Library special fund .....		175.62		
Purchase of land .....		13,320.00		
New chapel .....		20,800.00		
Cow barn .....		3,000.00		
Addition to heating plant, etc .....		1,000.00		
Contingent and repair .....		3,130.21—	\$	41,531.83

Balance to credit of special funds, July 1, 1901 .....

Total .....



Balance to credit of support fund July 1, 1899.....	\$ 8,484.17	
Credited during biennial period.....	109,505.05	
Total.....		\$ 117,989.22
Disbursed during biennial period.....	\$113,616.80	
Balance to credit of support fund July 1, 1901.....	4,372.42	
Total.....		\$ 117,989.22
Classified expenditures for period —		Per capita.
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$ 86.463	\$ 38,692.54
2. Provisions.....	67.463	30,343.06
3. Household stores.....	12.849	5,749.66
4. Clothing.....	14.000	6,265.39
5. Fuel and light.....	21.108	9,445.99
6. Hospital and Medical supplies.....	1.417	634.11
7. Shop, farm and garden.....	32.983	14,759.92
8. Ordinary repairs.....	1.989	890.31
9. Library.....	300	134.70
10. Water and ice.....	3.480	1,556.90
11. Postage and stationery.....	2.701	1,208.72
12. Transportation of inmates.....	265	118.78
13. Miscellaneous.....	8.529	3,816.72
Average per capita for period.....	\$ 253.889	\$113,616.80

## HEALTH.

It is a cause for congratulation that the health in the Home during the last two years has been so good. The children have been afflicted with no epidemics and only slight ailments such as children are subject to. Only one death has occurred during the two years,—that of Mabel Nichols. She died on May 27, 1901, of phthisis, after an illness of five months. She was a bright, promising girl of fifteen years, with Christian character and hope. She had good medical treatment and careful nursing during her sickness, which availed nothing against her disease, but served to make her as comfortable as possible in her affliction. Her remains were sent to her home in Bristow, Iowa.

The more pronounced cases that were treated in the hospital were: asthma, 1; bronchitis, 4; membranous croup, 1; diphtheria, 1; endocarditis, 2; erysipelas, 2; epilepsy, 1; typhoid fever, 4; intestinal fever, 2; hernia, 2; mumps, 45; necrosis of hip bone, 1; pneumonia, 8; quinsy, 4; spasms, 4; tuberculosis, 2. There were many other ailments which were given treatment and attention, but there were not many of them that were decided hospital cases. Smallpox broke out in the city in January last and 345 of the children were vaccinated. This included all of the children who had not recently been vaccinated. The children always receive prompt attention upon the first appearance of any ailment, and to this, with the skillful medical treatment and good nursing given them, is due very largely the low death rate and good health that prevails amongst our children.

## HOME LIFE.

Life in a public institution is not private home life, nor can it ever be made exactly such. In fact, it should not be except the private home life be ideal. Whether such life can be approached in a public institution depends upon some material conditions that do not obtain in most of them. The greater number there are housed together, the less homelike will their life be. The smaller families they can be grouped into, the more nearly will they approach to the ideal domestic life. The children in the Home are divided into as small families as their number and the number of the cottages will permit. The size of our families averages about twenty-seven or twenty-eight children, who, with their matrons, live in their cottages quite isolated and quite like children in a private home. This feature of institution life here is a most excellent one in which to rear children, and serves to minimize or obviate many of the evils incident to prolonged life in a public institution.

## SCHOOLS.

The schools in the Home are organized into nine grades and the course of study embraced in these corresponds to the studies of the first nine grades in the public schools of the city of Davenport. This course prepares for admission to the high schools. Branches in these grades are generally well taught and thorough exercises and drill given in all subjects. A careful comparison of the work done in the different departments with corresponding grades in neighboring schools justifies this conclusion. Another fact warrants this, viz., that many of our children who enter the city schools, both after graduating from the Home and before, always maintain a creditable standing. While all the facts are not followed nor perfect work done, by any means, I am confident in the belief that we are doing a good work in our school department, and always striving to make it better.

Besides the regular grade work, vocal lessons are given each day to every child in the school by a special teacher. All the children who have been in the Home any considerable length of time can read music quite readily and are fond of it. This is an interesting and attractive feature of our school work. An orchestra was organized about nine months ago and has made very excellent progress in that time. The singing and playing adds many hours of good cheer to the home life of the children and tends to cultivate in them artistic and æsthetic tastes.

A kindergarten is also maintained where some thirty children are instructed and entertained in a manner becoming the years of of those too young to attend the regular grades.

Children when they reach the sixth grade are placed at some regularly designated industrial work selected according to their inclinations and ability. They work and receive instructions in these trades or occupations one-half day and are in school the other half. Their lessons are learned principally during study hours observed in their cottages in the evening, and the three hours in school the next day are mostly occupied in recitation and drill upon such lessons.

In the industrial departments for boys are taught carpentry and cabinetmaking, painting, engineering and plumbing, baking, shoemaking, farming and gardening.

The grls are taught and trained in dress-making, tailoring, cooking by a special instructor, laundrying and other domestic work.

Many of our children become proficient in the lines of work they take up and go out from the Home to follow the trades they have been started in here. Although they do not all become skilled workmen, a thing that could not be expected during their limited time in the Home, their training inculcates habits of industry that are of the greatest value. Every child who is old enough to work is employed in some useful way and in such a manner as to make them feel that they are, so far as possible, helping themselves. This teaches them the good lesson of self-reliance and self-help and operates against the tendency towards dependence which is one of the dangers of institution life. The children show a cheerful disposition in their work and seem to enjoy greater contentment when occupied, which is, of course, the disposition to cultivate.

#### DRESS-MAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT PRODUCTS.

FROM JULY 1, 1899 TO JUNE 30, 1900.		FROM JULY 1, 1900 TO JUNE 30, 1901.	
Coats .....	201	Coats .....	259
Pants.....	285	Pants.....	349
Vests.....	62	Vests.....	121
Waists.....	541	Waists.....	232
Shirts.....	560	Shirts.....	434
Dresses.....	509	Dresses.....	503
Aprons.....	1,017	Aprons.....	469
Skirts.....	255	Skirts.....	149
Drawers.....	334	Drawers.....	271
Night gowns.....	342	Night-gowns.....	185
Capes.....	49	Capes.....	28
Jackets.....	58	Jackets.....	91
Wash cloths.....	492	Wash cloths.....	550
Bibs.....	592	Bibs.....	452
Towels.....	1,056	Towels.....	493

## DRESS-MAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT PRODUCTS.

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.		FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.	
Sheets	418	Sheets	208
Pillow cases	839	Pillow slips	153
Napkins	14	Napkins	80
Overalls	334	Overalls	275
Diapers	61	Laundry bags	25
Laundry bags	26	Handkerchiefs	329
Christmas gifts	31	Curtains	30
		Ticks	178
		Detail aprons	45
		Table cloths	45
Total	8,079	Total	5,936

## PRODUCTS OF THE HOME, FARM AND GARDENS, JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

Potatoes	365	bushels.	\$ .70	\$ 109.50
Sweet corn	135	bushels.	.60	111.00
Field corn	365	bushels.	.30	109.50
Table beets	75	bushels.	.60	45.00
Cow beets	36	tons	3.00	108.00
Turnips	58	bushels.	.50	29.00
String beans	38	bushels.	1.00	28.00
Onions	38	bushels.	.50	19.00
Peas	42	bushels.	1.00	42.00
Lettuce	18	bushels.	1.00	18.00
Radishes	47	bushels.	1.00	47.00
Pie plant	65	bushels.	.40	26.00
Grapes	900	pounds	.03	27.00
Blackberries	48	quarts	.08	3.84
Squash	38	dozen	1.00	38.00
Green onions	470	dozen	.10	47.00
Cabbages	1,740	heads	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	58.00
Cucumbers	35	bushels.	.50	17.50
Carrots	10	bushels.	.50	5.00
Cherries	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	bushels.	3.00	10.50
Milk	14,620	gallons	.12	1,752.00
Currants	6	bushels.	1.60	9.60
Pumpkins	220	only	.06	13.20
Apples	2	bushels.	.70	1.40
Tomatoes	315	bushels.	1.00	315.00
Total				\$2,890.04

## JULY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

Milk	175,731 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	gallons	\$2.108.79
Rhubarb	90	bushels	43.10
Turnips	115	bushels.	35.00
Lettuce	45	bushels.	33.50
Radishes	31	bushels.	24.75
Onions	86	bushels	53.00
Peas	58	bushels.	58.00
Spinach	25	bushels.	12.50
Beets	132	bushels.	44.80
Carrots	95	bushels.	28.50
Cow beets	21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	tons	96.75
String beans	88	bushels.	72.40
Potatoes	1,515	bushels.	505.20
Cucumbers	73	bushels.	39.80
Sweet corn	254	bushels.	89.40
Tomatoes	147	bushels.	65.00
Navy beans	50	bushels.	110.00
Pop corn	60	bushels	45.00
Field corn	806	bushels.	313.60
Currants	82	quarts	4.91
Strawberries	708	quarts	44.25
Cherries	316	quarts	24.60
Cabbages	188	dozen	84.95
Squash	337	dozen	311.70
Egg plant	12	dozen	4.20
Pumpkins	105	dozen	72.50
Dill pickles	235	gallons	36.05
Sauerkraut	345	gallons	37.95
Bean pickles	10	gallons	2.00
Pickles	5	barrels	22.50
Total			\$1,425.72



## NEEDS OF THE HOME.

## ENLARGING COTTAGES, \$10,500.

The same arguments that were advanced two years ago for this improvement still hold and the need for it is in some respects more urgent than at that time. These cottages are all on the girls' side of the grounds, those on the boys' side having been raised five and six years ago. In the one story cottages the children all live and sleep on the same floor, there being only about one yard of floor space for each child in the living room and about two yards each in the dormitories. This is far too little for comfort and much less than is necessary for proper sanitary conditions. A wholesome regard for the comfort and health of the children demands more space in their living and sleeping rooms. There are seven cottages that are now only one story high. These are amongst the oldest on the grounds, and the roofs of some of them are in such a condition that they must be reshingled (preferably slated), soon. In the proposed enlargement this repair is contemplated and the additional room furnished will increase the capacity of each cottage from twenty-four to thirty-two children or more, and the conditions for the proper management and general welfare of the children will be much improved. The necessity for this change in these small cottages is just as urgent as it ever was in those that have already been raised to two stories, and those who have to occupy them are just as much entitled to the increased comfort and conveniences they would afford if improved like the others.

## COTTAGE FURNITURE, \$1,500.

The enlarged cottages will need considerable additional furniture to suitably equip them. The old wooden beds now used, and which are double, are not such as are desirable for the new dormitories. They should be replaced by single beds made of iron. To properly equip the dormitories in this manner and provide other necessary furniture will require in my opinion, the full sum named.

## NEW BOILER-HOUSE, BOILERS AND EQUIPMENT, \$16,000.

Our present boiler-house is located beneath the laundry and almost entirely under ground. It consists of five boilers of three different sizes. Three of them are fourteen feet by forty inches, two of which have been in use twenty-four years and the third



one eighteen years. They have been patched and repaired many times, and besides not being efficient or economical, I do not feel that they are safe. Four of these boilers are connected with a smoke stack which has been taxed far beyond its capacity and it does not afford draft necessary to proper combustion. Much of the fuel is lost in this way, which otherwise would give valuable service. I think it is the opinion of those who know, that no public institution of the state is so poorly equipped to furnish power, light and heat, as our own.

The plant should be moved about 100 feet further west and away from the administration building. This will put it in such a position that it will be mostly above ground (a desirable feature) and where we will get much better drainage into it from the whole heating system, as the boilers will be on a lower level than at present.

The last boiler put into our present plant is 16 feet by 60 inches and has been in service less than a year. This would do to go into the new battery which should consist of four boilers of the same size and description. This would necessitate the purchase of three additional ones, and would always afford one boiler in reserve, which is essential to the welfare of the boilers and the proper handling of such a plant. A new boiler house and smoke-stack would be needed, and they should be built large enough, not to accommodate the four boilers alone, but adapted to the placing and use of additional boilers and apparatus, as the future increased needs of the institution might require. For the proper equipment of such a plant, I would recommend one direct-connected dynamo, 75 K. W.; automatic stokers for the furnaces; one 3-horse power feed-water heater; one return pump, 6-inch by 6-inch by 10-inch, duplex; one feed water pump,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ , and switch board. There should also be, on account of the great distance of the power from the industrial buildings, laundry, and points where it is to be applied, means of electrical transmission. This will avoid the use of much idle shafting and belting and the consequent loss of power. Such an arrangement would require two additional motors, one of about 6-horse power and one of 15-horse power. Some change would also be necessary in the location of the coal shed and siding and the extension of the heating apparatus would have to be made to connect with the boilers in their new location. All these improvements could, I think, be made for \$16,000, and would give us a steam power and light plant that would be safe, efficient and economical.

Straightening creek and enlarging grounds, \$2,000.00.

The only play grounds the children have are those in the hollow square in front of the cottages. Taking out the drives, flower beds, etc., it leaves very narrow quarters for the recreation and outdoor exercise of the children. Three times the amount of ground would be none too much for this purpose.

By cutting a channel from a point where Duck creek enters the pasture of the Home to Goose creek, near the bridge, where it crosses the Orphans' Home road, the former creek may be directed from its long meandering course under the bluff immediately behind the boys' cottages. The course of the stream would thus be shortened some twenty-five or thirty rods. The earth removed to form the new channel could be used to fill the old channel in the rear of the cottages. The lower ground or flat in this way could be converted into suitable and more ample play grounds for the boys. This change in the channel would also prevent, in a measure, the excessive overflow onto our pastures in times of high water and much consequent damage. It would also serve another good purpose in preventing the constant washing away of the earth at the foot of the bluffs and the continuous encroaching upon the grounds back of the cottages and chapel, a menacing danger to these buildings.

In the rear of the cottages on the girls' side a small portion of the grounds now used for garden could be converted into play-grounds for the children on that side. These changes, I think, could be made for \$1,800, and the greater facilities they would afford for the greater comfort, health and pleasure of the children, would make it a profitable and agreeable investment.

NEW FENCING, \$600.00.

On the two farms recently purchased and on other grounds belonging to the Home, there are between 800 and 900 rods of fence, most of which is in a very dilapidated condition and should be entirely rebuilt, both for the sake of appearance and the safety of the stock and crops. I believe \$600.00 could be well invested in making these improvements on the farm.

LIBRARY, \$500.00.

The library is a source of great pleasure and profit to both children and employes and should receive liberal support and encouragement. A certain amount is necessary to provide for the wearing out of books by constant use and something in

addition is needed, in order that a library may grow and keep supplied with fresh literature. I feel that \$500.00 is little enough to ask for so worthy a purpose.

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND, \$4,000.00.

A fund of this kind is one that every institution needs to meet emergencies and to provide for conditions that are unforeseen and cannot be anticipated. The amount named we have been allowed before and is none too much to provide for the possible and probable needs of the Home.

SLATE ROOFS, \$750.00.

All but three of the cottages which have been raised to two stories have been provided with slate roofs. The condition of these three roofs is such that they will soon be beyond repair and new roofs must be supplied. This, in my opinion, will have to be done during the next biennial period, and I would advise that they be made of slate. The roofs contain about twenty-five squares each and I estimate that the amount named will be sufficient to do both the slating and the galvanized iron work necessary.

IMPROVEMENTS.

From appropriations made by the last session of the legislature some very substantial improvements and desirable additions have been made to the Home. A new chapel has been completed with a seating capacity of one thousand persons, and wisely provides not only for the present but future needs of the Home. It has a large stage equipped with scenery for the giving of entertainments; a commodious basement that can be used for a gymnasium and drill room; and is provided with a most excellent pipe organ, the very generous gift of ex-Governor Larrabee. Everything is so arranged as to best adapt it to its purpose, and the whole thing is neat and complete and a comfort and joy to the children who use it.

A new cow barn has been built which will accommodate fifty-one cows, and is arranged for convenience and to afford the best possible sanitary conditions for the stock kept in it.

One hundred acres of additional land have been purchased for farm purposes, which will afford us better opportunities for employing the boys' labor in this line of work and enable us to keep more cows. The herd has already been increased to fifty-one head, and with our present amount of land and facilities can

be well cared for. Out of the appropriation made for land there is still a balance of \$1,680, and I would advise that this amount be expended for this purpose if a suitable parcel conveniently located can be procured. We are certainly much within the limit yet at which we can make an investment in land profitable to the Home.

The Home has during the past two years enjoyed a degree of prosperity that is very gratifying to its management. Good health has prevailed amongst the children, no calamity has fallen upon the Home or anyone connected with it. Good and substantial progress has been made in all of its lines of work and its material interests have been advanced in a marked degree. Harmony and good will have prevailed and a general disposition has been shown on the part of all to work together in promoting the best interests of the children and serving the purposes of the Home. To the loyal support of officers and employes, and a generally willing spirit of obedience on the part of the children, I attribute the success that has been attained. All in the Home know and appreciate the kindly feeling and generous action of the Board of Control in the management of its affairs, and I bespeak for them most sincere thanks. I wish also to express my own personal appreciation of the cordial relations that have existed between the Board and myself. The best that I can wish is that such relations may continue, and that my administration of the interests of the Home may be worthy of the same confidence and support in the future that they have received in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

M. T. GASS,  
*Superintendent.*

## No. 3—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

*The Board of Control of State Institutions, Des Moines, Iowa:*

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit a report of the progress and condition of this institution for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1899, and closing June 30, 1901.

## FIRST, EDUCATIONAL.

The first school term began September 1, 1899, and closed June 30, 1900.

The second school term began September 1, 1900, and closed March 31, 1901.

The following table embraces the name, sex and address of every student enrolled during the period:

NO	NAME.	SEX.	ADDRESS.
1	Samuel A. Anderson.....	Male....	Decorah.
2	Venus Ashmore.....	Female	Villisca.
3	Lulu Ashmore.....	Female	Villisca.
4	Hily Allbee.....	Female	Waterloo.
5	Harvey Armstrong.....	Male	Clarion.
6	Frank Armstrong.....	Male....	Clarion.
7	Mabel Allen.....	Female.	Webster City.
8	Olive Atwater.....	Female.	Robins.
9	Pearl Atwood.....	Female.	Brighton.
10	Ira D. Ames.....	Male....	Kirkman.
11	Don Albaugh.....	Male....	Iowa Falls.
12	Gottlieb Beetschen.....	Male....	West Bend.
13	Lydia Beetschen.....	Female.	West Bend.
14	Kate Bowman.....	Female	Columbus Junction.
15	Nellie May Barber.....	Female.	Tama.
16	John Bourg.....	Male....	Dubuque.
17	Laura Bullock.....	Female.	Shelbv.
18	Charles Barrett.....	Male....	New Hartford.
19	John W. Bostrom.....	Male....	Garrison.
20	Joseph Brake.....	Male....	Dubuque.
21	Robert Barr.....	Male....	Creston.
22	Ada Bates.....	Female.	Coon Rapids.
23	Oscar Breckey.....	Male....	Lake Mills.
24	Eva Lucretia Burris.....	Female.	Garrison.
25	Lillie Brickle.....	Female.	Iowa City.
26	George Bristol.....	Male....	Hamburg.
27	Cecil Earle Barber.....	Male....	Charles City.
28	Oliver Crumbliss.....	Male....	Oakland.
29	Blanche C. Cochrane.....	Female.	Iowa City.
30	Lavinia J. Collington.....	Female.	Cedar Rapids.
31	Carrie F. Courtney.....	Female.	Eldon.
32	Annie Carlson.....	Female	Stanhope.
33	Floy Clark.....	Female.	Tama.
34	Mattie Carter.....	Female.	Bangor.
35	Charles E. Cone.....	Male....	Keosauqua.
36	Clarence Compton.....	Male....	Ames.
37	May Ruth Conyes.....	Female.	Alden.
38	Ida Carlin.....	Female	Davenport.
39	Ollie L. Clark.....	Female.	Cordova.
40	William A. Clark.....	Male....	Cordova.
41	Samuel L. Clark.....	Male....	Cordova.
42	Ella May Christie.....	Female	Melrose.



## STUDENTS ENROLLED.

NO.	NAME.	SEX.	ADDRESS.
43	William Cummins.	Male....	Cedar Rapids.
44	Lottie Bell Colebaugh.	Female....	Eagle Grove.
45	Mabel Lillie Carter.	Female....	Mt. Pleasant.
46	John Combs.	Male....	Shellsburg.
47	Bessie Leota Culp.	Female....	Garrison.
48	Fred N. Dean.	Male....	Conway.
49	Wade Drennen.	Male....	Des Moines.
50	Harry Dippert.	Male....	Des Moines.
51	Clemmie W. Dippert.	Male....	Des Moines.
52	Ollie A. Davis.	Female....	Dakota City.
53	Soren Degn.	Male....	Vinton.
54	Susie Downs.	Female....	Vinton.
55	William Duncan.	Male....	Ryan.
56	Carrie L. Dowell.	Female....	Vinton.
57	Alma Pearl Davis.	Female....	Grant.
58	Fay Ellis.	Male....	Sigourney.
59	Thomas W. Eaton.	Male....	Creston.
60	Wencil Egremeyer.	Male....	Cedar Rapids.
61	George Albert Ennigar.	Male....	George.
62	Ella Edwards.	Female....	Clinton.
63	Mary Flaherty.	Female....	Dayton.
64	Oscar Israel Fey.	Male....	Scranton.
65	Floy French.	Female....	Garwin.
66	Ada Fairchild.	Female....	Crogon.
67	John Gifford.	Male....	Ashton.
68	Frederick Gerhardt.	Male....	Lyons.
69	Pearl F. Gaylord.	Female....	Dunlap.
70	Isabel Graves.	Female....	De Witt.
71	Elmer E. Gibbs.	Male....	Waukon.
72	Maggie N. Gansz.	Female....	Corwith.
73	Clyde Grippin.	Male....	Osceola.
74	John H. Garin.	Male....	Waukon Junction.
75	John August Fitzgerald.	Male....	Maquoketa.
76	Harry Hollingsworth.	Male....	Vinton.
77	Rudolph Heuberger.	Male....	Thornton.
78	Harry J. Holland.	Male....	Armstrong.
79	Addie Holland.	Female....	Armstrong.
80	Mildred Harned.	Female....	Hepburn.
81	Eugene Humbert.	Male....	Corning.
82	George W. Haas.	Male....	Grand View.
83	Carlos J. Hindman.	Male....	Marion.
84	Eric Hatland.	Male....	Slater.
85	Bessie Hake.	Female....	Vinton.
86	Rae Hamel.	Female....	Vinton.
87	Leslie Hake.	Male....	Vinton.
88	Louis Hake.	Male....	Vinton.
89	Orin E. Hake.	Male....	Vinton.
90	Effie Hunter.	Female....	Center Point.
91	Anna Hilliard.	Female....	Vinton.
92	Ethel May Hess.	Female....	Gilbert Station.
93	Carl C. Hugus.	Male....	Ottumwa.
94	Tilly J. Hoyer.	Female....	Emmetsburg.
95	Harry Hughes.	Male....	Stone City.
96	Lulu P. Howard.	Female....	Oakley.
97	Virgil Hoke.	Male....	Center Point.
98	Henry Imming.	Male....	Swantown.
99	Ella P. Johnson.	Female....	Waukon.
100	Jean Pauline Jones.	Female....	Des Moines.
101	Ray Y. Jones.	Male....	Essex.
102	Edith Johnson.	Female....	Vinton.
103	Roy Frank Johnson.	Male....	Hayes.
104	Anna Koger.	Female....	Kellogg.
105	Lizzie Kelly.	Female....	Vail.
106	John Konechney.	Male....	Ottumwa.
107	Frank F. Kuntz.	Male....	Dubuque.
108	Grace Koch.	Female....	Lisbon.
109	Robert Knox.	Male....	West Bend.
110	David Knox.	Male....	West Bend.
111	Edwin H. Knowles.	Male....	Woodland.
112	George Keenan.	Male....	Esterville.
113	Calvin Kibler.	Male....	Cedar Rapids.
114	Anna Mary L. Kroeger.	Female....	Holstein.
115	John Lovedy.	Male....	Pleasant Plain.
116	Ducilla L. Long.	Female....	Vinton.
117	Lizzie E. La Due.	Female....	Toledo.
118	William Latham.	Male....	Vinton.
119	Lillian Lochner.	Female....	Lake City.
120	Jesse E. Lacey.	Male....	Camanche.

## STUDENTS ENROLLED.

No	NAME.	SEX.	ADDRESS.
121	Carlos E. Laustrup	Male	Council Bluffs.
122	William A. A. Meyer	Male	Maynard.
123	Arthur McIntire	Male	Vinton.
124	Charles Morse	Male	Boyd.
125	Evelyn	Female	Dubuque.
126	Ernest Morris	Male	Sioux City.
127	Laurinda McIntosh	Female	Davis City.
128	Blanche M. McHeffey	Female	Vinton.
129	Leta Milnes	Female	Dows.
130	Lyman Masteller	Male	Knoxville.
131	William J. Miller	Male	Sibley.
132	Clara Ma-on	Female	Remsen.
133	George Miller	Male	Kellogg.
134	Jay Maples	Male	Vinton.
135	Jesse W. Macklin	Male	Anita.
136	Ada Florilla McKinney	Female	Charles City.
137	Harry Isaac Maden	Male	Marion.
138	Jason Cyrus Mansfield	Male	Marshalltown.
139	Dwight Lyman Moody	Male	Cedar Rapids.
140	Thomas Niel	Male	Reinbeck.
141	Dudley Newcomer	Male	Vinton.
142	Christiana Nelson	Female	Avoca.
143	Clara Otto	Female	Brooklyn.
144	Charles Oleson	Male	Cedar Rapids.
145	Frank Oertel	Male	Keokuk.
146	Amy B. O'Connor	Female	Humboldt.
147	Henry Orr	Male	Brooklyn.
148	Charles Lee Owen	Male	Toledo.
149	James Patterson	Male	Hedrick.
150	Pearl L. Pinney	Female	Cedar Rapids.
151	Beatrice Mable Pinney	Female	Cedar Rapids.
152	Stella M. Pratt	Female	Oterville.
153	Hettie Dell Pratt	Female	Oterville.
154	Jessie Palmer	Female	Maquoketa
155	Adelbert Pugh	Male	Cedar Rapids.
156	Charles Priest	Male	Eldon.
157	William Penrod	Male	Casey.
158	Fanny Patrick	Female	Ute.
159	Wilhelmina A. Pitz	Female	Cedar Rapids.
160	Jessie Ellen Page	Female	Garrison.
161	Nettie Elizabeth Paton	Female	Reinbeck.
162	David G. Rinker	Male	Baxter.
163	Alice Ray	Female	Tama.
164	Arthur A. Roepke	Male	Aurelia.
165	Vivian Roberts	Female	Waucoma.
166	Paul Royce	Male	Dubuque.
167	Fred Ross	Male	Toledo.
168	Eva Rook	Female	Salem.
169	Patrick Rowe	Male	Plato.
170	James Albert Rice	Female	Columbus City.
171	Daisy M. Reif-nstahl	Female	Garrison.
172	Mary T. Reilly	Female	Mr. Vernon.
173	Henry Shrope	Male	Mechanicsville.
174	John Swan	Male	Ames.
175	John Sutluf	Male	Grundy Center.
176	Fred Stark	Male	Peterson.
177	Clara C. Storm	Female	Ft. Dodge.
178	Armenta Schroeder	Female	Pleasantville.
179	Roy Sanderson	Male	Miles.
180	Thomas Shaw	Male	Red Oak.
181	Effie Sullivan	Female	Prairie City.
182	William W. Selder	Male	Glidden.
183	Oliver H. Starbird	Male	Vinton.
184	Roy Stanton	Male	Marengo.
185	Harry Salamon	Male	La Porte.
186	Vera May Sowash	Female	Davis City.
187	Ella Belle Sherratt	Female	Council Bluffs.
188	Charles A. Tryon	Male	Manilla.
189	Albert Thomas	Male	Mt. Auburn.
190	Lois Tiberghien	Female	Sac City.
191	Mabel Thompson	Female	Creston.
192	Williamette Thompson	Female	Vinton.
193	Harry E. Stout	Male	Vinton.
194	Mary Jane Taylor	Female	Humboldt.
195	Althea Traister	Female	Mystic.
196	Earle Thornton	Male	Wyoming.
197	Susan Emily Thornton	Female	Wyoming.
198	Mabel Usher	Female	Des Moines.

## STUDENTS ENROLLED.

NO.	NAME.	SEX.	ADDRESS.
199	Wesley Vert .....	Male....	What Cheer.
200	Henry Will .....	Male....	Amity.
201	Herman Will .....	Male....	Amity.
202	Lillian Pearl Winsett .....	Female..	Tama.
203	Cora Whitehead .....	Female..	Shell Rock.
204	Nicholas Webber .....	Male....	Independence.
205	Bertha Rose Witmer .....	Female..	Mingo.
206	Elna Joanna Webster .....	Female..	Des Moines.
207	Violet Webb .....	Female..	Corning.
208	Bertie L. White .....	Male....	Creston.
209	Roy E. Wilson .....	Male....	Des Moines.
210	Ida Walker .....	Female..	Yarmouth.
211	George H. Westbrook .....	Male....	David.
212	Lecia Marie Washburn .....	Female..	Walker.
213	Hattie May Wilkinson .....	Female..	Des Moines.
214	Lester Earl Worcester .....	Male....	Des Moines.
215	Bertha Elizabeth Young .....	Female..	Clear Lake.
216	Forest E. Young .....	Male....	Yorktown.
217	Bertha Zwicker .....	Female..	Davenport

The following is the course of study in the literary department:

## FIRST GRADE.

Kindergarten; Spelling; Number Work; Observation Work (first step in Geography); Wait's Point; Gymnastics; Literature, Committing Poems, etc., to memory; History-Stories of Indians. Indian Tribes, Eminent Men; Language.

## SECOND GRADE.

Kindergarten; Spelling; Number Work; Geography of Iowa; Wait's Point; Gymnastics; Language, Literature and History.

## THIRD GRADE.

Spelling; Wait's Point; Arithmetic; Geography; Gymnastics; Language, Literature and History.

## FOURTH GRADE.

Spelling; Wait's Point; Arithmetic; Geography; Gymnastics; Language, Literature and History.

## FIFTH GRADE.

Spelling; Raised Print and Wait's Point; Arithmetic; Geography; Gymnastics, Language, Literature and History.

## SIXTH GRADE.

Spelling; Raised Print and Wait's Point; Arithmetic; Geography; Gymnastics, Language, Literature and History; U. S. History.

## SEVENTH GRADE.

Arithmetic; Grammar; United States History; General Literature; Spelling.

## EIGHTH GRADE.

Arithmetic; Grammar; General History; General Literature; Spelling.

## NINTH GRADE.

Algebra; General History; Physiology; General Literature; Spelling; Type Writer.

## TENTH GRADE.

Algebra; Rhetoric; Civil Government; General Literature; Spelling.

## ELEVENTH GRADE.

Geometry, latin, natural philosophy, general literature, spelling.

## TWELFTH GRADE.

Latin, political economy, physical geography, general literature, spelling.

The following is the musical course of study:

## FIRST YEAR.

*Characters of Notation*.—Length, pitch, power of tones.

*Technic, or the Power to Execute*.—Fingers—The mind and muscles, mechanical work—Major scales.

## SECOND YEAR.

*Characters of Notation*.—Length, pitch, power of tones.

*Technic, or the Power to Execute*.—Fingers—finger work with rhythmic designs—major and harmonic minor scales arpeggios—one octave.

## THIRD YEAR.

*Characters of Notation*.—Length, pitch, power of tones.

*Technic, or the Power to Execute*.—Wrist—study of wrist movements, scales and arpeggios with rhythmic designs—Legato study.

## FOURTH YEAR.

*Laws of Composition*.—Phrasing—harmony.

*The Nature of Musical Thought*.—Pieces—the physical.

*Technic, or the Power to Execute*.—Wrist, study of wrist movement continued—arpeggio study—sonatina—scales rhythmically treated.

*Chronological Study of the Classic and Romantic Schools of Music.*

## FIFTH YEAR.

*Laws of Composition*—Phrasing—harmony.

*The Nature of Musical Thought*—Pieces, the descriptive.

*Technic, or the Power to Execute* Arm—study of the arm movement—melodic minor scales—octave study—scales in double thirds and sixths—velocity exercises—sonatina.

*Chronological Study, Etc.*—(As in fourth year.)

## SIXTH YEAR.

*Laws of Composition*—Phrasing—Harmony.

*The Nature of Musical Thought*—Pieces, the suggestive.

*Technic, or the Power to Execute*—Arm—study of arm movement continued—chromatic study—easy sonata—Velocity study of scale passages—Study and analysis of works by Mendelssohn.

*Chronological Study, Etc.*—(As in fourth year)

## SEVENTH YEAR.

*Laws of Composition*—Phrasing—Harmony.

*The Nature of Musical Thought*—Pieces, the intellectual.

*Technic, or the Power to Execute*—Arpeggio of the dominant and seventh chord—modulating arpeggios—study and analysis of the more difficult sonatas.

*Chronological Study, Etc.*—(As in fourth year.)

## EIGHTH YEAR.

*Laws of Composition*.—Phrasing—Harmony.

*The Nature of Musical Thought*.—Pieces, the emotional.

*Technic, or the Power to Execute*—Velocity—arpeggio and scale exercises with varied designs—Study and analysis of both German and Italian compositions.

*Chronological Study, Etc.*—(As in fourth year).

## NINTH YEAR.

*Laws of Composition*.—Phrasing—Harmony.

*The Nature of Musical Thought*.—Pieces, the poetical.

*Technic, or the Power to Execute*.—School of octave and bravura playing—Study of artistic use of pedals—Study and analysis of Chopin.

*Chronological Study, Etc.*—(As in fourth year).

## TENTH YEAR.

*Laws of Composition*.—Phrasing—Harmony.

*Technic, or the Power to Execute*.—Selections from standard composers.

*Chronological Study, Etc.*—(As in fourth year).



TABLE No. 1.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils in school enrolled previously to July 1, 1899. ....	82	70	152
Number received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901. ....	34	31	65
Total number enrolled during the biennial period ending June 30, 1901. ....	116	101	217
Number of graduates. ....	4	5	9
Average daily attendance. ....	78.47	58.7	137.17

TABLE No. 2.  
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
5 years. ....	1	1	2
6 years. ....	1	1	2
7 years. ....	3	1	4
8 years. ....	7	7	14
9 years. ....	1	1	2
10 years. ....	3	3	6
11 years. ....	2	2	4
12 years. ....	3	3	6
13 years. ....	1	4	5
14 years. ....	2	2	4
15 years. ....	3	3	6
16 years. ....	1	2	3
17 years. ....	1	2	3
19 years. ....	4	4	8
20 years. ....	2	2	4
24 years. ....	1	1	2
25 years. ....	1	1	2
26 years. ....	1	1	2
28 years. ....	1	1	2
32 years. ....	1	1	2
36 years. ....	1	1	2
37 years. ....	1	1	2
Total. ....	34	31	65

TABLE No. 3.  
SEX AND COLOR OF PUPILS.

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White. ....	34	31	65

TABLE No. 4.  
BIRTHPLACE OF PUPILS.

BIRTHPLACE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa. ....	23	27	50
Other states. ....	9	4	13
Total native born. ....	32	31	63

TABLE No. 4—CONTINUED.  
BIRTHPLACE OF PUPILS.

AMOUNT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Other countries—			
Germany .....	1	..	1
Ireland .....	1	..	1
Total foreign born .....	2	..	2

TABLE No. 5.  
RESIDENCE OF PUPILS.

COUNTY.	Number.	COUNTY.	Number.	COUNTY.	Number.
Adams .....	3	Greene .....	1	Monroe .....	1
Allamakee .....	3	Guthrie .....	2	Montgomery .....	4
Appanoose .....	1	Hamilton .....	2	Osceola .....	2
Benton .....	25	Hancock .....	1	Page .....	3
Black Hawk .....	3	Hardin .....	2	Palo Alto .....	5
Boone .....	1	Harrison .....	1	Plymouth .....	1
Buchanan .....	3	Henry .....	2	Polk .....	9
Butler .....	3	Humboldt .....	5	Pottawattamie .....	4
Carroll .....	3	Iowa .....	1	Poweshiek .....	2
Cass .....	2	Ida .....	2	Sac .....	1
Cedar .....	3	Jackson .....	2	Scott .....	2
Cerro Gordo .....	2	Jasper .....	4	Shelby .....	4
Cherokee .....	1	Jefferson .....	1	Sioux .....	1
Clarke .....	1	Johnson .....	3	Story .....	3
Clay .....	1	Jones .....	3	Tama .....	11
Clinton .....	5	Keokuk .....	2	Taylor .....	1
Crawford .....	2	Lee .....	1	Union .....	2
Decatur .....	4	Linn .....	16	Van Buren .....	1
Delaware .....	1	Louisa .....	3	Wapello .....	3
Des Moines .....	1	Lucas .....	1	Washington .....	1
Dubuque .....	5	Lyon .....	1	Webster .....	2
Emmet .....	3	Marion .....	5	Winnebago .....	1
Fayette .....	2	Marshall .....	3	Winneshiek .....	1
Floyd .....	2	Mitchell .....	1	Woodbury .....	1
Fremont .....	1	Monona .....	1	Wright .....	4
Total .....					217

TABLE No. 6  
STUDIES PURSUED BY PUPILS.

STUDIES.	Number.	STUDIES.	Number.
Spelling .....	60	Vocal music .....	83
Arithmetic .....	131	Harmony .....	20
Grammar .....	47	Piano .....	103
Geography .....	109	Violin .....	26
History .....	65	Guitar .....	6
Physiology .....	20	Flute .....	5
Natural Philosophy .....	18	Cornet .....	4
Algebra .....	35	Tuning .....	33
Rhetoric .....	23	Broom making .....	40
Raised print .....	7	Cane seating .....	7
Civil Government .....	18	Mattress making .....	8
Literature .....	23	Netting, making of hammocks and fly nets .....	130
New York point .....	88	Carpet making .....	15
Geometry .....	16	Bead work .....	89
Political Economy .....	14	Sewing .....	30
Kindergarten work .....	36	Fancy work .....	30
Mathematical review .....	9	Knitting .....	3
Latin .....	17		

TABLE No. 7.  
EDUCATION OF PUPILS RECEIVED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Those who at date of admission were able to read and write either common print and scrip, or some embossed system.....	21	23	44
Those who, at date of admission, were not able to read and write either common print and script, or some embossed system.....	13	8	21
Total . . . . .	34	31	65

TABLE No. 8.  
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PUPILS.

PUPILS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents . . . . .	21	23	44
Native born, foreign parents . . . . .	3	2	5
Native born, mixed parents . . . . .	6	4	10
Native born, parentage unknown.....	2	2	4
Foreign born.....	2	...	2
Total . . . . .	34	31	65

TABLE No. 9.  
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS RECEIVED.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number received.....	34	31	65
Normal . . . . .	31	30	61
(Blindness not considered.)			
Weak vitality.....	3	1	4

TABLE No. 10.  
MORALS AND HEREDITY—CONDITION OF PARENTS.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminal father . . . . .	1	...	1
Insane mother . . . . .	1	...	1
Parents blood relations.....	2	1	3
Total . . . . .	4	1	5

TABLE No. 11.  
CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

CAUSES.	Congenital.	Under 1 year	1 year and under 3.	3 years and under 6.	6 years and under 12.	12 years and under 18.	18 years and over.	Age unknown.
Unknown	4	5			1			2
Chondro sarcoma of orbit					1			
Cataract	5					1		
Astigmatism	2		1					
Opacities of cornea		1						
Syphilitic							1	
Atrophy of optic nerve		1			1		1	
Myopia	1							
Nystagmus	1							
Blepharitis marginalis					1			
Iritis			1		1			
Phthisis bulbi from granulated lids.							1	
Hemeralopia		1						
Sympathetic ophthalmia				1	1		1	
Granulated lids					1			
Glaucoma		1						
Leucoma adherens from blennorrhoea Neonatorum		2						
Phthisis bulbi from blennorrhoea Neonatorum	1	1						
Choroid Retinitis	1							
Keratitis exzematosa					1			
Measles				1	1			2
Bulphthalmos secundaria after sympathetic ophthalmia		1						
Accident			1	1		1		
Phthisis bulbi from meningitis		1						
Elevation of the retina							1	
Nystagmus and hyperopia		1						
Spinal meningitis		1						
Ulcers on lids		1						
Weakness of optic nerve					1			
Strabismus		2						
Phthisis bulbi from blue stone					1			
Staphyloma of cornea					1			
Paralysis of optic nerve							1	
Total	15	20	3	3	12	2	6	4

Pupils admitted, males, 34; females, 31; total, 65.

TABLE No. 12.

PUPILS HAVING RELATIVES IN LIKE INSTITUTIONS, OR IN SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF, FEEBLE-MINDED OR IN INSANE HOSPITALS.

Schools for the blind	8
Insane hospitals	1
Total	9

TABLE No. 13.

TRADE OR OCCUPATION TAUGHT THOSE DISCHARGED, REFERRING ONLY TO GRADUATES AND THE OCCUPATIONS FOR WHICH THEY ARE SPECIALLY FITTED.

TRADE OR OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpet weaving	2		2
Music	1	3	4
Netting		1	1
Piano tuning	1		1
Sewing		1	1
Total	4	5	9

The law states that "All blind persons, residents of the state, of suitable age and capacity," shall be entitled to an education in this institution. We understand the term, "blind persons," within the meaning of the statute, to include all persons with sight so defective as to prevent the acquiring of an education in a school for sighted pupils. If this construction is proper, a grave responsibility rests upon the superintendent of the college. It is a difficult matter at times to tell who should be admitted. To turn away a young person whose eyes will not permit him to obtain an education—his birthright—through the ordinary channels, is a very serious thing. It is quite as serious a matter, legally at least, to admit to this school, any one able to attend a school for the sighted.

During the past year we have exercised more care than ever before in regard to admissions. Some feeble-minded pupils were not allowed to return. A number were discharged on the ground that their sight was good enough to meet all requirements of the public schools. Others were discharged or not allowed to return because of idleness, lack of progress, or indifference to the advantages of the institution.

The results of this weeding process have been good.

The health of the whole college family has been excellent during the period. There has been no death. Aside from chronic ailments there has been no cause of serious sickness. But this state of things is not exceptional. The school has always been remarkably healthy. Barring measles and mumps, no contagious disease has ever spread through the institution. The sanitary conditions are always closely looked after. The best physician obtainable is always employed.

The institution is a school, not a hospital. When hospital features are introduced the school work is interfered with more or less. From the mere school point of view I would oppose the introduction of such features. From a humane point of view I must admit that the blessings resulting from medical and surgical offices outweigh the losses from school interruptions.

Dr. Lee Wallace Dean, the college opthalmic surgeon, during the period, has done a fine work for us. The proof of this is everywhere at hand. The most striking proof, however, is the universal confidence placed by officers, teachers and students, in the doctor's skill and knowledge. I do not touch upon this matter specifically as Dr. Dean will doubtless make a detailed report



to the Board himself. We all hope that you will allow us to have the services of an ophthalmic surgeon the coming term.

The pupils have been studious and obedient. The teachers, officers, and employes, have been industrious and zealous. The school work and school life have passed along with the greatest smoothness and harmony.

## FINANCIAL.

### GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899. ....	\$ 13,072.38	
Received from state for pupilage (see Code, section 2718) . . . . .	16,707.07	
Received from state for ordinary expenses (see Code, section 2718)....	10,000.00	
Received from state for clothing of pupils (see Code, section 2716)....	312.38	
Received from sundry sales .....	1,433.93	
Total of debits .....	\$ 41,525.76	
Amount expended .....		\$ 31,921.81
Balance on hand June 30, 1900.....		9,603.95
Total of credits.....		\$ 41,525.76

### CONTINGENT FUND.

Amount on hand July 1, 1899 .....	\$ 250.00	
No expenditures, leaving a balance June 30, 1900.....		\$ 250.00
Totals .....	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Total amount of balances on hand June 30, 1900—		
General support fund.....		\$ 9,603.95
Contingent fund .....		250.00
Total .....		\$ 9,853.95

### CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL SUPPORT FUND, FOR THE YEAR CLOSING JUNE 30, 1900.

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$ 12,091.44
2. Provisions.....	5,182.21
3. Household stores .....	1,166.04
4. Clothing.....	704.38
5. Fuel and light .....	3,936.82
6. Hospital and medical supplies.....	30.43
7. Shop, farm and garden supplies.....	1,567.85
8. Ordinary repairs.....	2,744.62
9. Library.....	42.28
10. Water and ice .....	630.89
11. Stationery and postage.....	252.12
12. Transportation of inmates.....	57.46
13. Miscellaneous.....	3,515.27
Total .....	\$ 31,921.81

### SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

On July 1, 1899, the total balances in all special funds amounted to....	\$ 7,766.64
Appropriations by Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	6,500.00
Total of debits.....	\$ 14,266.64

Amounts expended from all special funds .....	\$2,187.21
Balances on hand June 30, 1900.....	12,079.43
Total of credits .....	\$ 14,266.64

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS, FOR YEAR  
CLOSING JUNE 30, 1900.

Extraordinary repairs .....	\$ 1,006.06
Equipment.....	491.15
Miscellaneous.....	690.00
Total .....	\$ 2,187.21

The following are the Special Funds individually considered:

OCULIST FUND.

(See chapter 127, section 1, Twentieth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 700.00	
Expenditures.....		\$ 50.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1900.....		650.00
Totals.....	\$ 700.00	\$ 700.00

WASHING MACHINE FUND.

(See chapter 128, section 1, Twenty-second General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 59.84	
No expenditures, leaving a balance of.....		\$ 59.84
Totals .....	\$ 59.84	\$ 59.84

BEDDING AND FURNITURE.

(See chapter 146, section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 15.70	
Expenditures.....		\$ 15.70
Totals.....	\$ 15.70	\$ 15.70

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL APPARATUS.

(See chapter 146, section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 91.91	
Expenditures.....		\$ 91.91
Totals .....	\$ 91.91	\$ 91.91

WATER CLOSETS AND SEWERAGE.

(See chapter 141, section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 4,000.00	
No expenditures, leaving a balance of.....		\$ 4,000.00
Totals .....	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00

CONTINGENT AND REPAIRS.

(See chapter 141, section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899..	\$ 1,759.19	
Expenditures.....		\$ 1,389.60
Balance on hand June 30, 1900.....		369.59
Totals.....	\$ 1,759.19	\$ 1,759.19

## FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

(See chapter 141, section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 500.00	
No expenditures, leaving a balance June 30, 1900, of.....		\$ 500.00
Totals .....	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00

## SPECIAL TEACHER OF LINNIE HAGUEWOOD FUND.

(See chapter 126, section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 640.00	
Expenditures, leaving no balance June 30, 1900.....		\$ 640.00

## WATER CLOSETS AND SEWER.

(See chapter 150, section 12, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.)

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$ 4,000.00	
No expenditures, leaving a balance June 30, 1900.....		\$ 4,000.00

## CONTINGENT AND REPAIRS.

(See chapter 150, section 12, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.)

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$ 2,500.00	
No expenditures, leaving a balance June 30, 1900.....		\$ 2,500.00

## FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD BEGINNING JULY 1, 1899, AND CLOSING JUNE 30, 1901.

## GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 13,072.38	
Received from state for pupilage (see Code, section 2718).....	26,886.85	
Received from state for ordinary expenses (see Code, section 2718)....	20,000.00	
Received from state for clothing of pupils (see Code, section 2716)....	500.14	
Received from sundry sales.....	3,650.34	
Total of debits.....	\$ 64,109.71	
Amount expended.....		\$ 59,110.80
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....		4,998.91
Total of credits.....		\$ 64,109.71

## CONTINGENT FUND.

Amount on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 250.00	
Received from state.....	91.67	
Total debits.....	\$ 341.67	
Amount expended .....		\$ 259.52
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....		82.15
Total of credits.....		\$ 341.67
Total amount of balances on hand June 30, 1901—		
General support fund .....		\$ 4,998.91
Contingent fund.....		82.15
Total.....		\$ 5,081.06

## CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$ 21,694.44
2. Provisions.....	9,107.33
3. Household stores.....	3,222.61

4. Clothing.....	1,100.53
5. Fuel and light.....	7,324.33
6. Hospital and medical supplies.....	72.13
7. Shop, farm and garden.....	4,499.95
8. Ordinary repairs.....	5,813.07
9. Library.....	87.28
10. Water and ice.....	1,255.97
11. Stationery and postage.....	563.69
12. Transportation of Inmates.....	105.45
13. Miscellaneous.....	4,431.87
Total.....	\$ 59,278.65
Less payments from contingent fund.....	167.85
Total.....	\$ 59,110.80

To make the above clear to the general reader, I will state that the Contingent Fund is supplied from the General Support Fund, on order of the Board. Payments are made from the Contingent Fund into Classified Accounts.

At the beginning of the biennial period, July 1, 1899, there was a balance in the contingent fund of.....	\$ 250.00
On June 30, 1901, there was a balance of.....	82 15
Paid from this fund into classified accounts.....	\$ 167.85

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

On July 1, 1899, the total balances in all special funds amounted to ...	\$ 7,766.64
Appropriations by Twenty-eighth General Assembly....	6,500.00
Total of debits.....	\$ 14,266.64
Amounts expended from all special funds.....	\$ 3,443.73
Balances on hand June 30, 1901.....	10,822.91
Total of credits.....	\$ 14,266.64

## CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS.

Extraordinary repairs ..	\$ 1,689.11
Equipment.....	928.99
Miscellaneous.....	825.63
Total.....	\$ 3,443.73

The following are the Special Funds Individually Considered:

## OCULIST FUND.

(See chapter 127, section 1, Twentieth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 700.00	
Expenditures.....		\$ 100.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....		600.00
Totals.....	\$ 700.00	\$ 700.00

## WASHING MACHINE FUND.

(See chapter 128, section 1, Twenty-second General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 59.84	
Expenditures.....		\$ 59.84

## BEDDING AND FURNITURE.

(See chapter 146, section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Amount on hand July 1, 1899 .....	\$ 15.70	
Expenditures.....		\$ 15.70

## LIBRARY AND SCHOOL APPARATUS.

(See chapter 146, section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	91.91	
Expenditures .....		\$ 91.91

## WATER CLOSETS AND SEWERAGE.

(See chapter 141, section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899 .....	\$ 4,000.00	
Expenditures .....		\$ 85.63
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....		3,914.37
Totals .....	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00

## CONTINGENT AND REPAIRS.

(See chapter 141, section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 1,759.19	
Expenditures .....		\$ 1,759.19

## FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

(See chapter 141, section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 500.00	
Expenditures .....		\$ 378.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....		122.00
Totals.....	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00

## SPECIAL TEACHER OF LINNIE HAGUEWOOD FUND.

(See chapter 126, section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899 .....	\$ 640.00	
Expenditures .....		\$ 640.00

## WATER CLOSETS AND SEWER.

(See chapter 150, section 12, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.)

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$ 4,000.00	
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....		\$ 4,000.00

## CONTINGENT AND REPAIRS.

(See chapter 150, section 12, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.)

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$ 2,500.00	
Expenditures .....		\$ 313.46
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....		2,186.54
Total.....	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00

I beg to call your attention to two matters which are of vital importance to this institution. The first is "pupilage;" the second is "ordinary expenses."

Forty-eight years ago the pupilage was fixed at \$35.00 per quarter for each pupil in attendance. Noting the principal changes only, we find the pupilage changed to \$40.00 per quarter on March 22, 1866. It was placed at \$36.00 March 21, 1878;



\$32.00, March 26, 1880; \$40.00, March 23, 1882; \$35.00, April 7, 1898.

With a full school it is possible to save some money on \$35.00 or even \$30.00 per quarter for each pupil in attendance, but it must be done at a sacrifice of some good. If we live well we must cut on repairs and improvements. To be in line with modern progress we must have the facilities, improvements, appurtenances, demanded by modern conditions. I earnestly hope that the next legislature will reinstate the \$40.00 per quarter for each resident pupil.

If the present organization of the school is to be maintained (and nothing else should receive a moment's thought), then we must have an increase in the ordinary expense fund, or else confine ourselves to seven months of school each year. A seven-months term of school is not long enough for blind children. Nine months should be the minimum. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars per annum for ordinary expenses (which is only another name for salary fund) will allow us to hold nine months school, but with no room for expansion. I would recommend that the ordinary expense fund be raised to \$14,000.00 per annum.

We begin the coming term, September 1, 1901, with money enough to pay salaries and wages up to April 1, 1902. Unless aid is afforded by the Twenty ninth General Assembly, the college must close for another five months vacation.

Next in importance to the above two matters, are the following: Contingent and repairs; furniture; special repairs.

A contingent and repair fund of \$2,500.00 should be appropriated for the coming two years. This fund is used to cover house-cleaning, white-washing, repairing, painting and everything serving to keep the building in *statu quo*.

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly appropriated \$500.00 for bedding and furniture. Nearly the whole of that amount was expended in buying rocking chairs for students' rooms. The institution will need within the next two years many articles of furniture. I would advise an appropriation of \$1,000.00 for this purpose and for bedding.

The state architect, Mr. Liebbe, went carefully over our verandas and porches a few months ago. These structures have now reached a point when they must be practically built anew. Mr. Liebbe advised me to apply for at least \$3,500.00 for special repairs on college building.

Lastly, I would invite your attention to the following: We

should have a pipe organ. There are pupils in the college who might become masters of this instrument. In the old world numbers of blind musicians are organists in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. The demand for such musicians is growing in our own state. I hope the college will be allowed \$3,000.00 for this purpose.

We need a store-room and we need it badly. Our goods are now scattered through six rooms. If this state of things is not sufficient reason for a building, Judge Kinne's article in the *Bulletin* will supply others. Architect Liebbe tells me that a large, commodious store building of one story and basement, can be built for \$3,500.00.

A cottage for the superintendent would be desirable in many ways. An executive officer of an institution is likely to be at least a middle-aged man with a family coming into manhood and womanhood, too old to be boarders in an institution and yet too young to leave the family circle. There are social duties which every family should meet, and which cannot be satisfactorily met in a public institution. I would beg you to consider the advisability of building for the superintendent of the college, a cottage on the two vacant lots of the state just across the street from the institution grounds, and of giving him a salary that will enable him to board himself and family. For a suitable cottage and furnishings I would suggest \$4,000.00.

To sum them up in order of importance I would recommend the following:

For ordinary expenses, per annum.....	\$ 14,000.00
For current expenses, pupilage, per quarter.....	40.00
For contingent and repairs.....	2,500.00
Special repairs on college building ..	3,500.00
For bedding and furniture.....	1,000.00
For store building.....	3,500.00
For pipe organ.....	3,000.00
For superintendent's cottage, including furniture .....	4,000.00
Total, not including pupilage .....	31,500.00

For the kindly sympathy, and for the firm guidance with which your honorable body have favored me so many times, I desire to express my thankful appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. McCUNE,  
Superintendent.

## No. 4—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

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*To the Honorable Board of Control:*

In conformity to your order I beg to submit the following biennial report embracing matters pertinent to the school, recommendations as to necessary improvements, statistical tables, course of study and financial statements. The past two years have witnessed no retrograde movement of this educational institution of our state. Our pupils have advanced satisfactorily, have been happy and contented, our officers and teachers have labored faithfully, have been zealous and loyal, and peace and good will has reigned supreme at all times within its walls.

## HEALTH.

It is a source of gratification indeed to report the uniform continued good health of all pupils in our charge.

No deaths have occurred, no dangerous illness made its appearance, and our hospital has been empty for weeks at a time. We have been free from contagion and epidemics save and except a visitation of measles, which, however, passed over without any serious results whatever.

## REPAIR FUND.

It would be impossible to retain our buildings in a habitable and presentable shape unless an annual appropriation be made to cover such betterments and repairs as are absolutely necessary. Some of our buildings are old and the natural wear and decay must be replaced. All of the thirteen buildings situated on different parts of the grounds need attention and will need attention every year, both interior and exterior.

With a population of near 300 children, not educated as to values, it is not a difficult task to account for the damage to and destruction of property, while the exteriors of the several buildings necessarily undergo changes incident to atmosphere and weather. Whereas the Honorable Board of control sit in judgment as to the necessities for outlay from this fund, the sum of \$3,000 would not be extravagant, especially so when it is borne in mind that repairs to machinery, school furniture and industrial school apparatus are covered by this appropriation.

## COAL HOUSE.

Situated some distance from railroad yards and switches, it becomes necessary to provide a supply of coal in greater quantities than for immediate use. To guard against contingencies arising from accidents, strikes, snow blockades, etc., is unquestionably the prompting of good policy. We have no store room facilities for coal except a limited space in front of the boilers and a temporary shed built out of old flooring as an inadequate makeshift.

An addition to the boiler house and rear of same is recommended, affording permanent storage room for a reasonable supply of coal, the cost of which will as per estimate be \$2,000.

## WATER CLOSETS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Owing to a want of funds at the time these buildings were erected the above necessary additions to same were not completed.

The industrial school buildings, situated a distance from any other buildings on the grounds, are occupied daily by nearly 100 pupils, and the necessity for the improvement is consequently an urgent and accepted fact.

The addition should be built of brick and carried to the second floor, including in the space a wash room for either story.

As per estimates of the state architects the outlay for this much needed improvement to our industrial school building will not exceed \$500.

## LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Reading in an educational point of view is a paramount factor in every school for the deaf. It is through the eye our pupils gain information, and every facility should be accorded them to have access to useful books and instructive reading matter.

The increasing publication of juvenile books, the replacing of worn out volumes, the necessary addition to the library of new books, all warrant the request of an appropriation of \$400, to be expended in extending and increasing the facilities of library and reading rooms. This is the more urgent, as no recognition of this so very important auxiliary to our school was made since the general assembly of 1898.

## LAUNDRY AND LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

A well equipped laundry in an institution like ours is an absolute necessity. Our washing machines are old and have been



repaired so often that new machines are desirable, while other apparatus in the laundry needs replacing. \$500.00 will cover the cost of new machinery and repairs.

#### TYPE AND TOOLS FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

It will be necessary to purchase new type for our printing office, as well as additional tools for our sloyd department, and for shoe and carpenter shops.

These departments where the pupil may acquire a handicraft by the exercise of which in after life he can maintain an independent existence, deserve our fostering care and support. An appropriation of \$600.00 is respectfully recommended for the purposes above mentioned.

#### WATCHMAN'S CLOCK AND FIRE SIGNAL.

A system by means of which the central office in the main building could be immediately apprised of accident, either by fire or otherwise, and a general alarm be given by day or night, would be a desirable improvement. It would also serve as a reliable means for the observance of the faithfulness of such as are placed to guard and protect our children and the interests of the institution, especially during the night.

With our present telephone system few additions besides the watchman's clock are necessary, and the expenditure for same would not exceed \$300.00.

#### ADDITIONAL LAND.

As a matter of prudent husbandry as well as a prompting of necessity we would recommend the purchase of adjoining land.

Our numerous buildings are so scattered that there is not sufficient room for properly reaping the benefit of judicious farming. Our vegetable gardens, our corn fields, and our meadows are in small patches, distributed over 157 acres owned by the state. Our herd of cows needs additional pasturage. The indications of advancement in price of land in this locality point to the advisability of an early purchase.

Permanently located as the Iowa School for the Deaf is, we submit whether it is not practical economy to surround it with sufficient land to maintain its stock and produce the necessary garden and field crops for its sustenance. An estimate of \$9,000.00 for this purpose is made.

#### ELECTRICAL POWER.

Having now by reason of our new direct connected generator



and engine ample electrical current for not only light but heat and power as far as same can be made applicable and of service, it would be economy to utilize same in furnishing power for printing presses, turning lathe, and other machinery in industrial schools, as well as for corn-grinder and fodder cutter in barns. To this may be added, if desirable, power for sewing machines in sewing room and shoe shop, and heat for sad irons in ironing room, and for cooking purposes in hospital.

Additional wiring to transmit the power to a number of motors to to be purchased would be necessary; the cost of same (wiring and motors) would not exceed \$400.00.

#### NEW RANGE AND COOKING UTENSILS.

Our present cooking range has been in use far exceeding the average life of kitchen apparatus of this kind, and should be replaced by a new one.

Auxiliary furniture, as steam tables, steam kettles, range hood and a number of utensils are necessary to replace similar kind long in use, or for want of which our kitchen furnishing meals three times a day for near 350 people has been incomplete. From best information obtained an expenditure of \$600.00 would be required.

#### NEW FENCE ENCLOSING MAIN GROUNDS.

Nearly twenty years ago, a wire fence of special design, with iron posts, was placed to encircle the main grounds, on which are located all the buildings of the school. This tract of land, triangular in shape, is bordered by highways on either side, the iron posts have rusted in the ground, many of them broken, the wires at places unfastened and tangled, many of them broken, and, owing to the peculiar design and construction of the fence, parts for repairs are not obtainable. The entire fence, more or less, is in an unsightly and unsafe condition.

A new fence, such as your honorable board may deem best, should be placed in position, the cost of which, owing to a want of knowledge of what kind of a fence may be deemed most desirable, cannot be estimated. The expense, however, would possibly not exceed \$500.

#### PAINTING OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS.

All woodwork exposed to the weather in all the buildings needs painting. It would be too great a cost to cover the brick in buildings built of that material, but all frame structures

require the attention of the painter. Window and door frames, sash, cornices, tower, fire escapes, projections and part of the roofs are in such condition that their preservation depends upon a covering of paint in the near future. The expenditure for this necessary protection being comparatively large (estimated at \$600) and of specific definite character, should not be classified as ordinary repairs and covered by the repair fund. Hence reference is made under special heading.

#### STEAM HEATING IN WEST WING.

When the west wing of the main building was completed, there was placed therein an indirect system of heating, which has been very unsatisfactory from that day to this. From time to time alterations have been made and direct radiation secured for some of the rooms; but many of the rooms on the third and fourth floors remain furnished with heated air drawn from hallways, bathrooms, washrooms and sleeping rooms on the first floors. In addition to this unhealthy feature there is not in the middle of winter sufficient heat supplied by this method to render the boys' dormitories comfortable.

Exposed as this part of the building is to the cold northwest winds, a change in the heating system is not only desirable but necessary.

The old system should be entirely removed and a new steam main with radiators in every room substituted therefor. The estimate would be for the state architect to determine, but would probably not exceed \$600.

#### ADDITIONAL SCHOOL.

It is possibly proper in a report of this character, making statements as to past conditions and usefulness, to also refer briefly to the ability to meet future growth and requirements.

Our dormitories, dining rooms, chapel, industrial schools and schoolhouse are of such ample dimensions as to properly take care of and educate all the deaf children of the state who for many years to come may apply for admission.

The appropriations asked for are not for enlargement of the school buildings and an increase of their accommodations, but for additions and improvements necessary for their proper protection and preservation, as well as for the betterment of pupils.

Efforts have been made to bring to the notice of all citizens of Iowa the existence of this school and the importance of the advantages it extends to all the deaf children, and from responses

received a certainty exists that all who are willing are enrolled and none neglected. Until the enactment of a compulsory law for the deaf no deaf child in Iowa will be debarred from an education, if its parents are willing or so decide, by reason of want of room in or cost of transportation to the Iowa School for the Deaf as it now exists or is located.

#### REVENUE.

The revenue of the Iowa School for the Deaf as now provided by statute is barely sufficient to support and maintain the school, in its present acceptable and beneficent condition, leaving no margin for recognizing progressive improvements and permitting it to move forward and upward to higher planes of completeness and usefulness.

By the wise and economical management of your Honorable Board, ends have met and pupils have not suffered either in attendance or education.

But the necessity of recognizing the services of officers and teachers more liberally has become apparent, especially so when in other states and in similar schools elsewhere larger salaries are paid for this class of special service. The best of this special service (special to schools for the deaf, owing to experience in methods and knowledge of language) can be secured only by offers of pecuniary recognition of like amounts as paid in eastern and older schools. The salaries paid in the Iowa school are below the average, and the cost per capita of our pupils is less than in perhaps two-thirds of other schools for the deaf in the country.

The reduction in the salary fund from \$21,000 to \$18,000 and the withdrawal of the support fund during vacation, amounting to possibly \$9,000, has materially decreased the revenue of the school. A change in the law relating to the revenue is desirable, and I beg to be permitted to trust the recommendation of your Honorable Board made in your last report to the governor and legislature, may be presented again, and the salary and support funds of this school consolidated and a monthly per capita of \$20 be allowed in lieu thereof.

#### CONCLUSION.

I have above endeavored to call your attention to the necessities of this school as presenting themselves by my experience and observation during the past years, submitting to your judgment the necessity of recommending same for further consider-

ation at the hands of the incoming general assembly. Some of the recommendations have been embraced in former reports and it has been deemed permissible to use as far as applicable the same language contained therein.

In closing I beg pardon in construing it to be no impropriety in a report of this kind to tender on the part of pupils, officers and teachers their grateful appreciation of the uniform kindly treatment received from every member of the Board of Control, as well as their approval of a system of management of state institutions as applied to this school, resulting in its very satisfactory and improved present condition.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY W. ROTHERT,  
*Superintendent.*

#### SUMMARY.

Repair fund .....	\$ 3,000.00
Coal house .....	2,000.00
Water closets in industrial schools .....	500.00
Library and reading-room .....	400.00
Laundry and laundry machinery .....	500.00
Types and tools for industrial schools.....	600.00
Watchman's clock and fire signal .....	300.00
Additional land.....	9,000.00
Electrical power .....	400.00
New range and cooking utensils .....	600.00
New fence enclosing main grounds .....	500.00
Painting outside of buildings. ....	600.00
Steam heating in west wing .....	600.00
Total.....	\$19,000.00

#### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

For the past year sloyd has been recognized and taught according to the best approved methods, and the progress made by the pupils warrants its continuance in the future.

Attention is paid to the following practical education of the pupils:

##### BOYS.

Printing,  
Carpentering,  
Shoemaking,  
Baking,  
General farming,  
Flower gardening,  
Vegetable gardening.

##### GIRLS.

General house work,  
Plain sewing,  
Embroidery,  
Dressmaking.  
Ironing,  
Cooking.

#### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In this country it is generally accepted by those interested in the education of the deaf, that American schools for the deaf may



be classified somewhat according to the methods of instruction in such schools, either manual, oral or combined.

"In the Manual Method, the sign language, the manual alphabet, and writing are the chief means used in the instruction of the pupils, and the principal objects aimed at are mental development and facility in the comprehension and use of written language.

"The degree of relative importance given to these three means varies in different schools, but it is a difference only of degree and the end aimed at is the same in all. If pupils have some power of speech before coming to school, or if they possess a considerable degree of hearing, they are permitted to improve their utterance by practice, but no special teachers are employed for this purpose and comparatively little attention is given to articulation and speech reading.

"In the oral method, articulation and speech reading, together with writing, are made the chief means of instruction, and facility in articulation and speech reading, as well as mental development and written language, are aimed at. Signs are used as little as possible and the manual alphabet is generally discarded.

"There is a difference in different schools in the extent to which the use of signs is allowed in the early part of the course, and also in the prominence given to writing as an auxiliary to articulation and speech reading in the course of instruction, but they are differences only of degree and the end aimed at is the same in all.

"In the combined method, or system, articulation and speech reading are regarded as very important, but mental development and the acquisition of language are regarded as still more important. It is believed that in many cases mental development and the acquisition of language can be better attained by some other method than the oral, and so far as circumstances permit, such method is chosen for each pupil, as seems best adapted to his or her individual case.

"Articulation and speech reading are taught when the measure of success seems likely to justify the labor expended."

The Iowa School for the Deaf maintains and practices the *Combined System*.

Every child as it enters the school is placed in the Oral Department and permitted to remain there until belief becomes certain that its mental development and the acquisition of language can be better attained by some other method.



## COURSE OF STUDY.

## FIRST GRADE.

*Language*.—Names of objects in the schoolroom; names of members of the class; articles of household and kitchen furniture, articles of dress; parts of the body; days of the week; and names of all things with which the pupils are presumably familiar, may be taught. The article "the" is to be used before nouns in all cases where an article is demanded. Both singular and plural forms of nouns are to be taught. All personal pronouns except the reflectives. The adjectives of number to ten, and simple adjectives of kind and quality, such as good, bad, rude, hot, cold, sick, well, as part of the copula. The prepositions on, into, of, from, off, to and with. Verbs describing single actions in the past tense; the verb to be in past and present tense; a few verbs expressing emotions in the present tense; questions: Who, where.

Let the greater part of the instructions be by topics, selecting only those with which the pupil is presumably familiar, as cooking, sewing, baking, washing, etc. Pay particular attention to sequence of events.

No text-books.

## SECOND GRADE.

*Language*.—Nouns, names of things seen or used in the ordinary work of the school, kitchen and dining room, farm, barn and garden, with the verbs, adjectives and other parts of speech necessary in describing; in simple sentences, all of the operations of the same, the future tense, the words told, asked and said, followed by a quotation, the infinitives of purpose, the indefinite numerals, such as some, many, several. Avoid the use of the habitual present tense and teach the actual present of a few verbs that do not form the actual present with "ing."

Continue instructions by topics, as in first grade. Questions, the direct form: Whom, how many, which, when.

*Arithmetic*.—All the fundamental operations with numbers below twenty, using actual quantities. Avoid all abstract numbers. No text-books.

## THIRD GRADE.

*Language*.—Trades and occupations, operations, tools and products of the same. All tenses of the verb, except the past and future perfect comparison of adjectives, adverbial phrases of time, as last night, next week, etc. Infinitive as object of the verb; the reflective pronouns. Journal. Question.

*Arithmetic*.—The same as second grade, with large numbers. Drill with figures.

*Geography*.—Local, with direction and distance. Map of schoolroom and surroundings. No text-books.

## FOURTH GRADE.

*Language*.—Trades and occupations continued, collective nouns, the infinitive after make, let, help, see; the potential mood with may, must and can; also negatives. The conjunctions, either-or, neither-nor, both-and, whether-or; Drill in infinitives. The words somebody, nobody, anybody,

and comparison of adjectives. Journal and picture descriptions. Questions requiring the passive voice in answer.

*Arithmetic*.—Mental and practical problems; notation and numeration, complete; United States money, complete.

*Geography*.—State, with special reference to lines of travel. Use sand-board. No text-books.

#### FIFTH GRADE.

*Language*.—Special drill in use of auxiliary verbs, the passive voice, the present and perfect participle. The potential mood, complete; comparison of adjectives; natural history, stories. Journal.

*Arithmetic*.—Practical problems and drill exercises. Compound numbers begun.

*Geography*.—Exercises upon outline maps; descriptive lessons of principal countries.

*History*.—Stories by teacher.

No text-books.

#### SIXTH GRADE.

*Language*.—Special drill upon the connectives, the relative pronouns and the subjunctive mood. Narrative and descriptive composition. Journal.

*Arithmetic*.—Practical problems and drill exercises. Compound numbers continued.

*Geography*.—From maps and descriptive lessons prepared by teacher. Map drawing.

*United States History*.—Lessons prepared by teacher.

#### SEVENTH GRADE.

*Language*.—Special drill upon moods and tenses, participle and infinite constructions. Analysis of simple sentences by diagrams. Sentence building. Text-book—Swinton's Language Primer.

*Arithmetic*.—Fractions completed.

*Geography*.—Completed. Text-book—The Electic.

*United States History*.—Colonial period completed.

#### EIGHT GRADE.

*Language*.—Composition, new words and idioms; thorough review of connectives, tenses and participles. Analysis by diagram of all the complete sentences. Text-book—Swinton's Language Lessons.

*Arithmetic*.—Practical Problems. Text-books—Felter's Intermediate.

*United States History*.—Swinton's Condensed completed.

*Physical Geography*.—Lessons prepared by teacher.

#### NINTH GRADE.

*Language*.—Composition; idioms; construction exercises; including expansion and contraction of sentences; analysis and parsing from diagramed sentences; original sentences, illustrating classification and use; drill in using elements of the sentence. Text-book Swinton's Language Lessons.

*Arithmetic*.—Percentage and interest. Text-book—Felter's Advanced.

*Physical Geography*.—Warren's completed.

*History*.—Text-book—Thalheimer's.

*Civil Government*.—Weekly lectures by teacher.

TENTH GRADE.

*Language*.—Swinton's Grammar, Kerl's Rhetoric. Idioms and punctuation.

*Arithmetic*.—Felter's Advanced completed.

## LIST OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE IN THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

## MALE.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Anthony, Riley E.	Cedar Rapids	Linn.	11	Iowa	Congenital.
Anthony, George	Cedar Rapids	Linn	9	Iowa	Congenital.
Appleby, Earl	Marshalltown	Marshall	20	Texas	Spinal meningitis.
Arch, Ransom	Scranton	Greene	14	Iowa	La Grippe.
Baldridge, Milton	Batavia	Jefferson	21	Iowa	Diphtheria.
Beans, Claud O.	Clinton	Clinton	12	Iowa	Unknown.
Beaver, Levi M	Oto	Woodbury	19	Iowa	Unknown.
Beaver, Roy E.	Oto	Woodbury	10	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Beireis, Joseph	Sioux City	Woodbury	17	Minnesota	Congenital.
Bishop, Mark	Perry	Dallas	10	Iowa	Unknown.
Blake, John	Churdan	Greene	19	Iowa	Sickness.
Blayne, Clinton	Olin	Jones	18	Iowa	Congenital.
Boyd, Hubert	Knox	Fremont	12	Nebraska	Spinal meningitis.
Bramel, Lucius	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	11	Iowa	Catarrah.
Brand, Jacob	Sully	Jasper	23	Iowa	Unknown.
Brand, Clifford	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	9	Iowa	Brain fever.
Bronnanburg, Sebron.	Athelstan.	Taylor	19	Indiana	Congenital.
Brown, Samuel E.	Mechanicsville	Cedar	19	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Bryan, Harry	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	21	Iowa	Unknown
Buell, Horace	Burlington	Des Moines.	14	Iowa	Congenital.
Buttenhoff, Henry	Dows	Wright	16	Iowa	Congenital.
Buttenhoff, Otto	Sheffield	Wright	14	Iowa	Congenital.
Byrne, Luverne	Fit Madison	Franklin	16	Iowa	Sickness.
Cap, Joseph	Marion	Winnebago	10	Iowa	Sickness.
Carpeniter, Ralph	Sioux City	Linn	11	Iowa	Congenital.
Carrick, Karl	Amund	Woodbury	16	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Christensen, Thomas	Alta	Winnebago.	14	Iowa	Congenital.
Clark, Charles	La Porte City	Buena Vista	13	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Clark, Gifford F.	Buffalo Center	Black Hawk	11	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Cleveland, Edwin J.	Des Moines	Winnebago.	10	Iowa	Congenital.
Cohen, Jacob	Dallas Center	Polk	22	Russia	Spinal meningitis.
Compton, Walter S.	Jobes	Dallas	10	Iowa	Unknown
Conrad, Edward	Conrad	Audubon	20	Iowa	Congenital.
Conrad, Anim	Jobes	Audubon	13	Iowa	Congenital.
Cotter, John	Winterset	Madison	16	Iowa	Sickness.
Cramer, Willie	Boone	Boone	20	England	Congenital.
Cupps, Harry	Clermont	Fayette	19	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Curtis, Fred	Doon	Lyon	18	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Daily, James	Lone Tree	Lyon	17	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Daniels, Grant F.	Rockwell City	Johnson	13	Iowa	Spinal fever.
De Ammond, Walter	Norwalk	Calhoun	22	Kansas	Gathering in ear.

De Groot, Garret.	Sioux Center	Sioux	Dakota	
Dickinson, Ora.	Winterset	Madison	14 Iowa	Congenital.
Dorman, James	Miles	Black Hawk	15 Iowa	Spinal fever.
Dorn, Charles	Crain Creek	Jack	16 Iowa	Congenital.
Drake, Vivian	Valley Junction	Polk	22 Iowa	Unknown.
Drugg, Gustaf	Forest City	Winnebago	6 Iowa	Unknown.
Ehlers, Willie	Minden	Pottawattamie	30 Iowa	Congenital.
Elder, Earl R.	Nichols	Muscatine	17 Iowa	Sickness.
Finke, Henry	Storm Lake	Buena Vista	17 Iowa	Typhoid fever.
Fleener, Henry L.	Scarsboro	Poweshiek	13 Iowa	Unknown.
Followill, Jesse J.	Numa	Appanoose	10 Iowa	Spinal fever.
Fugate, Arthur	Maquoketa	Jackson	19 Missouri	Brain fever.
Fulkerson, Walter	Bellevue	Jackson	22 Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Gannon, Charles	Columbus City	Louis	17 Iowa	Congenital.
Goldsberry, Siegel	Marion	Linn	10 Iowa	Congenital.
Goodman, Hiram	Dunlap	Harrison	20 Iowa	Sickness.
Graves, Henry	Melvin	O'Brien	21 Iowa	Congenital.
Green, Ray T.	Des Moines	Polk	18 Iowa	Fever.
Hagerly, Frank	Sioux City	Woodbury	18 Nebraska	Sickness.
Haire, Eddie	Rt. Dodge	Webster	21 Iowa	Spinal Meningitis.
Hammersly, James	Bladensburg	Wapello	12 Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Hansen, Eric	Gladbrook	Tama	20 Iowa	Unknown.
Hansen, Willie A.	Keystone	Benton	19 Iowa	Scarlatina.
Harris, James	West Union	Fayette	22 Iowa	Sickness.
Harris, Thomas	Thurman	Fremont	21 Iowa	Congenital.
Hawkins, Joseph	Denmark	Lee	21 Iowa	Sickness.
Hayes, James	Sioux City	Woodbury	11 Iowa	Fever.
Hazlet, Clyde	Allison	Butler	11 Iowa	Unknown.
Heller, Caspar	Riceville	Mitchell	13 Iowa	Unknown.
Herbold, Victor P.	Newton	Jasper	11 Iowa	Congenital.
Herbold, Chas. A.	Newton	Jasper	13 Iowa	Congenital.
Holmes, Dwight	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	11 Iowa	Unknown.
Holmes, Lawrence	Greenville	Clay	21 Minnesota	Brain fever.
Hoult, Louis	Antho	Woodbury	12 Nebraska	Fever.
Houser, Max B.	Manchester	Delaware	18 Iowa	Gathering in ear,
Hull, James W.	Attica	Marion	10 Iowa	Diphtheria.
Hultene, Arthur	Davenport	Scott	12 Illinois	Spinal Meningitis.
Jackson, Clay	Sperry	Des Moines	19 Iowa	Unknown.
Jessen, John	Benton	Dallas	11 Iowa	Congenital.]
Johnson, Gustaf	Sioux City	Woodbury	25 Sweden	Congenital.
Johnson, Henry	Cedar Rapids	Linn	20 Denmark	Congenital.
Kesting, Henry	Kingsley	Plymouth	23 Iowa	Congenital.
Klinge, Harvey	Farmersburg	Clayton	10 Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Knickerbocker, Bud	Turkey River	Clayton	15 Iowa	Congenital.
Kochler, George	Burlington	Des Moines	23 Iowa	Typhoid fever.
Koenig, Henry	Dunfries	Pottawattamie	12 Indiana	Brain fever.
Koschne, Wilhelm	Sioux City	Woodbury	11 Iowa	Congenital.
Koschne, Oswald	Sioux City	Woodbury	12 Iowa	Congenital.
Krell, John	Iowa City	Johnson	20 Iowa	A fall.
Kullman, Axel	Wall Lake	Sac	15 Iowa	Congenital.



LIST OF PUPILS.—CONTINUED.  
MALE.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DRAFNESS.
Lahndorf, Edward	West Side	Crawford	15	Iowa	Whooping Cough.
Lainson, Leslie G	Carroll	Carroll	20	Iowa	Congenital.
Lande, Amos	Slater	Story	15	Iowa	Fever.
Larson, Olaf L.	Des Moines	Polk	21	Norway	Unknown.
Larsen, Willie H	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	12	Iowa	Catarrh.
Laux, Russell	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	10	Iowa	Congenital.
Lee, Eddie	Burlington	Des Moines	16	Iowa	Congenital.
Lester, Pearl R.	Dow City	Crawford	14	Missouri	Sickness.
Loughran, Chas. E	Davenport	Scott	10	Iowa	Whooping cough.
Loughrey, Clyde	Coon Rapids	Carroll	13	Iowa	Malaria.
Lyons, Clarence	Troy Mills	Linn	19	Iowa	Congenital.
Lytle, Ralph R. C.	Washington	Washington	23	Iowa	Catarrh.
Mann, Jay	Clarion	Wright	13	Iowa	Gathering in ear.
Mead, Chas. J.	Onslow	Jones	12	Iowa	Congenital.
Mendenhall, Clinton	Hastings	Mills	15	Iowa	Congenital.
Mendenhall, George	Hastings	Mills	11	Iowa	Congenital.
Meyer, Frank S.	Elkport	Clayton	18	Iowa	Congenital.
Mingus, Alfred	Spencer	Clay	8	Iowa	Sickness.
Mitchell, Earl H	Brooklyn	Poweshiek	13	Iowa	Gathering in ear.
Moss, Earl C.	Amity	Scott	21	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Murphy, George	Superior	Dickinson	12	Iowa	Congenital.
Murvin, Carroll E.	Sidney	Fremont	15	Kansas	Scarlet fever.
Myers, Clarence	Marshalltown	Marshall	10	Iowa	Unknown.
McFarland, Robt.	Portland	Cerro Gordo	12	Iowa	A fall.
McFarland, Martin	Albia	Monroe	13	Iowa	Fever.
McKean, Jay A.	Charter Oak	Crawford	15	Iowa	Congenital.
McKenna, Willie	Charter Oak	Crawford	12	Iowa	Congenital.
Nesheim, Martin	Marion	Linn	23	Iowa	Unknown.
Noble, James H.	Dorchester	Allamakee	17	Iowa	Congenital.
Noonan, Louis	Rake	Winnebago	20	Iowa	Gathering in ear.
O'Brien, Vincent	Clinton	Plymouth	21	Iowa	Measles.
O'Connell, John	Garry Owen	Clinton	10	Iowa	Congenital.
Orr, Ira Andrew	Columbus Junction	Jackson	13	Iowa	Congenital.
Parkhill, Guy	Council Bluffs	Louisa	30	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Peterson, Elmer G.	Jefferson	Pottawattamie	19	Iowa	Congenital.
Peterson, Carl M.	Jefferson	Greene	23	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Poshusta, Louis	Jefferson	Greene	17	Iowa	Congenital.
Poshusta, Walter	Mason City	Cerro Gordo	18	Iowa	Gathering in ear.
Rains, Amos	Mason City	Cerro Gordo	13	Iowa	Congenital.
	Fairfield	Jefferson	13	Illinois	Sickness.

Rasmussen, Arthur	Manson	Calhoun	Iowa	Congenital.
Ray, Minor Ogden	Walnut	Pottawattamie	Iowa	Unknown.
Reel, Jessie	Missouri Valley	Harrison	Iowa	Sickness.
Rendall, J. Leonard	Des Moines	Polk	Colorado	Unknown.
Roberts, Samuel	Farragut	Fremont	Iowa	Congenital.
Robinson, Olden	Odebolt	Sac	Iowa	Unknown.
Robinson, John	Weston	Pottawattamie	Iowa	Congenital.
Roby, Arthur	Council Bluffs	Clayton	Wisconsin	Unknown.
Roesner, Ernest	North McGregor	Clones	Iowa	Sickness.
Sawyer, Gordon	Morley	Sioux	Iowa	Congenital.
Schat, Peter	Orange City	Ida	Illinois	Congenital.
Schmidt, Henry	Battle Creek	Scott	Iowa	Congenital.
Schocker, George	Davenport	Grundy	Iowa	Brain fever.
Schulte, Hiram	Wellsburg	Dallas	Iowa	Gathering in ear.
Seaman, Jason	Redfield	Wapello	Iowa	Congenital.
Sheets, Ralph	Ottumwa	Guthrie	Kansas	Congenital.
Siders, Ray	Panora	Tama	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Sessegger, Henry	Tama	Mahaska	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Smith, Orlando	Oskaloosa	Appanoose	Iowa	Unknown
Smith, Robt. B	Moravia	Monroe	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Snell, Elmer	Hiteaman	Lee	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Spotts, Oscar	Ft. Madison	Linn	Nebraska	Unknown.
Sprinkle, C. Leonard	Oakville	Linn	Iowa	Congenital.
Spry, Robert	Cedar Rapids	Polk	New York	Congenital.
Stacy, Frank	Davenport	Polk	Iowa	Catarri.
Stevens, Lee	Des Moines	Polk	Iowa	Congenital.
Sullivan, John	Des Moines	Washington	Iowa	Sickness.
Surber, Ellis E	Kalona	O'Brien	Iowa	Congenital.
Tanner, Louis	Sheldon	Clayton	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Thein, Joseph R	Elkport	Winnebago	Iowa	Unknown.
Thorn, Fritz	Buffalo Center	Fayette	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Trewin, Ray T	Alpha	Tama	Iowa	Fever.
Upan, James	Chelsea	Wright	Norway	Brain fever.
Vane, Kasius	Eagle Grove	Benton	Iowa	Congenital.
Wagner, Harry A	Belle Plaine	Jones	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Wagoner, Arthur	Anamosa	Clinton	Illinois	Unknown.
Walliker, Arnold	Clinton	Humboldt	Iowa	Unknown.
Weaver, Charles	Bradgate	Jefferson	Iowa	Fever.
West, Hubert	Baker	Polk	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
White, Henry	Des Moines	Mahaska	Iowa	Gathering in ear.
White, Lorenzo	Beacon	Shelby	Iowa	Unknown.
Williams, George E	Portsmouth	Polk	Iowa	Congenital.
Willson, Clark	Mitchellville	Jones	Iowa	Gathering in ear.
Woodworth, Frank	Anamosa	Madison	Iowa	Sickness.
Wright, Guy	East Peru	Page	Iowa	Gathering in ear.
Wymore, Frank	Hepburn	Butler	Iowa	Unknown.
Yarger, Leslie Harding	Greene		Iowa	

LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.  
FEMALE.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Adams, Ruby.....	Moorehead.....	Monona.....	13.....	Iowa.....	Gathering in ear.
Alliband, Rebecca.....	Griswold.....	Cass.....	23.....	Pennsylvania.....	Unknown.
Anderson, Hannah.....	Bellevue.....	Jackson.....	17.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Atig, Pearl.....	Delta.....	Keokuk.....	9.....	Arizona.....	Spinal meningitis.
Backoff, Mary Julia.....	Colo.....	Story.....	37.....	France.....	Typhoid fever.
Baker, Bessie B.....	Gilman.....	Marshall.....	15.....	Iowa.....	Croup.
Barnes, Kate.....	Frederic.....	Monroe.....	16.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Barrett, Mabel.....	Shelby.....	Shelby.....	16.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Barrett, Agnes E.....	Viola.....	Linn.....	14.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Bickel, Ethel.....	Shenandoah.....	Page.....	14.....	Kansas.....	Sickness.
Bilek, Agnes.....	Traer.....	Tama.....	21.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Blake, Alice.....	Churdan.....	Greene.....	17.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Bowlan, Lela M.....	Victor.....	Iowa.....	21.....	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Brace, Ruth E.....	Lowa Falls.....	Hardin.....	9.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Brothers, Mary.....	Mitchellville.....	Polk.....	21.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Burrell, Dollie.....	Lyons.....	Clinton.....	17.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Callahan, Mary.....	Keokuk.....	Lee.....	21.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.
Cannon, Mary V.....	Inwood.....	Lyons.....	18.....	Minnesota.....	Sickness.
Chester, Alice.....	Anita.....	Cass.....	16.....	Iowa.....	Gathering in ear.
Christensen, Sophia M.....	Exira.....	Adair.....	12.....	Iowa.....	Measles.
Cole, Edna.....	Des Moines.....	Polk.....	13.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
Crosley, Sadie M.....	Hubbard.....	Hardin.....	20.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
Darnall, Arab.....	Des Moines.....	Polk.....	17.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Davis, Mabel V.....	Castana.....	Monona.....	18.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Dawartz, Minnie.....	Davenport.....	Scott.....	22.....	Germany.....	Sickness.
Dorn, Emma.....	Crain Creek.....	Black Hawk.....	17.....	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Digerness, Alda.....	Thor.....	Humboldt.....	9.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
Everhart, Laura.....	Meriden.....	Cherokee.....	9.....	Iowa.....	Fall.
Fauquier, Pearl.....	Marshalltown.....	Marshall.....	20.....	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.
Fisher, Lulu.....	Moulton.....	Davis.....	23.....	Iowa.....	Catarh.
Floerchinger, Frances.....	Victor.....	Iowa.....	9.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Foster, Ella P.....	Nevinville.....	Adams.....	12.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Frances, Tulu V.....	Panther.....	Dallas.....	12.....	Iowa.....	La grippe.
Fretwell, Ada M.....	Linwood.....	Adair.....	18.....	England.....	Scarlet fever.
Fritz, Mabel.....	Sigourney.....	Keokuk.....	16.....	Iowa.....	Whooping cough.
Gamet, May.....	Mondamin.....	Harrison.....	11.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Gifford, Maggie.....	Mitchell.....	Mitchell.....	19.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Gifford, Mattie.....	Mitchell.....	Mitchell.....	15.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Gifford, Effie.....	Mitchell.....	Mitchell.....	13.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Gohlinghorst, Nellie.....	Council Bluffs.....	Pottawattamie.....	21.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Gough, Amy E.....	Rockwell.....	Cerro Gordo.....	15.....	Iowa.....	Fever.

Gwynn, Tresa.	Toddville	Linn	8	Iowa	Brain fever.
Hansen, Mary	Frederika	Bremer	10	Iowa	Congenital.
Hansen, Sigrid	Boone	Boone	10	Iowa	Unknown.
Hargens, Carrie	Battle Creek	Ida	16	Iowa	Congenital.
Hardy, Ethel M.	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	8	Iowa	Unknown.
Hardy, Lila M.	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	6	Iowa	Unknown.
Hastings, Edith	North Junction	Greene	15	Illinois	Congenital.
Hawk, Elva O.	North Liberty	Johnson	15	Iowa	Whooping cough
Haworth, Myrtle	Armstrong	Emmett	20	Iowa	Sickness.
Hettis, Florence	Greenville	Clay	8	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Hill, Gertrude	Waterloo	Black Hawk	9	Iowa	Fall
Hilton, Hulda	Gravety	Taylor	15	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Hoch, Edna	Fort Dodge	Webster	21	Norway	Spinal meningitis.
Huffman, Clara	Carroll	Dallas	15	Kansas	Whooping cough.
Hull, Leona	Dallas City	Woodbury	13	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Hulin, Miriah B.	Walnut	Pottawattamie	6	Iowa	Unknown.
Hunn, Pearl B.	Charles City	Floyd	18	Iowa	Congenital.
Hutchinson, Polly	New Hampton	Chickasaw	17	Missouri	Brain fever.
Inghram, Deda	Packwood	Jefferson	17	Iowa	Congenital.
Jackson, Blanche	Loneock	Kossuth	8	Iowa	Unknown.
Janison, Fern	Wapello	Louisa	7	Iowa	Congenital.
Johnson, Gertrude	Arthur	Ida	13	Iowa	Congenital.
Johnson, Ethel L.	Arthur	Ida	11	Iowa	Congenital.
Jones, Prudy	Fertile	Worth	20	Iowa	Fall
Jones, Daisy E.	Douglas	Fayette	16	Iowa	Whooping cough.
Kasper, Sophia	Cedar Rapids	Linn	26	Bohemia	Scarlet fever.
Kellogg, Nellie	Sioux City	Woodbury	10	Iowa	Congenital.
Kellogg, Neva	Bradgate	Humboldt	23	Iowa	Sickness.
Koschine, Margaret	Sioux City	Woodbury	8	Iowa	Congenital.
Lang, Catherine	Bellevue	Jackson	19	Illinois	Unknown.
Laux, Lucile D.	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	15	Iowa	Congenital.
Lewis, Lulu M.	Washington	Washington	14	Kansas	Catarh.
Litzenberg, Jessie E.	Mt Pleasant	Henry	10	Iowa	Congenital.
Lowe, Muriel	Hayfield	Hancock	9	Illinois	Gather ng in car.
Lu bert, Mamie A.	Sioux City	Woodbury	22	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Lundgreen, Alvera	Stanton	Montgomery	15	Iowa	Congenital.
Lund, Julia	Radcliffe	Har din	20	Norway	Scarlet fever.
Maland, Sarah	Fraser	Boone	16	South Dakota	Measles.
Martin, Sarah	Hoprig	Emmett	21	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Masters, Carrie	Wesley	Kossuth	13	Iowa	Congenital.
Montgomery, Jessie B.	Audubon	Audubon	13	Iowa	Measles.
Morrison, Ida	Kingsley	Plymouth	22	Missouri	Brain fever.
Murray, Mattie	Kingsley	Plymouth	17	Iowa	Congenital.
Murray, Lizzie	Victor	Ida	15	Illinois	Congenital.
McCluskey, Edna	Oto	Woodbury	18	Iowa	Unknown.
McKenna, Katie	Garwin	Tama	18	Iowa	Congenital.
Onstott, Alice	Waukon	Alamakee	10	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Opler, Laura	Fertile	Worth	20	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Orcutt, Helen	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	9	Iowa	Unknown.
Parkhill, Alberta					



LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.  
FEMALE.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Peterson, Annie	Callender	Webster	23	Sweden	Congenital.
Plummer, Belle	Beebeetown	Harrison	16	Iowa	Sickness
Polansky, Mary	Cedar Rapids	Linn	10	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Pollock, Pearl A	Jefferson	Greene	9	Colorado	Spinal meningitis.
Pope, Elpha	Arborthill	Adair	9	Iowa	Unknown.
Potter, Myrtle	Ollie	Keokuk	12	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Purkiser, Lila	Nevada	Story	16	Iowa	Congenital.
Randall, Laura Pearl	Sidney	Fremont	24	Nebraska	Unknown.
Rhoades, Emma	Shenandoah	Page	20	Iowa	Rheumatic fever.
Rhoades, Lizzie	Shenandoah	Page	15	Iowa	Sickness.
Rockefeller, Ethel	Akron	Plymouth	19	Wisconsin	Catarth.
Rodwell, Bessie	Walnut	Pottawattamie	19	Illinois	Whooping cough.
Rohrig, Cora	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	11	Iowa	Whooping cough.
Romans, Blanche	Springville	Linn	18	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Sangston, Gladys	Elkport	Clayton	11	Iowa	Unknown.
Schwieso, Rosa	Manilla	Crawford	16	Iowa	Unknown.
Seimensohn, Etta	Burlington	Des Moines	15	Germany	Whooping cough.
Siders, Ida	Panora	Guthrie	16	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Sieger, Annie	Cedar Rapids	Linn	19	Kansas	Fall.
Sloan, Edith	Eldon	Wapello	18	Iowa	Fall.
Smith, Jennie	Omitz	Lucas	13	Iowa	Congenital.
Sparrowgrove, Johanna	Ives	Johnson	12	Iowa	Congenital.
Spencer, Mabel	Audubon	Audubon	21	Iowa	Gathering in ear.
Stafford, Carrie	Bartlett	Fremont	10	Kansas	Measles.
Staley, Linnie	Boone	Boone	19	Iowa	Catarth.
Standley, Edna	Lamoni	Decatur	19	Iowa	Sickness.
Steadman, Retta	Elon	Allamakee	14	Minnesota	Congenital.
Stefenson, Sina	Mt. Vernon	Linn	14	Iowa	Congenital.
Strebby, Sarah B	Marshalltown	Marshall	10	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Stubbs, Pearl G	Marquisville	Polk	7	Illinois	Sickness.
Taylor, Bernice	Modale	Harrison	10	Iowa	Sickness.
Teller, Bertha	Buffalo Center	Winneshago	13	Iowa	Unknown.
Thorn, Stina	Imogene	Fremont	20	Iowa	Fall.
Trego, Myrtle O	Truhlar	Crawford	20	Iowa	Sickness.
Truhlar, Clara	Vail	Buchanan	20	Iowa	Spotted fever
Trumblee, Katie	Lamont	Buchanan	20	Iowa	Gathering in ear
Vatne, Amelia	Eagle Grove	Wright	17	Norway	Gathering in ear
Wagner, Christina	Ottumwa	Wapello	18	Iowa	Congenital
Wagner, Kate	Ottumwa	Wapello	9	Iowa	Unknown



Walling, Sarah.....	Glenwood.....	Mills.....	21	Iowa.....	Unknown.....
Ward, Lillie.....	Webster City.....	Hamilton.....	22	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.....
Warner, Stella.....	Cedar.....	Mahaska.....	14	Iowa.....	Unknown.....
Waschkowsky, Emma.....	Des Moines.....	Polk.....	15	Iowa.....	Unknown.....
Waschkowsky, Bertha.....	Des Moines.....	Polk.....	10	Iowa.....	Congenital.....
Wham, Josie M.....	Afton.....	Union.....	12	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.....
Wicks, Goldie.....	Council Bluffs.....	Pottawattamie.....	24	Iowa.....	Measles.....
Williams, Maud.....	Laddsdale.....	Davis.....	20	Iowa.....	Vaccination.....
Wilson, Lorena.....	Siencandoah.....	Page.....	20	Missouri.....	Unknown.....
Wilson, Kate.....	Tipton.....	Cedar.....	8	Iowa.....	Sickness.....
Winkler, Ida.....	Elvira.....	Clinton.....	10	Iowa.....	Congenital.....
Winkler, Edith.....	Marshalltown.....	Marshall.....	20	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....
Wykoff, Veta.....	Perry.....	Dallas.....	11	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.....
Younkin, Georgia.....	Macksburg.....	Madison.....	11	Iowa.....	Sickness.....

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS DURING SCHOOL TERM,  
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

1899.	
October.....	249
November.....	274
December.....	281
1900.	
January.....	283
February.....	279
March.....	278
April.....	274
May.....	272
June.....	263
Total average attendance.....	2,453
Average daily attendance during the school term.....	272 5-9

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS DURING SCHOOL TERM,  
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

1900.	
October.....	235
November.....	251
December.....	258
1901.	
January.....	263
February.....	265
March.....	265
April.....	261
May.....	255
June.....	231
Total average attendance.....	2,284
Average daily attendance during the school term.....	254

## AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Total average attendance, 1899-1900.....	2,453
Total average attendance, 1900-1901.....	2,284
Total.....	4,737
Average daily attendance for the biennial period.....	263

**FARM PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.**

	SEASON 1899-1900.			SEASON 1900-1901.			BIENNIAL PERIOD 1899-1901.		
	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.
Apples .....	103	bu. . .	\$ 52.25	109	bu. . .	\$ 55.88	212	bu. . .	\$ 108.13
Asparagus .....	887	lbs. . .	35.48	1,302	lbs. . .	83.52	2,279	lbs. . .	119.00
Beans .....	20½	bu. . .	12.25	27¾	bu. . .	11.80	47¾	bu. . .	24.05
Butter .....	75	lbs. . .	15.30	100	lbs. . .	18.00	175	lbs. . .	33.30
Beets .....	8	bu. . .	3.60	55½	bu. . .	22.80	63½	bu. . .	26.40
Cows, sold .....	5	.....	240.00	0	.....	245.00	11	.....	485.00
Calves, sold .....	1	.....	15.00	9	.....	123.00	10	.....	138.00
Corn .....	477	bu. . .	117.45	597	bu. . .	149.25	1,074	bu. . .	266.70
Cabbage .....	17	doz. . .	8.50	87	doz. . .	28.85	104	doz. . .	35.35
Cabbage .....	4,792	lbs. . .	23.96	.....	.....	.....	4,792	lbs. . .	23.96
Cauliflower .....	14	doz. . .	3.65	57½	doz. . .	16.40	71½	doz. . .	20.05
Carrots .....	4½	bu. . .	1.90	59¾	bu. . .	23.78	6¾	bu. . .	25.68
Corn, sweet .....	52	doz. . .	3.64	118	doz. . .	5.90	170	doz. . .	9.54
Cucumbers .....	6½	bu. . .	3.50	10¾	bu. . .	5.38	17¾	bu. . .	8.88
Calves hides, sold .....	8	.....	8.87	12	.....	17.75	20	.....	26.02
Grapes .....	302	lbs. . .	6.04	600	lbs. . .	12.00	902	lbs. . .	18.04
Hay .....	53	tons. .	224.00	70	ton. . .	352.50	123	ton. . .	576.50
Herbs .....	.....	.....	.....	¾	bu. . .	.25	¾	bu. . .	.25
Hogs, sold .....	3,335	lbs. . .	120.06	2,081	lbs. . .	101.40	5,416	lbs. . .	221.46
Kale .....	30	lbs. . .	2.50	.....	.....	.....	30	lbs. . .	2.50
Lettuce .....	481	doz. . .	48.10	289	doz. . .	28.90	770	doz. . .	77.00
Melons .....	4½	doz. . .	4.63	¾	doz. . .	.13	4¾	doz. . .	4.76
Onions, green .....	749	doz. . .	31.07	118	doz. . .	5.80	867	doz. . .	36.87
Onions, ripe .....	42	bu. . .	21.00	5	bu. . .	2.50	47	bu. . .	23.50
Pork .....	385	lbs. . .	19.25	960	lbs. . .	67.20	1,345	lbs. . .	86.45
Potatoes .....	718½	bu. . .	152.80	748½	bu. . .	299.40	1,467	bu. . .	452.20
Parsley .....	8	bun. . .	.36	16	bun. . .	.64	24	bun. . .	1.00
Peas .....	25	bu. . .	18.50	15	bu. . .	10.90	40	bu. . .	29.40
Potatoes, sweet .....	1½	bu. . .	.75	43	bu. . .	28.05	44½	bu. . .	28.80
Radishes .....	607	doz. . .	25.18	163	doz. . .	6.02	770	doz. . .	31.20
Rhubarb .....	4,736	lbs. . .	32.36	2,207	lbs. . .	22.07	6,943	lbs. . .	54.43
Spinach .....	56	bu. . .	14.00	5	bu. . .	1.25	61	bu. . .	15.25
Tomatoes .....	65	bu. . .	16.50	33½	bu. . .	12.65	98½	bu. . .	29.15
Turnips, mending .....	7½	bu. . .	4.33	11½	bu. . .	4.60	19	bu. . .	8.93
Veal .....	1,815	lbs. . .	142.06	1,670	lbs. . .	153.40	3,485	lbs. . .	295.40
Total .....	.....	.....	\$1,428.84	.....	.....	\$1,914.97	.....	.....	\$3,343.81

**MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.**

**SHOE SHOP.**

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.

	TERM 1899-1900.			TERM 1900-1901.			BIENNIAL PERIOD 1899-1901.		
	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.
Shoes manufactured .....	98	pair.	\$ 221.00	119	pair.	\$ 269.50	217	pair.	\$ 490.50
Shoes mended .....	658	pair.	327.35	574	pair.	291.40	1,232	pair.	618.75
Harness mending .....	.....	.....	36.80	.....	.....	2.30	.....	.....	39.10
Total .....	.....	.....	\$ 585.15	.....	.....	\$ 563.20	.....	.....	\$ 1,148.35

Twenty-three pupils each aggregating six days work each month for 1899-1900.  
Nineteen pupils each aggregating six days work each month for 1900-1901.

## SEWING ROOM.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1901.

	TERM 1899-1900.			TERM 1900-1901.			BIENNIAL PERIOD 1899-1901.		
	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.
Aprons .....	138		\$ 27.14	83		\$ 28.59	221		\$ 55.73
Bibs .....				16		1.76	16		1.76
Caps .....	8		.80				8		.80
Center pieces .....	6		2.50				6		2.50
Cuffs .....				2		.40	2		.40
Curtains, boys' .....	28		4.20	15		2.91	43		7.11
Cushion .....				1		.40	1		.40
Drawers .....	11		3.70	23		6.85	34		10.55
Dresses .....	136		277.48	215		548.75	351		826.23
Dresser covers .....	6		5.00				6		5.00
Hair receivers .....	4		.40				4		.40
Laundry bags .....	28		2.70	6		2.70	34		5.40
Mittens .....				14	pair	.92	14	pair	.92
Napkins .....	14	doz.	9.00	6	doz	14.10	20	doz	23.10
Night dresses .....	10		4.58	6		3.35	16		7.93
Pillow cases .....	342		29.30	214		38.07	556		67.37
Pillow shams .....	7		2.35				7		2.35
Repairing dresses .....			2.39			3.15			5.54
Sheets .....	179		17.90	118		53.75	297		71.65
Shirts .....	12		5.62				12		5.62
Skirts .....	13		5.57	13		12.38	26		17.95
Splashes .....	1		.50				1		.50
Table cloths .....	118		15.00	64		78.31	182		93.31
Tidy .....	1		.50				1		.50
Towels .....	344		16.76	349		58.13	693		74.89
Waists .....	59		31.14	17		14.46	76		45.60
Total, .....			\$ 464.53			\$ 868.98			\$ 1,333.51

Thirty-seven pupils each aggregating six days work each month for 1899-1900.

Thirty-two pupils each aggregating six days work each month for 1900-1901.

## CARPENTER SHOP.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE  
30, 1901.

	Number	Measure.	Amount.
Building coal sheds .....			\$ 20.00
Building fence for chicken ranch .....			25.00
Building floor in pump house .....			5.00
Bureaus, small for school .....	3		6.00
Cases for hospital .....			10.00
Chairs .....	2		10.00
Chairs set up .....	25	dozen	15.00
Cupboards, small for school .....	3		5.25
Flights of stairs put in main building .....	6		35.00
Flooring laid in main building .....	80	squares	139.00
Flooring laid in cow barn .....	8	squares	15.75
General repairs in and about the building exclusive of material .....			500.00
Hay rack .....	1		8.00
Magic lantern case .....	1		10.00
Magic lantern slide boxes .....	20		10.00
Magic lantern table .....	1		3.00
Mouldings .....	300	feet	5.00
Oak case for globe (model of the earth) .....	1		10.00
Picture frames .....	1		68.00
Pigeon hole case for laundry .....	1		8.00
Press roller case .....	2		15.00
Repairing doors and windows, main building .....			30.00
Setting up school desks .....	50		15.00

## CARPENTER SHOP—CONTINUED.

	Number.	Measure.	Amount.
Shoe boxes.....	16		24.00
Spear block tables for school.....	2		10.00
Step ladders.....	6		6.00
Store room shelving.....			10.00
Tables.....	14		34.00
Wagon boxes.....	2		10.00
Wardrobes.....	7		49.00
Water tanks.....	2		11.00
Work benches in carpenter shop.....	2		6.00
Total.....			\$ 1, 128.00

Twenty-six pupils each aggregating six days work each month 1899-1900.

Nineteen pupils each aggregating six days work each month 1900-1901.

## PRINTING OFFICE.

PRINTING DONE DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	TERM 1899-1900.			TERM 1900-1901.			BIENNIAL PERIOD 1899-1901.		
	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.
Application.....	100	copies ..	\$ 1.50	100	copies ..	\$ 1.50	200	copies ..	\$ 3.00
Alphabet slips.....	2,000	copies ..	5.00	3,000	copies ..	6.00	5,000	copies ..	11.00
Base ball score cards.....	500	copies ..	5.00	100	copies ..	.50	600	copies ..	5.50
Bill of fare.....	280	copies ..	1.50	400	copies ..	2.50	680	copies ..	4.00
Bill heads.....				4,000	copies ..	15.00	4,000	copies ..	15.00
Booklets for class room.....	200	copies ..	10.00				200	copies ..	10.00
Christmas cards.....	600	copies ..	6.00		copies ..		600	copies ..	6.00
Circular letters.....	3,000	copies ..	7.00				3,000	copies ..	7.00
Circular letters.....	2,000	copies ..	8.00	1,050	copies ..	3.50	3,050	copies ..	11.50
Circular letters.....	600	copies ..	2.00	290	copies ..	2.00	890	copies ..	4.00
Circular letters.....	125	copies ..	2.50	280	copies ..	2.00	405	copies ..	4.50
Circular letters.....	300	copies ..	2.50	600	copies ..	5.00	900	copies ..	7.50
Circular Notices.....	500	copies ..	2.00	300	copies ..	2.00	800	copies ..	4.00
Cir. Vacation Notices.....	600	copies ..	6.00	295	copies ..	3.50	895	copies ..	9.50
Children's corners.....	3,200	copies ..	16.00	3,200	copies ..	30.00	6,400	copies ..	46.00
Envelopes.....	900	copies ..	1.50	900	copies ..	1.75	1,800	copies ..	3.25
Envelopes.....	6,000	copies ..	7.50	4,750	copies ..	6.25	10,750	copies ..	13.75
Envelopes.....	2,000	copies ..	5.00				2,000	copies ..	5.00
Envelopes.....	240	copies ..	.75	300	copies ..	1.50	540	copies ..	2.25
Envelopes.....	500	copies ..	.75	500	copies ..	3.25	1,000	copies ..	4.00
Envelopes, progr'ms.....	300	copies ..	1.00	450	copies ..	3.00	750	copies ..	4.00
Evening prayers.....	100	copies ..	1.50				100	copies ..	1.50
Examination papers.....	900	copies ..	2.00				900	copies ..	2.00
Examination folio.....	365	copies ..	2.00	330	copies ..	2.75	695	copies ..	4.75
Field day exercises.....				400	copies ..	2.25	400	copies ..	2.25
Graduating exercis's.....	580	copies ..	5.00	525	copies ..	10.00	1,105	copies ..	15.00
Honor rolls.....				2	copies ..	.50	2	copies ..	.50
Invitation cards.....	300	copies ..	1.00	700	copies ..	3.50	1,000	copies ..	4.50
Lessons in history.....	180	copies ..	9.00				180	copies ..	9.00
Lessons in history, 70 copies.....	11	sets....	5.50				11	sets....	5.50
Lessons in Arithmetic, 1,750 copies.....	49	sets....	24.50				49	sets....	24.50
Lessons in general.....	385	copies ..	4.00	120	copies ..	3.50	505	copies ..	7.50
Letter heads.....	1,000	copies ..	6.00				1,000	copies ..	6.00
Letter heads.....	3,000	copies ..	12.00	5,500	copies ..	20.50	8,500	copies ..	32.50
Letter heads, purple.....	1,000	copies ..	4.50				1,000	copies ..	4.50
Labels, various.....	1,250	copies ..	5.00	560	copies ..	9.50	1,810	copies ..	14.50
Labels, pupils names.....				152	copies ..	6.00	152	copies ..	6.00
Meeting notice cards.....	200	copies ..	3.00				200	copies ..	3.00
Memorial day exercises.....				300	copies ..	1.50	300	copies ..	1.50
Poems, 7 sets.....	140	copies ..	2.00	33	copies ..	1.50	173	copies ..	3.50
Photograph cards.....	90	copies ..	5.00	150	copies ..	3.00	240	copies ..	8.00
Postal cards.....	450	copies ..	3.00	450	copies ..	3.00	900	copies ..	6.00



## PRINTING OFFICE—CONTINUED.

PRINTING DONE DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	TERM 1899-1900.			TERM 1900-1901.			BIENNIAL PERIOD 1899-1901.		
	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.
Postal cards.....	250	copies ..	2.00	470	copies ..	3.00	720	copies ..	5.00
Paper cutting.....	310	quires ..	3.00	450	quires ..	17.00	760	quires ..	20.00
Pamphlets.....	150	copies ..	6.00	300	copies ..	19.50	450	copies ..	25.50
Programs.....	100	copies ..	2.00	775	copies ..	12.50	875	copies ..	14.50
Receipts, bound.....				950	copies ..	9.50	950	copies ..	9.50
Requisition memor- andums.....	3,000	copies ..	6.00	3,200	copies ..	6.00	6,200	copies ..	12.00
Rules.....	20	copies ..	2.00	14	copies ..	.75	34	copies ..	2.75
Rules.....	125	copies ..	3.00				125	copies ..	3.00
Reports, fireman.....	900	copies ..	6.00				900	copies ..	6.00
Reports, academic class.....	340	copies ..	2.00				340	copies ..	2.00
Reports, watchma's, bound.....				600	copies ..	6.00	600	copies ..	6.00
Reports, nurse.....	600	copies ..	3.00	350	copies ..	2.00	950	copies ..	5.00
Reports, bakers.....	325	copies ..	3.00	325	copies ..	3.00	650	copies ..	6.00
Reports, county superintendents.....	114	copies ..	1.50	200	copies ..	2.50	314	copies ..	4.00
Reports, Ind School	900	copies ..	5.00	800	copies ..	5.00	1,700	copies ..	10.00
Reports, bi-weekly, sewing room.....	120	copies ..	1.50				120	copies ..	1.50
Reports, bi-weekly, Ind. School.....	90	copies ..	1.00	900	copies ..	9.00	990	copies ..	10.00
Reports, bi-weekly, pupils' standing.....	375	copies ..	4.00				375	copies ..	4.00
Statements, fore- man's.....	60	copies ..	1.50	1,200	copies ..	4.25	1,260	copies ..	5.75
Statements, waiter's	60	copies ..	1.50	800	copies ..	3.75	860	copies ..	5.25
Supt.'s order blanks	1,100	copies ..	3.00	750	copies ..	2.50	1,850	copies ..	5.50
Supt.'s notices.....	300	copies ..	2.00	375	copies ..	4.25	675	copies ..	6.25
Shipping tags.....	1,000	copies ..	1.00				1,000	copies ..	1.00
School class name cards.....	20	copies ..	1.50	16	copies ..	3.00	36	copies ..	4.50
Time schedules.....	200	copies ..	2.50	60	copies ..	6.00	260	copies ..	8.50
Time cards.....	117	copies ..	3.00	80	copies ..	3.00	197	copies ..	6.00
Trunk tags.....				350	copies ..	2.00	350	copies ..	2.00
Visiting cards.....	100	copies ..	.75	1,500	copies ..	6.00	1,600	copies ..	6.75
Hawkeye issues.....	20		200.00	20		220.00	40		420.00
Wrappers for Hawk- eye.....				8,000		6.00	8,000		6.00
Total.....			\$454.25			\$513.25			\$967.50

Twelve pupils each aggregating six days work each month for 1899-1900.

Ten pupils each aggregating six days work each month for 1900-1901.

## BAKERY.

GOODS BAKED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	TERM, 1899-1900.			TERM, 1900-1901.			BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1899-1901.		
	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.	Number.	Measure.	Amount.
Angel Food cake.....	31	lbs.	\$ 2.72	2	lbs.	\$ .24	33	lbs.	\$ 2.96
Bread.....	51,849	lbs.	674.04	50,169	lbs.	652.20	102,018	lbs.	1,326.24
Bread, biscuits..	1,519	lbs.	45.25	466	lbs.	17.84	1,985	lbs.	63.09
Buns.....	609	lbs.	17.74	190	lbs.	6.93	799	lbs.	24.67
Cakes.....	1,345	lbs.	74.73	1,918	lbs.	94.96	3,263	lbs.	169.69
Chocolate cake.....	140	lbs.	9.59	56	lbs.	3.26	196	lbs.	12.85
Common coffee cake..	1,183	lbs.	39.26	1,027	lbs.	32.73	2,210	lbs.	71.99
Cookies.....	2,989	lbs.	125.01	3,139	lbs.	151.06	6,128	lbs.	276.07
Corn bread.....	2,428	lbs.	42.33	2,827	lbs.	52.90	5,255	lbs.	95.23
Cream puffs.....	25	lbs.	1.05	5	lbs.	.40	30	lbs.	1.45
Doughnuts.....	70	lbs.	3.31	.....	.....	.....	70	lbs.	3.31
Jelly rolls.....	34	lbs.	2.58	8	lbs.	.64	42	lbs.	3.22
Lady fingers.....	88	lbs.	5.49	51	lbs.	3.06	139	lbs.	8.55
Layer cake.....	697	lbs.	34.91	283	lbs.	14.97	980	lbs.	49.88
Pies.....	5,497	lbs.	189.39	5,293	lbs.	196.63	10,790	lbs.	386.02
Pretzels.....	46	lbs.	1.68	.....	.....	.....	46	lbs.	1.68
Rolls.....	1,686	lbs.	46.81	1,429	lbs.	45.52	3,115	lbs.	92.33
Sponge cake.....	439	lbs.	24.09	421	lbs.	22.10	860	lbs.	46.19
Total.....			\$1,339.98			\$1,295.44			\$2,635.42

Three pupils, each aggregating six days' work each month for 1899-1900.

Three pupils, each aggregating six days' work each month for 1900-1901.

EXPENDITURES UNDER CLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS FOR THE  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Salaries and wages, support fund.....	\$ 13,720.05
Salaries and wages, salary fund.....	28,456.08
Provisions.....	20,765.39
Household stores.....	6,018.50
Clothing.....	5,060.00
Fuel and light.....	13,557.72
Hospital and medical supplies.....	312.73
Shop, farm and garden supplies.....	7,010.30
Ordinary repairs.....	914.47
Library.....	2.00
Water and ice.....	673.69
Postage and stationery.....	1,448.81
Transportation of inmates.....	417.06
Miscellaneous.....	2,009.42
Extraordinary repairs.....	2,586.41
Equipments.....	2,660.00
New buildings.....	308.40
Miscellaneous special appropriations.....	582.65
Total.....	\$ 106,503.68

## STATE OF IOWA GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1899			1899		
July 1	To balance.....	\$ 9,986.62	July...	Pay rolls and current bills	\$ 1,570.67
July 31	Moneys remitted.....	140.15	Aug...	Pay rolls and current bills	1,221.09
July 31	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	Sept...	Pay rolls and current bills	1,545.44
Aug. 31	Moneys remitted.....	23.25	Oct...	Pay rolls and current bills	1,584.82
Aug. 31	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	Nov...	Pay rolls and current bills	5,174.44
Sept. 30	Moneys remitted.....	19.45	Dec...	Pay Rolls and current bills	5,879.50
Sept. 30	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	Dec...	Contingent fund.....	162.78
Oct. 31	Moneys remitted.....	355.44	1900		
Oct. 31	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	Jan...	Pay rolls and current bills	5,133.55
Oct. 31	Per capita allowance...	2,905.00	Feb...	Pay rolls and current bills	4,782.12
Nov. 30	Moneys remitted.....	171.07	March	Pay rolls and current bills	4,727.49
Nov. 30	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	April...	Pay rolls and current bills	6,256.03
Nov. 30	Per capita allowance...	3,196.66	May...	Pay rolls and current bills	4,380.51
Dec. 30	Moneys remitted.....	249.11	June...	Contingent fund	139.44
Dec. 30	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	June...	Pay rolls and current bills	4,238.29
Dec. 30	Per capita allowance...	3,278.33	July...	Pay rolls and current bills	1,339.85
1900			Aug...	Contingent fund	100.00
Jan. 31	Moneys remitted.....	67.85	Aug...	Pay rolls and current bills	1,068.87
Jan. 31	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	Sept...	Pay rolls and current bills	1,654.18
Jan. 31	Per capita allowance...	3,306.18	Sept...	Contingent fund.....	111.37
Feb. 28	Moneys remitted.....	45.88	Oct...	Pay rolls and current bills	4,841.69
Feb. 28	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	Nov...	Pay rolls and current bills	4,741.77
Feb. 28	Per capita allowance...	3,256.66	Nov...	Contingent fund.....	54.53
Mar. 31	Moneys remitted.....	54.35	Dec...	Pay rolls and current bills	6,567.00
Mar. 31	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	Dec...	Contingent fund.....	90.72
Mar. 31	Per capita allowance...	3,246.72	1901		
April 30	Moneys remitted.....	44.05	Jan...	Pay rolls and current bills	5,149.20
April 30	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	Jan...	Contingent fund.....	27.71
April 30	Per capita allowance...	3,198.61	Feb...	Pay rolls and current bills	4,794.01
May 31	Moneys remitted.....	70.34	March	Contingent fund.....	46.51
May 31	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	March	Pay rolls and current bills	4,246.30
May 31	Per capita allowance...	3,165.80	Apr...	Pay rolls and current bills	5,799.17
June 30	Moneys remitted.....	1,083.42	May...	Pay rolls and current bills	5,297.59
June 30	Salary fund.....	1,500.00	June...	Contingent fund.....	166.38
June 30	Per capita allowance...	3,064.83	June...	Pay rolls and current bills	3,503.20
June 30	Clothing bills.....	1,178.91	June 30	By balance.....	7,732.77
July 31	Moneys remitted.....	55.70			
July 31	Salary fund.....	18,000.00			
Aug. 31	Moneys remitted.....	119.58			
Sept. 30	Moneys remitted.....	131.74			
Oct. 31	Moneys remitted.....	137.68			
Oct. 31	Per capita allowance...	2,736.40			
Nov. 30	Moneys remitted.....	64.21			
Nov. 30	Per capita allowance...	2,929.11			
Dec. 31	An old clothing balance	.20			
Dec. 31	Clothing bills.....	1,283.26			
Dec. 31	Moneys remitted.....	217.44			
Dec. 31	Per capita allowance...	3,007.74			
1901					
Jan. 31	Moneys remitted.....	164.71			
Jan. 31	Per capita allowance...	3,063.44			
Feb. 28	Moneys remitted.....	58.68			
Feb. 28	Per capita allowance...	3,086.67			
Mch. 31	Moneys remitted.....	43.78			
Mch. 31	Per capita allowance...	3,089.78			
April 30	Moneys remitted.....	52.94			
April 30	Per capita allowance...	3,042.66			
May 30	Moneys remitted.....	105.04			
May 30	Per capita allowance...	2,970.86			
June 30	Moneys remitted.....	932.53			
June 30	Per capita allowance...	2,696.16			
	Total.....	\$108,098.99		Total.....	\$ 108,098.99

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF GENERAL SUPPORT FUND  
CURRENT AND ORDINARY.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1899			1899		
July ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	\$ 1,250.22	July ...	By balance .....	\$ 6,338.59
Aug ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	893.43	July ...	Moneys remitted .....	140.15
Sept ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	1,274.62	Aug. 31	Moneys remitted .....	23.25
Oct ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	4,179.41	Sept. 30	Moneys remitted .....	19.45
Nov ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	3,788.42	Oct. 31	Moneys remitted .....	355.44
Dec ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	4,545.42	Oct. 31	Per capita allowance ..	2,905.00
1900			Nov. 30	Moneys remitted .....	171.07
Jan ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	3,759.00	Nov. 30	Per capita allowance .....	3,196.66
Feb ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	3,353.40	Dec. 30	Moneys remitted .....	249.11
March ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	3,344.44	Dec. 30	Per capita allowance .....	3,278.33
April ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	4,819.41	1900		
May ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	2,953.44	Jan. 31	Moneys remitted .....	67.85
June ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	3,012.26	Jan. 31	Per capita allowance .....	3,306.18
July ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	1,083.66	Feb. 28	Moneys remitted .....	45.88
Aug ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	734.12	Feb. 28	Per capita allowance ..	3,256.66
Sept ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	1,330.18	March 31	Moneys remitted .....	54.35
Oct ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	3,392.26	March 31	Per capita allowance .....	3,240.72
Nov ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	3,269.96	April 30	Moneys remitted .....	44.65
Dec ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	5,113.15	April 30	Transfer from salary fund for board .....	2,655.15
1901			April 30	Per capita allowance .....	3,198.61
Jan ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	3,627.46	May 31	Moneys remitted .....	70.34
Feb ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	3,273.18	May 31	Per capita allowance .....	3,165.80
Mch ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	2,772.75	June 30	Moneys remitted .....	1,083.42
Apr ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	4,284.21	June 30	Per capita allowance .....	3,061.83
May ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	3,752.38	June 30	Clothing bills .....	1,178.91
June ...	Pay rolls and current bills ..	2,123.42	July 31	Moneys remitted .....	55.70
June 30	To balance .....	2,545.33	Aug. 31	Moneys remitted .....	119.58
			Sept. 30	Moneys remitted .....	131.74
			Oct. 30	Moneys remitted .....	137.68
			Oct. 30	Per capita allowance .....	2,736.40
			Nov. 30	Moneys remitted .....	64.21
			Nov. 30	Per capita allowance ..	2,929.17
			Dec. 31	Old clothing bill .....	.20
			Dec. 31	Transfer from salary fund for board .....	1,779.68
			Dec. 31	Clothing bills .....	1,283.26
			Dec. 31	Moneys remitted .....	217.44
			Dec. 31	Per capita allowance .....	3,007.74
			1901		
			Jan. 31	Moneys remitted .....	164.71
			Jan. 31	Per capita allowance .....	3,063.44
			Feb. 28	Moneys remitted .....	58.68
			Feb. 28	Per capita allowance .....	3,086.67
			Mar. 31	Moneys remitted .....	43.78
			Mar. 31	Transfer from salary fund for board .....	783.18
			Mar. 31	Per capita allowance .....	3,089.78
			Apr. 30	Moneys remitted .....	52.94
			Apr. 30	Per capita allowance .....	3,042.66
			May 31	Moneys remitted .....	105.04
			May 31	Per capita allowance .....	2,970.86
			June 30	Moneys remitted .....	932.53
			June 30	Transfer from salary fund for board .....	786.50
			June 30	Per capita allowance .....	2,696.16
	Total .....	\$74,455.47		Total .....	\$74,455.47

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—OFFICERS AND TEACHERS SALARY FUND.

\$18,000.00 per annum. Code, section 2727.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT
1899.			1899.		
July 31	Pay roll.....	\$ 340.00	July.....	By balance.....	\$ 3,898.03
Aug. 31	Pay roll.....	335.56	July 31	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
Sept.....	Pay roll.....	340.00	Aug 31	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
Oct.....	Pay roll.....	1,407.22	Sept. 30	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
Nov.....	Pay roll.....	1,397.22	Oct. 31	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
Dec.....	Pay roll.....	1,407.22	Nov. 30	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
1900.			Dec. 31	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
Jan.....	Pay roll.....	1,426.11	1900		
Feb.....	Pay roll.....	1,437.22	Jan. 31	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
March....	Pay roll.....	1,390.55	Feb. 28	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
April.....	Pay roll.....	1,437.22	Mar. 31	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
April.....	Transfr to support fund	2,655.15	April 30	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
May.....	Pay roll.....	1,437.22	May 31	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
June.....	Pay roll.....	1,437.22	June 30	Monthly credit.....	1,500.00
July.....	Pay roll.....	312.31	July 31	.....	18,000.00
August....	Pay roll.....	340.00			
Sept.....	Pay roll.....	324.00			
Oct.....	Pay roll.....	1,469.66			
Nov.....	Pay roll.....	1,506.11			
Dec.....	Transfr to support fund	1,779.68			
Dec.....	Transfr to support fund	1,544.57			
1901.					
Jan.....	Pay roll.....	1,549.45			
Feb.....	Pay roll.....	1,523.97			
March....	Transfr to support fund	783.18			
March....	Pay roll.....	1,516.92			
April.....	Pay roll.....	1,526.11			
May.....	Pay roll.....	1,526.11			
June.....	Transfr to support fund	786.50			
June.....	Pay roll.....	1,524.11			
June 30	To balance.....	5,437.44			
	Total.....	\$39,898.03		Total.....	\$ 39,898.03

## CONTINGENT FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1899.			1899.		
July 1	To balance.....	\$ 250.00	July.....	Current bills.....	\$ 19.55
Dec. 20	Received cash.....	162.78	August..	Current bills.....	7.90
1900.			S-pt....	Current bills.....	69.18
June 30	Received cash.....	139.44	Oct. ....	Current bills.....	1.81
Aug. 20	Received cash.....	100.00	Nov.....	Current bills.....	11.20
Sept. 30	Received cash.....	111.37	Dec.....	Current bills.....	53.14
Nov. 30	Received cash.....	54.53	1900.		
Dec. 31	Received cash.....	9c.72	January..	Current bills.....	51.56
1901.			Feb.....	Current bills.....	8.50
Jan. 31	Received cash.....	27.71	March....	Current bills.....	7.50
Mar. 31	Received cash.....	46.51	April....	Current bills.....	.60
June 30	Received cash.....	166.38	May.....	Current bills.....	10.15
			June....	Current bills.....	211.13
			July.....	Current bills.....	56.12
			August..	Current bills.....	5.25
			Oct.....	Current bills.....	20.23
			Nov.....	Current bills.....	34.30
			Dec.....	Current bills.....	9c.72
			1901.		
			January..	Current bills.....	27.71
			Feb.....	Current bills.....	3.14
			March....	Current bills.....	43.37
			April....	Current bills.....	11.15
			May.....	Current bills.....	10.90
			June....	Current bills.....	144.33
			June 30	By balance.....	250.00
	Total.....	\$ 1,149.44		Total.....	\$ 1,149.44



## STATE OF IOWA SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1899. July 1	To balance .....	\$ 4,378.57	1899. August ..	By current bills .....	\$ 28.47
1900. April 16	To appropriations.....	6,000.00	Sept ....	By current bills .....	1,328.30
			Oct ....	By current bills .....	17.00
			Dec. ....	By current bills .....	448.08
			1900. Feb ....	By current bills ....	48.80
			March ..	By current bills ....	337.80
			August ..	By current bills ....	301.48
			Sept ....	By current bills .....	909.83
			Nov. ....	By current bills .....	157.60
			1901. April ...	By current bills .....	49.50
			May ....	By current bills .....	2,500.00
			June ....	By current bills .....	10.60
			June 30	By balance. ....	4,241.11
	Total . ....	\$ 10,378.57		Total . ....	\$ 10,378.57

## APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(Section 1, Chapter 139.)

## IRON SHUTTER AND DOOR FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1901 June 30	To balance .....	\$ 409.00	1899 July 1	By balance.....	\$ 409.00
	Total ....	\$ 409.00		Total.....	\$ 409.00

## APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(Chapter 154.)

## FENCING FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1901 March ....	To current bills .....	\$ 200.00	1899 July 1	By balance.....	\$ 200.00
	Total.....	\$ 200.00		Total....	\$ 200.00

## REPAIR FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1899 Sept. ....	To current bills.....	\$ 983.06	1899 July 1	By balance.....	\$ 1,100.46
Oct ... ..	To current bills .....	17.00			
Dec. ....	To current bills.....	15.38			
1900 Feb. ....	To current bills.....	4.50			
March. ....	To current bills .....	75.05			
Aug. ....	To current bills.....	2.00			
1901 April .....	To current bills.....	3.47			
	Total.....	\$ 1,100.46		Total.....	\$ 1,100.46

## TYPE AND TOOLS FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1899. Dec .....	To current bills .....	\$ 86.89	1899. July .....	By balance .....	\$ 160.00
1900. Feb .....	To current bills .....	44.30			
March .....	To current bills .....	20.65			
Aug .....	To current bills .....	8.16			
	Total .....	\$ 160.00		Total .....	\$ 160.00

## LIBRARY FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1899. Sept .....	To current bills .....	\$ 23.15	1899. July .....	By balance .....	\$ 60.56
Oct. ....	To current bills .....	37.41			
	Total .....	\$ 60.56		Total .....	\$ 60.56

## REPAIRS TO GAS FURNACE AND GAS HOUSE FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1899. Aug .....	To current bills .....	\$ 28.47	1899. July 1	By balance .....	\$ 500.00
1900. March. ...	To current bills .....	42.10			
1901. June 30	To balance .....	429.43			
	Total .....	\$ 500.00		Total .....	\$ 500.00

## INCREASE OF WATER SUPPLY IN ARTESIAN WELLS FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1899. Sept .....	To current bills .....	\$ 322.09	1899. July 1	By balance .....	\$ 1,948.55
Dec. ....	To current bills .....	308.40			
1901. June 30	To balance .....	1,318.06			
	Total .....	\$ 1,948.55		Total .....	\$ 1,948.55

## APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(Section 15, chapter 150.)

## IMPROVEMENT ELECTRIC SERVICE FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1901. May .....	To current bills .....	\$ 2,500.00	1901. April 16	By appropriation ....	\$ 2,500.00
	Total. ....	\$ 2,500.00		Total .....	\$ 2,500.00

## SOAP HOUSE AND SOAP VATS FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1901. June 30	To balance .....	\$ 500.00	1900. April 16	By appropriation ....	\$ 500.00
	Total. ....	\$ 500.00		Total .....	\$ 500.00

## CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1900.			1900.		
August ....	To current bills.....	\$ 291.32	April 16	By appropriation ....	\$ 3,000.00
September.	To current bills.....	909.83			
November.	To current bills.....	157.60			
1901.					
April .....	To current bills. ....	49.50			
June .....	To current bills.....	7.13			
June 30	To balance.....	1,584.62			
	Total.	\$ 3,000.00		Total .....	\$ 3,000.00

## BALANCE SHEET.

DATE.	DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CREDITOR.	AMOUNT.
1901.			1901		
June 30	State of Iowa—		June 30	School for the Deaf—	
June 30	General support fund	\$ 7,732.77	June 30	Support fund.....	\$ 2,545.33
June 30	Contingent fund.....	250.00	June 30	Salary fund.....	5,437.44
June 30	State of Iowa—		June 30	Iron shutters and	
June 30	Special appropriations	4,241.11	June 30	doors fund.....	409.00
			June 30	Repairs to gas furnace	
			June 30	and gas house fund	429.43
			June 30	Increase of water supply	
			June 30	in artesian wells	
			June 30	fund.....	1,318.06
			June 30	Soap house and soap	
			June 30	vats fund.....	500.00
			June 30	Contingent and repairs	
			June 30	fund.....	1,584.62
	Total. ....	\$12,223.88		Total .....	\$ 12,223.88

TABLE No. 1.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM OCTOBER 1, 1899 TO JUNE 30, 1900.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils previously enrolled .....	151	109	260
Number received during the year ending June 30th.....	14	14	28
Total number enrolled.....	165	123	288
Number of graduates.....	10	7	17
Average daily attendance.....			272½

TABLE No. 1.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM OCTOBER 1, 1900 TO JUNE 30, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils previously enrolled.....	138	109	247
Number received during the year ending June 30th.....	11	15	26
Total number enrolled.....	149	124	273
Number of graduates.....	7	7	14
Average daily attendance.....			253

TABLE No. 2.  
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION FROM FEBRUARY, 1855 TO JUNE 30, 1901.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted at the age of 5 years.....	9	2	11
Admitted at the age of 6 years.....	17	19	36
Admitted at the age of 7 years.....	39	35	74
Admitted at the age of 8 years.....	54	41	95
Admitted at the age of 9 years.....	69	66	135
Admitted at the age of 10 years.....	135	95	231
Admitted at the age of 11 years.....	84	54	138
Admitted at the age of 12 years.....	65	49	117
Admitted at the age of 13 years.....	51	36	87
Admitted at the age of 14 years.....	37	36	73
Admitted at the age of 15 years.....	39	27	66
Admitted at the age of 16 years.....	26	22	48
Admitted at the age of 17 years.....	25	15	40
Admitted at the age of 18 years.....	35	12	47
Admitted at the age of 19 years.....	17	13	30
Admitted at the age of 20 years.....	11	11	22
Admitted at the age of 21 years.....	7	3	10
Admitted at the age of 22 years.....	10	4	14
Admitted at the age of 23 years.....	7	5	12
Admitted at the age of 24 years.....	4	0	4
Admitted at the age of 25 years.....	4	2	6
Admitted at the age of 26 years.....	2	0	2
Admitted at the age of 27 years.....	0	1	1
Admitted at the age of 28 years.....	2	1	3
Admitted at the age of 29 years.....	1	0	1
Admitted at the age of 30 years.....	1	1	2
Admitted at the age of 32 years.....	1	1	2
Admitted at the age of 33 years.....	1	1	2
Admitted at the age of 38 years.....	1	1	2
Total.....	753	554	1,307
Average age admitted (years).....			12

TABLE No. 2.  
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION FOR PUPILS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL  
FROM OCTOBER, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted at the age of 6 years.....	23	18	41
Admitted at the age of 7 years.....	24	25	49
Admitted at the age of 8 years.....	27	29	56
Admitted at the age of 9 years.....	26	28	54
Admitted at the age of 10 years.....	15	13	28
Admitted at the age of 11 years.....	17	7	24
Admitted at the age of 12 years.....	15	7	22
Admitted at the age of 13 years.....	3	3	6
Admitted at the age of 14 years.....	3	7	10
Admitted at the age of 15 years.....	6	6	12
Admitted at the age of 16 years.....	4	2	6
Admitted at the age of 17 years.....	3	.....	3
Admitted at the age of 18 years.....	1	1	2
Admitted at the age of 19 years.....	2	1	3
Admitted at the age of 20 years.....	3	1	4
Total.....	182	148	330
Average age admitted (years).....			9½

TABLE No. 3.

SEX AND COLOR OF PUPILS FROM FEBRUARY, 1855, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

COLOR.	Male.	Female	Total
White . . . . .	749	552	1,301
Black . . . . .	4	2	6
Total . . . . .	753	554	1,307

TABLE No. 3.

SEX AND COLOR OF PUPILS FROM OCTOBER, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White . . . . .	182	147	329
Black . . . . .	1	1	2
Total . . . . .	182	148	330

TABLE No. 4.

BIRTHPLACE OF PUPILS FROM FEBRUARY, 1855, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

BIRTHPLACE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa . . . . .	485	353	838
Arkansas . . . . .	1	1	2
Colorado . . . . .	1	1	2
Florida . . . . .	1	1	2
Illinois . . . . .	48	36	84
Indiana . . . . .	24	20	44
Kansas . . . . .	4	11	15
Kentucky . . . . .	2	1	3
Maine . . . . .	1	1	2
Massachusetts . . . . .	3	3	6
Michigan . . . . .	3	1	4
Minnesota . . . . .	7	4	11
Missouri . . . . .	15	7	22
Nebraska . . . . .	10	6	16
Nevada . . . . .	2	1	3
New Hampshire . . . . .	1	1	2
New Mexico . . . . .	1	1	2
New York . . . . .	19	10	29
Ohio . . . . .	33	27	60
Pennsylvania . . . . .	17	7	24
South Dakota . . . . .	1	3	4
Tennessee . . . . .	1	3	4
Texas . . . . .	2	2	4
Utah . . . . .	1	1	2
Vermont . . . . .	1	2	3
Virginia . . . . .	3	3	6
West Virginia . . . . .	1	1	2
Wisconsin . . . . .	12	10	22
Total native born . . . . .	696	511	1,207
Bohemia . . . . .	3	3	6
Canada . . . . .	10	1	11
Denmark . . . . .	3	2	5
England . . . . .	4	2	6
France . . . . .	1	3	4
Germany . . . . .	20	15	35



TABLE No. 4—CONTINUED.

BIRTHPLACE OF PUPILS FROM FEBRUARY, 1885, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

BIRTHPLACE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ireland.....	2	1	3
Norway.....	6	8	14
Poland.....	...	2	2
Sweden.....	4	2	6
Switzerland.....	4	2	6
Wales.....		2	2
Total foreign born.....	57	43	100
Total.....	753	554	1,307

TABLE No. 4.

BIRTHPLACE OF PUPILS FROM OCTOBER, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

BIRTHPLACE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa.....	160	129	289
Arizona.....	...	1	1
Colorado.....	1	...	1
Illinois.....	2	3	5
Kansas.....	3	3	6
Minnesota.....	2	...	2
Missouri.....	1	2	3
Nebraska.....	2	1	3
New York.....	1	...	1
South Dakota.....	1	1	2
Texas.....	1	...	1
Wisconsin.....	2	1	3
Total native born.....	176	141	317
Bohemia.....	...	2	2
Denmark.....	1	...	1
England.....	1	...	1
France.....	...	1	1
Germany.....	1	...	1
Norway.....	2	3	5
Sweden.....	1	1	2
Total foreign born.....	6	7	13
Total.....	182	148	330

TABLE No. 5.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF PUPILS WHEN ADMITTED FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	...	...	4	4	8
Cannot read and write.....	...	...	21	25	46
Understand manual alphabet.....	2	1	...	...	...
Understand sign language.....	2	1	...	...	...
Total.....			25	29	54

TABLE No. 6.

RESIDENCE OF PUPILS FROM FEBRUARY, 1855, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Adair.....	2	Jefferson.....	17
Adams.....	7	Johnson.....	40
Allamakee.....	12	Jones.....	18
Appanoose.....	20	Keokuk.....	18
Audubon.....	8	Kossuth.....	4
Benton.....	17	Lee.....	25
Black Hawk.....	19	Linn.....	48
Boone.....	14	Louisa.....	14
Bremer.....	9	Lucas.....	13
Buchanan.....	13	Lyon.....	1
Buena Vista.....	6	Madison.....	19
Butler.....	6	Mahaska.....	14
Calhoun.....	3	Marion.....	16
Carroll.....	11	Marshall.....	16
Cass.....	13	Mills.....	14
Cedar.....	17	Mitchell.....	8
Cerro Gordo.....	4	Monona.....	7
Cherokee.....	2	Monroe.....	22
Chickasaw.....	2	Montgomery.....	6
Clark.....	6	Muscatine.....	26
Clinton.....	23	O'Brien.....	6
Clay.....	5	Osceola.....	3
Clayton.....	31	Page.....	10
Crawford.....	11	Palo Alto.....	1
Dallas.....	24	Plymouth.....	11
Davis.....	6	Pocahontas.....	1
Decatur.....	10	Polk.....	33
Delaware.....	6	Pottawattamie.....	64
Des Moines.....	39	Poweshiek.....	15
Dickinson.....	4	Ringgold.....	6
Dubuque.....	35	Sac.....	5
Fayette.....	26	Scott.....	31
Floyd.....	6	Shelby.....	7
Franklin.....	2	Sioux.....	6
Fremont.....	16	Story.....	17
Greene.....	18	Tama.....	12
Grundy.....	2	Taylor.....	7
Guthrie.....	5	Union.....	10
Hamilton.....	6	Van Buren.....	8
Hancock.....	3	Wapello.....	27
Hardin.....	8	Warren.....	12
Harrison.....	14	Washington.....	18
Henry.....	10	Wayne.....	11
Howard.....	4	Webster.....	10
Humboldt.....	4	Winnebago.....	8
Ida.....	3	Winneshiek.....	13
Iowa.....	11	Woodbury.....	29
Jackson.....	24	Worth.....	7
Jasper.....	17	Wright.....	9

RESIDENCE OF PUPILS WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL FROM OCTOBER, 1899, TO  
JUNE 30, 1901.

Adair.....	1	Jasper.....	3
Adams.....	1	Jefferson.....	5
Allamakee.....	3	Johnson.....	3
Appanoose.....	3	Jones.....	4
Audubon.....	4	Keokuk.....	3
Benton.....	2	Kossuth.....	1
Black Hawk.....	4	Lee.....	3
Boone.....	4	Linn.....	17
Buchanan.....	2	Louisa.....	4
Buena Vista.....	3	Lucas.....	1
Butler.....	3	Lyon.....	2
Calhoun.....	2	Madison.....	3
Carroll.....	3	Mahaska.....	4
Cass.....	3	Marion.....	2
Cedar.....	3	Marshall.....	6
Cerro Gordo.....	5	Mills.....	3
Cherokee.....	1	Mitchell.....	3
Chickasaw.....	3	Monona.....	2

TABLE No 6—CONTINUED.

RESIDENCE OF PUPILS WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL FROM OCTOBER, 1899, TO  
JUNE 30, 1901,

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Clinton.....	5	Monroe.....	4
Clay.....	2	Montgomery.....	1
Clayton.....	7	Muscatine.....	1
Crawford.....	6	O'Brien.....	2
Dallas.....	6	O'ceola.....	1
Davis.....	1	Page.....	4
Decatur.....	1	Plymouth.....	5
Delaware.....	1	Polk.....	14
Des Moines.....	4	Pottawattamie.....	20
Dickinson.....	1	Poweshiek.....	1
Emmet.....	2	Sac.....	3
Fayette.....	4	Scott.....	7
Floyd.....	1	Shelby.....	4
Franklin.....	1	Sioux.....	2
Fremont.....	8	Story.....	2
Greene.....	8	Tama.....	4
Grundy.....	1	Taylor.....	2
Guthrie.....	1	Union.....	2
Hamilton.....	2	Wapello.....	8
Hancock.....	1	Warren.....	1
Hardin.....	2	Washington.....	3
Harrison.....	4	Webster.....	3
Henry.....	1	Winnebago.....	5
Howard.....	1	Winneshek.....	1
Humboldt.....	3	Woodbury.....	14
Ida.....	5	Worth.....	2
Iowa.....	3	Wright.....	6
Jackson.....	7		

TABLE No. 7

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PUPILS FROM FEBRUARY, 1855, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

PUPILS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents.....	466	342	808
Native born, foreign parents.....	221	162	383
Native born, mixed parentage.....	9	7	16
Foreign born.....	57	43	100
Total.....	753	554	1,307

TABLE No. 7.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PUPILS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL FROM  
OCTOBER, 1899 TO JUNE 30, 1901.

PUPILS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents.....	97	89	186
Native born, foreign parents.....	57	41	98
Native born, mixed parentage.....	22	11	33
Foreign born.....	6	7	13
Total.....	182	148	330

TABLE No. 8.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF NEW PUPILS RECEIVED FROM  
JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Physical condition not very good .....	.....	3	3
Paralytic stroke of the nerves.....	.....	1	1
Weak eyes.....	1	.....	1
Physical condition and health good.....	24	25	49
Total.....	25	29	54

TABLE No. 9.

MORALS AND HEREDITARY CONDITION OF PARENTS FROM FEBRUARY, 1855,  
TO JUNE 30, 1901.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Intemperate .....	9	.....	9
Insane .....	.....	1	1
Deaf.....	9	9	18
Blind.....	.....	1	1
First cousins.....	18	18	36
Second cousins.....	7	7	14
Third cousins.....	1	1	2

TABLE No. 9

MORALS AND HEREDITARY CONDITION OF PARENTS FROM OCTOBER, 1899,  
TO JUNE 30, 1901.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaf.....	4	6	10
First cousins.....	5	5	10
Second cousins.....	5	3	6
Third cousins.....	1	1	2

TABLE No. 10.

PUPILS HAVING RELATIVES OTHER THAN PARENTS WHO HAVE BEEN PUPILS  
OF LIKE SCHOOLS, OR IN SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND, FEEBLE-MINDED OR  
IN HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1855, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

	School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for the feeble- minded.	Insane hospitals.
Brothers .....	163	.....	.....	.....
Sisters.....	125	.....	.....	.....
Uncles.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	293	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 10.

PUPILS HAVING RELATIVES OTHER THAN PARENTS WHO HAVE BEEN PUPILS OF LIKE SCHOOLS, OR IN SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND, FEEBLE-MINDED OR IN HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE FROM OCTOBER, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

	School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for the feeble-minded.	Insane hospitals.
Brothers.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Sisters .....	40	.....	.....	.....
Uncles.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Aunts.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Cousins.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Second cousins.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	97	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 11.

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS FROM FEBRUARY, 1855, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

	Congenital.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 3.	3 years and under 6.	6 years and under 12.	12 years and under 18.	Unknown.	Total.
Congenital.....	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341
Apoplexy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Brain fever.....	.....	27	43	25	10	.....	.....	105
Catarrh.....	.....	1	6	5	1	.....	.....	13
Croup.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Diphtheria.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	9
Erysipelas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fall.....	.....	9	15	4	2	.....	.....	30
Gathering in ear.....	.....	30	28	17	2	.....	.....	77
La Grippe.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Lightning stroke.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Measles.....	.....	4	13	6	2	.....	.....	25
Mumps.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	7
Paralysis.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	1	.....	9
Quinsy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rheumatic fever.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	.....	19	46	52	21	.....	.....	138
Scrofula.....	.....	4	6	2	1	.....	.....	13
Sickness.....	.....	40	62	44	16	.....	.....	162
Smallpox.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Spinal meningitis.....	.....	37	46	74	28	1	.....	186
Spotted fever.....	.....	6	6	19	9	.....	.....	40
Sun stroke.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	.....	2	10	8	1	1	.....	22
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	95
Whooping cough.....	.....	2	8	7	2	.....	.....	19
Vaccination.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	341	186	303	279	100	3	95	1,307
Male.....	195	104	181	160	53	3	58	754
Female.....	146	82	122	119	47	.....	37	553
Total.....	341	186	303	279	100	3	95	1,307



TABLE No. 11.

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS OF PUPILS WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL FROM OCT. 1,  
1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

	Congenital.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 3.	3 years and under 6.	6 years and under 12.	12 years and under 18.	Unknown.	Total.
Congenital.....	96							96
Apoplexy.....								
Brain fever.....		4	5	3				12
Catarrh.....		3	9	2				14
Croup.....				1				1
Diphtheria.....		1	1					2
Erysipelas.....								
Fall.....		2	8	1				11
Gathering in ear.....		6	10					16
La Grippe.....			1	1				2
Lightning stroke.....								
Measles.....		1	6	1				8
Mumps.....				1				1
Paralysis.....			3					3
Quinsy.....								
Rheumatic fever.....								
Scarlet fever.....		4	14	4	1			23
Scrofula.....		2						2
Sickness.....		19	20	3	1			43
Small pox.....								
Spinal meningitis.....		14	14	8				36
Spotted fever.....								
Sun stroke.....								
Typhoid fever.....			1	1	1			3
Unknown.....							44	44
Whooping cough.....		3	8	1	1			13
Vaccination.....								
Total.....	96	59	100	27	4		44	330
Male.....	55	32	54	13	2		26	182
Female.....	41	27	46	14	2		18	148
Total.....	96	59	100	27	4		44	330

TABLE No. 12.

CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL FROM FEBRUARY, 1855, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

CAUSE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Improper conduct.....	4	1	5

## STATISTICAL.

The following statistical blank must be properly filled out and accompany each application for admission:

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

No..... Name..... Residence..... County.....  
 Admitted.....190..... Supported by.....  
 Parent or guardian..... Residence..... County.....  
 Name of correspondent..... Residence..... County.....  
 Color..... Sex..... Age..... Height.....ft.....in. Weight.....lbs.  
 Date of birth.....18.... Place..... Father living..... Name.....

Residence..... County..... Mother living .....  
 Name..... Residence..... County.....  
 Nativity of father..... Occupation..... Financial condition.....  
 Nativity of mother..... Occupation..... Financial condition.....  
 Blood relationship of parents..... Conjugal relations.....  
 Deaf relatives or ancestors..... Relatives or ancestors otherwise afflicted.....  
 Relatives or ancestors intemperate..... Alleged cause of deafness.....  
 Date of commencement..... Degree of deafness .....  
 Physical condition..... Habits ..... Any bodily infirmity .....  
 Educational attainments when admitted.....  
 Opinion of superintendent as to condition at admission.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 Opinion of superintendent as to propriety of admission.....  
 .....  
 .....

## SPECIAL HISTORY OR REMARKS:

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

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 RULES.
 

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## GOVERNING OFFICERS, RESIDENT TEACHERS AND EMPLOYEES.

*Rule 1.*—The hospitalities of the institution can be extended only through the superintendent, and no courtesies as to meals or rooms can be offered by anyone without first receiving that officer's consent; this to apply to relatives, friends, parents and patrons.

*Rule 2.*—A record shall be kept of all visitors.

*Rule 3.*—The conveyances and horses belonging to the state are not to be used for private purposes or the accommodation of anyone, save in the discretion of the superintendent, it being distinctly understood that no rights can be claimed appertaining thereto except for the purpose of attending church. In no case shall the superintendent permit the service of teams for social or personal purposes if, at such time, the needs of the institution or the benefit to the children demand their use.

*Rule 4.*—All private rooms in the main building shall be subject to inspection for sanitary purposes by the superintendent at such times as may be deemed proper by him, and not less than once a month.

*Rule 5.*—Meals shall be served promptly at the time stated in time tables, and no one shall have the right to claim service at any or later time, except in case of sickness.

*Rule 6.*—Pupil are not servants, and where the service of any pupil, when not at school, for any regular work or assistance to officers, teachers, or employes is wanted, request must first be made at the office, permission obtained, and compensation agreed upon. Incidental service of scholars not included in above.

*Rule 7.* All lights in private rooms shall be extinguished at 10:00 P.M. Whenever this rule is not complied with, unless suspended in individual cases by the superintendent, for good cause, the expense thereby incurred shall be deducted at each monthly payment.

*Rule 8.*—Whereas, it is expected that each officer, teacher and employe will contribute his or her share in securing proper economy in light, heat and water supply, a strict attention to the rules governing the same will be enforced. When rooms are not used, the lights, either electric or gas, must be extinguished, the radiators must be closed, and at all times a proper attention to closing of doors and windows by every one exacted. All will be held accountable for a useless waste of water.

*Rule 9.*—All breakages and damages to furniture, apparatus or buildings, whether made by children or adults, shall be immediately thereafter reported at the office, and whenever it shall be clearly shown that same has occurred through carelessness or negligence, the cost of repairing same shall be charged to the party guilty thereof.

*Rule 10.*—The time of officers and employes belongs to the state for such hours as may be designated by the superintendent or agreed upon when entering service, and any absence from duty on account of personal business shall not be permitted, unless by consent of superintendent, and then only for an urgent and important cause.

*Rule 11.*—The superintendent shall have the right to appoint or discharge. In all cases where an officer or employe desires to sever his or her official connection with the institution, he or she shall give notice thereof to the superintendent fifteen days prior thereto.

*Rule 12.*—The clock in the superintendent's office shall be standard time, and all clocks and watches must be governed thereby.

A proper recognition of and a willing compliance with above rules will insure a satisfactory and contented relationship with and among all parties concerned.

#### GOVERNING PUPILS.

1. The pupils must be respectful and obedient at all times.
2. They must be cleanly in their person and neat in their dress.
3. They must behave in an orderly manner at all times and in all places.
4. They must not indulge in rough playing, scuffling, or running in the halls or rooms of the buildings.
5. They must not deface the buildings, damage the furniture, books, or other property of the institution, nor make unnecessary work by throwing things of any kind on the floor, or about the buildings or grounds.
6. They must practically observe the regular order of the day.
7. They must not leave the grounds without permission of the superintendent.
8. Pupils living in the city are permitted to go home on Saturdays, after bathing hour, and must return before 2:00 o'clock P. M. on Sundays, unless especially ordered otherwise by the superintendent.
9. They must not use tobacco nor spirits of any kind.
10. They must be diligent in their studies, neither wasteful of their time, nor careless of their opportunities.
11. They must not absent themselves from school at any time without being previously excused by the superintendent or principal, and, in case of being excused by the superintendent, the superintendent shall so report to the principal.
12. They must not enter or loiter in the schoolhouse at any time out of school hours, unless detailed for work or expressly permitted.

13. All loitering, standing or talking in the halls, on the way to or from school, or at recess, is prohibited.

14. They must enter in and retire from the dining-room in an orderly manner and observe proper decorum while at their meals.

15. They will not be permitted in main building, dining-room or kitchen during school hours, including recess, unless by the order of the principal or teacher.

16. They will not be permitted to be in the main hallway, nor occupy the front steps or veranda. Under no circumstances will they be allowed to use the center stairs to and from the third floor. Exceptions to this rule can only be made by the superintendent. The above does not prevent any pupil from coming to see the matron or superintendent, on business, at any time.

17. The industrial departments are not workshops, but schools, and all pupils attending same are governed, as far as applicable, by the same rules as govern pupils during school hours.

18. Boys are not permitted on girls' playground, except going to or coming from industrial school buildings or barns.

19. They must give notice and strict obedience to all rules and regulations that may from time to time be issued by the superintendent.

20. All personal signs (sign names) are forbidden. Always spell the name of any person, officer, teacher and pupil.

#### GOVERNING TEACHERS.

1. Teachers, except those on duty, shall be in their respective school-rooms to receive pupils at the beginning of each session, at five minutes prior to 8:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

2. At the beginning of each school period all absent pupils must be noted, and, unless positively known by the teacher to be ill or excused such absence shall immediately be reported to the principal, with cause, and by him to the superintendent.

3. The teacher shall keep a record of attendance of his respective classes in a register furnished for that purpose.

4. All books and supplies for the use of pupils shall be drawn by the teacher of the class for which they are intended. No books nor supplies will be issued directly to pupils.

5. Teachers may dismiss or excuse pupils from school on account of illness or other sufficient cause, but such dismissal or excuse shall immediately be reported to the principal by such teachers, and the principal shall report same to the superintendent or nurse.

6. Corporal punishment is prohibited.

7. Serious misbehavior on the part of pupils must be reported immediately to the principal for his action thereon.

8. Teachers necessarily absent from school should notify the superintendent thereof as far in advance as practicable, and all absence of teachers shall be reported by the principal to the superintendent.

9. The whole duty of teachers is not fulfilled by a routine imparting of instruction; they must, by example and personal influence, do all that within them lies to promote the physical, mental, and moral improvement of all pupils with whom they are brought in contact, and this in and out of school.



10. Teachers will assume duty in rotation, according to seniority of service.

11. The teachers on duty will preserve order in the chapel and see that pupils proceed to and leave their respective schoolrooms in a prompt and orderly manner, and will have charge of children at recess. The male teacher on duty will act as principal in the absence of the principal.

12. It shall be the duty of teachers to give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the schoolrooms and to make themselves familiar with the means by which their respective rooms may be properly ventilated. A regular system of ventilation shall be practiced at all times by which the air in all their schoolrooms shall be effectually changed at recess, and at such other times as may be necessary to prevent the breathing of impure air.

13. They shall at all times give their support to the officers of the institution by inculcating in the minds of their respective classes proper principles of good order and obedience; and they shall never intimate to them matters to the discredit of any officer in the institution.

14. Teachers shall not be allowed to employ their time outside of school hours in any manner which will interfere with their efficiency or usefulness as teachers in the institution.

15. Attendance upon teachers' meetings will be obligatory.

16. Teachers shall have charge of such classes as may be assigned them by the principal. They shall be subject to his direction and shall co-operate with him, not only during school hours, but before and after, under the authoritative direction of the superintendent.

HENRY W. ROTHERT,  
*Superintendent.*

## THE AMERICAN FINGER ALPHABET.

The one-hand alphabet is used exclusively in American schools for the Deaf, and is the only one understood by the great majority of deaf mutes in this country. This alphabet can be learned in an hour. It has been learned by close application in ten minutes. It is recommended that the arm should be held in an easy position near the body with the fore-arm as indicated in the plates. It is not necessary to move the arm, but a short leverage is conducive to ease and is permissible, provided the hand delivers the letters steadily within an imaginary ring of say, ten inches in diameter.

Each letter should be mastered before leaving it. Speed will come with use; but should not be attempted or permitted until the forms of the letters and the appropriate positions of the hand are thoroughly familiar.

Certain letters as c, d, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, q, u, v, and z, resemble written or printed forms. J is simply traced in the air with the little finger, and z in like manner with the index finger. H, u, and n differ only in the position of the hand and t is formed as in "Taking off baby's nose." These ten words contain all the letters: adz, fan, map, cow, box, jar, sky, hat, quill, glove. Practice upon each of these for five minutes.



No. 5—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN,  
GLENWOOD.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To The Honorable Board of Control of State Institutions:*

GENTLEMEN—It is my privilege and duty to submit to your honorable body the thirteenth biennial report of this institution, constituting the first full period report to your Board.

In general, I conclude that the system inaugurated in accord with the BOARD OF CONTROL ACT is gradually demonstrating the merits of this law, which calls for methodical operation, and a co-ordination of the activities and interests of the several institutions. Your cordial encouragement for institution progress, in favoring modern methods, as well as inviting originality, has been appreciated. Better equipments and house service throughout have followed.

This disposition on your part has been a stimulus to the local management. And further, the many expressions of gratitude and confidence on the part of patrons and the general public regarding the good the institution is doing, are likewise encouraging.

The nature of this institution and its intended purposes, make it a complex one, requiring on the one hand, generosity in furnishing service to meet its varied demands, and on the other, economy in its management—service necessarily standing first in importance.

Nothing unusual has occurred during the period to interrupt the working operations of the institution, as you are aware.

By your personal contact with the condition of affairs of the institution you doubtless recognize that there is yet in sight much to be done.

Each two years' cycle combines with preceding ones in the sum of experiences which enter into the compilation of the history and life of all our state departments, from which deductions are drawn for future action.

During the past two cycles there has been considerable institution thinking.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of population during the period:

Number enrolled July 1, 1899.....	815
Number admitted during the period.....	299
Number dismissed during the period.....	179
Number cared for during the period.....	1114
Number remaining June 30, 1901.....	935
Total number applications since organization.....	2427
Total number of admissions since organization.....	2106
Total number of re-admissions since organization .....	116
Number applications received during period ending June 30, 1901.....	304

You will observe that the enrollment at the close of the period is 935, being 120 greater than at July 1, 1899. This is the largest number ever cared for by the institution at any one time.

The following table shows the growth of the institution by biennial periods, since its organization in 1876:

GROWTH BY BIENNIAL PERIODS.				Admitted.	Dismissed.	Remaining.	Net increase.
First	biennial, ending	1877.....		88	3	85	....
Second	"	1879.....		80	21	144	59
Third	"	1881.....		84	55	194	50
Fourth	"	1883.....		79	34	239	45
Fifth	"	1885.....		111	91	259	20
Sixth	"	1887.....		158	96	331	72
Seventh	"	1889.....		178	77	432	101
Eighth	"	1891.....		192	167	457	25
Ninth	"	1893.....		137	118	476	19
Tenth	"	1895.....		201	103	574	98
Eleventh	"	1897.....		233	109	698	124
Twelfth	"	1899.....		266	149	815	117
Thirteenth	"	1901.....		299	179	935	120

You will notice from the first table that the total admissions since the organization is only 351 below the total number of applications. You will also notice that the institution has practically admitted all applicants during the period just ended.

At present there are comparatively few recorded applicants waiting for recognition. Including some of two or three years standing, and others who have written for admission without formal application, there are about forty of these who may be expected to come during the next two years. Estimating that there will not be a less number of applicants during the ensuing

two years than the number for the period just closed (304), we will have to consider 344 applications during the two years commencing July 1, 1901. If space was available to admit the same number as admitted this period, our population would number 1,135 by June 30, 1903.

It appears, then, that further facilities in the way of new buildings should be provided for the care of not less than 250 additional in the near future.

#### SANITATION, HEALTH, AND MORTALITY.

The location of the institution is favorably situated to admit of free air circulation, water drainage, and sunshine distribution, the three most powerful purifying agents existing. The supply of good water is limited. The food supply has been varied and abundant. Inmates have been liberally clothed. Provision for vent flues in the older buildings is inadequate, and therefore we have learned to depend on natural ventilation by inlets and exits through windows and doors. The plumbing equipment needs remodeling in some of the older buildings. Sewer drainage is excellent.

The health of our household has been good, except among the asylum cases and epileptics. The mortality tabulated shows that sixty-two have died in the period, fifty-eight from the asylum division and four from the school division.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATHS FROM JULY 1, 1899,  
TO JUNE 30, 1901.

CAUSE OF DEATH	July 1, 1899 to June 30, 1900			July 1, 1900 to June 30, 1901			July 1, 1899 to June 30, 1901		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Epilepsy.....	5	7	12	6	4	10	11	11	22
Apoplexy.....		1	1					1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	5	6	11	4	4	8	9	10	19
Exhaustion.....	1	4	5	1		1	2	4	6
Pneumonia.....	2	1	3	1		1	3	1	4
Tuberculosis.....	1	2	3				1	2	3
Toxemia.....	1		1				1		1
Septicemia.....	1		1				1		1
Pyemia.....				1		1	1		1
Peritonitis, tubercular.....				1	1	2	1	1	2
Meningitis.....				2		2	2		2
Total.....	16	21	37	16	9	25	32	30	62

No epidemic disease has occurred at the institution during the period. Your Board will remember that we were in some danger in February, 1901, on account of the outbreak of smallpox in the city of Glenwood. By enforcing strict quarantine regulations at that time, we were fortunate in preventing any invasion of the disease. As one means of protection we vaccinated about eight hundred of the inmates and employes, with no unfavorable results.

The amusement hall in the custodial building, which has been used for hospital purposes since the destruction of the former hospital wards, continues to be used for the care of the acute sick. Although the accommodations have been meagre, it has served a useful purpose. The hospital service is provided with a graduate nurse and assistants. The new hospital building, now under construction, is referred to later in this report.

Dispensary hours are kept daily by the assistant physicians where the numerous minor ailments of our large family are treated.

So far as possible pathological research has been made by the institution pathologist. This, however, has not yet covered a sufficient number of cases to make a special report, but as time elapses, data will be accumulated containing valuable information on nervous affections. The facilities provided in the new hospital will materially aid in developing this line of research.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.

It is convenient to divide the population into three groups:—school, custodial, and asylum. The definition of these groups, as given in the twelfth biennial report, reads: "The school division includes children whose mental condition is susceptible to improvement under primary and elementary physiological school methods, which includes manual training. The custodial division includes "capables," who have passed through the school period, either in the institution or elsewhere, and who remain as permanent wards of the state exercising their energies in the direction of remunerative labor in the various departments of the institution, ranked as producers in varying degrees. The asylum division is made up of those with a low state of vitality, mentally and physically, their helplessness necessitating constant and special care, none of them being capable of assimilating school training, or participating in remunerative labor—their capabilities being limited to simple habit training and self-help."



## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

It is around this department that the whole institution life practically revolves, or, rather, the activities of the family radiate from this center. This is plain when it is understood that all the "capables" are at present in, or have passed through this division, and that the latter, while now participating in the several activities of the institution life and work for which they have been fitted by the school and manual training, return regularly to it for a part of their social life, religious exercises, amusements, etc., and even the asylum division feels the impress of the schools. The schools of the institution are the hope of the parent, the uplifting and disciplinary force for the children, and an inspiration to the working staff. Without them the institution would soon sink to the plane of an ordinary alms-house. Hence it has been the aim of the management to secure a teaching corps with capabilities of high order—specialists—who can apply their knowledge to reach the varying degrees of intellect, unravel tangled minds, and instill in our inmates order and method.

So far as practical, a portion of the time of each teacher is devoted to sense training. It is through the perceptive facilities that the foundation for all our culture is laid, and normal children up to the age of six or eight years learn only through this medium. Halleck says: "Sense training ought to be continuous and methodical until at least the age of twenty." But few of our family go beyond the childhood intellect, hence we are necessarily limited to the use of concrete methods of teaching. We look upon kindergarten as primary manual training. Object lessons, including nature study, are indispensable to successful teaching with this class of children.

Teaching must commence with very simple exercises. With normal children there is a spontaneous evolution of the faculties, drawing inferences from sensations, which in reality constitutes the whole sum of human culture. With the mentally feeble, this spontaneity exists in a minor degree, consequently the teacher must supply what naturally develops in a normal child. Individual instruction, is of necessity, required in all the rooms.

Touch and feeling have to be cultivated along with muscular training. Rude adjustment of the muscles are taught first, then finer ones. The lower school grades are required to practice putting pegs into holes in boards, wind strings, thread beads, tie knots, string buttons, handle round and angular blocks of wood, and place them in recesses made to receive them. They are bene-



fited by throwing bean bags, and participation in the simpler calisthenics. The more capable are taught the elementary branches of education, in connection with manual work. The girls of this class are taught sewing, sweeping, dusting, kitchen work, bed making, and take part in the more complicated physical drills. Vocal and instrumental music enter prominently into the program of school work. An orchestra of twenty girls and boys furnish music for the entertainments. The vocal classes are also among the prominent features. The open air exercises, in addition to the physical drills, are of especial value in giving the pupil a more perfect command over his muscles. Both boys and girls enjoy "school gardens." Here they are taught to work the soil, plant seed, watch them germinate, cultivate the flowers and vegetables, and gather the eatables, and are delighted to have the fruits of their labors on their own tables.

The sloyd and industrial rooms form a part of the school department. Both boys and girls work in the sloyd room. They alternate between this and the regular school room. There are four classes that receive instruction in sloyd, in all forty-eight pupils. The rooms are abundantly supplied with tools, work benches, etc., and it is a delight to watch them eagerly at work. They are under the direction of a graduate of the Boston Sloyd Normal School, which is under the management of Gustav Larsen. These exercises are not only sense and muscular training, but a mental discipline of especial value. The more advanced boys pass from this room to the industrial room, which is well supplied with tools and machinery. Here construction and remunerative labor comes into action. Much of the repairs are done for the institution, furniture made, and assistance given in repairs of buildings and in their construction.

Under your direction we have installed a job printing press, as an adjunct to the schools. A portion of the time of a number of the more capable is devoted to learning this branch of industry, and there is a growing remunerative feature with this room which is gradually developing. A large portion of the printing needed by the institution now emanates from this press.

About five per cent of the children in the school division may be said to be dull, or backward children—subnormal, often, due to previous environment. These gradually respond to appropriate stimuli—individual and industrial teaching. A few of these I have sent to the public schools in town, after preparatory training in the institution. Favorable results followed. One of them

graduated in the high school class of this year. It is gratifying to note that her rating was among the very best. Her condition when first admitted was not encouraging. At a later date I hope to make a full report of our experience along this line.

Sunday services are kept up regularly. One of the ministers from the city is present each Sunday to talk to the children. This, with chorus singing, psalm reading, and orchestra music, makes up a very instructive and entertaining Sunday service.

Flower Mission Day came on the 20th day of June this year. The children were all pleased to greet Mrs Hinman again, and participate in the pleasant exercises arranged for the day. The chapel hall was filled to its capacity. After Mrs. Hinman's well chosen remarks, all present received a bouquet of flowers. It was a sunshiny day for our children.

During the year all the national holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises. A feature greatly appreciated by the children is the lawn concerts during the spring and summer seasons. The band and orchestra music is an inspiration, not only to the children, but to all our employes. As to the efficiency of the instrumental and vocal music, you have, among other affairs at the institution, had occasion to determine, also of the physical culture drills, the weekly teachers' meetings, and the schools in general.

#### CUSTODIAL DIVISION.

This division includes those who have completed the school period and now remain to fill their mission in institution life with practical results, in lines of remunerative labor, their possibilities for work and pleasure having been increased by their previous training in the school department. A few fill the place of an employe, but more fill one-half, others one-fourth, and so on down, to the performance of a few simple tasks, necessary and remunerative, even if indescribably small, all under interested and friendly supervision.

The majority of older boys classed as "custodials," are occupied on the farm, orchard, garden, brick-yard, shoe-shop, industrial room, dairy, grading grounds, laundry, kitchens, power-house, hall-work, etc., sixty-five of them being domiciled at the farm colony cottage, a frame building adjacent to the farmer's cottage. This is not only a convenience for work, but of importance to the management in the matter of discipline. When living in wards in the same buildings with the school population (the younger classes) difficulties arise, affecting the younger boys

unfavorably. So far as possible, all the capables are taught to work, and are happier and better for it.

The tendency of an institution of this character is toward adult accumulation. Experience in this and older institutions has demonstrated that farm and garden work is the most suitable, and most profitable for exercising the energies of the custodial boys. The state now owns 298 acres of land here, fifty acres being taken up in buildings and parks, and 248 acres in pastures, orchards and gardens. In addition to land owned by the state we have leased 198 acres. Special attention has been given to increasing the acreage and productiveness of farm and garden, with encouraging prospects of bountiful crops. Already the institution has been liberally supplied with early vegetables. The horticultural division has yielded bountifully of strawberries, with an abundant yield of cherries, raspberries, currants, grapes, plums, and apples to come in as the season advances.

Under suggestion from your honorable Board, we opened up a new brick-yard last spring, employing as many of the larger boys in this work as possible. The brick-making has progressed as favorably as the rainy season would permit. The output for the period was 1,100,000. This year the prospects are favorable for over 600,000.

A number of the custodial boys work in the manual training shops (wood working rooms) together with boys from the school division.

The time of the girls in this division is occupied in the kitchens, laundry, sewing and domestic departments. Inmates in this division are occupied daily at their several kinds of work, time being allowed each for necessary recreation and rest, their physical and mental ability to labor always being taken into consideration in assigning work.

The following table shows the number of hours work performed by boys and girls in the school and custodial divisions in the different departments, for the period ending June 30, 1901:

DEPARTMENT	HOURS
Laundry .....	181,825
Kitchen and dining-room .....	258,750
Ward work .....	163,421
Sewing .....	16,638
Hospital .....	13,461
Farm .....	129,478
Horticultural .....	15,605
Engineer .....	52,115

## WORK PERFORMED BY BOYS AND GIRLS—CONTINUED.

Manual training.....	19,300
Shoe-shop.....	9,918
Carpenter-shop.....	14,594
Grounds.....	77,113
Brick-yard.....	71,965
Printing-office.....	4,520
Special—extra.....	325,359
Total hours worked in two years.....	1,350,062

The strongest of all human motives is the desire for life, but recognizing that tangible compensation is the main-spring of applied human effort, your Board permitted the management to inaugurate a system of monthly payments to certain of our inmates, as a reward to those who merited it by a proper performance of duties assigned. This works well. We have now on the pay-roll about 130 inmates, the maximum individual pay being \$1.50 per month. They are permitted and encouraged to use these earnings, as a means of teaching them to think and act for themselves; in other words, to develop a spirit of self-reliance—self-help—one means to prevent as far as possible, institutionizing the individual. “Dislike of work is natural to humanity, though ordinarily overcome by the prospects of rewards that tempt exertion” but with our boys and girls the passive inactivity inheres all one’s life-time, unless strenuous efforts to combat it are commenced early and continued unceasingly.

## ASYLUM DIVISION.

The definition already given indicates their low state of mental and physical vigor—helpless forms of humanity, requiring patient, sympathetic hearts and hands to administer to their wants both day and night. Many are paralytics, others epileptics, some blind, others deaf, the majority being mutes, and some have perverted sensations—some are incapable of manifesting wants or desires, leaving their care-takers to anticipate and supply their wants and needs. These are cared for in separate buildings from the school division.

For the benefit of those among them capable of any discipline, one training teacher has devoted her energy and time during the past two years, stimulating the dormant powers of these children by directed exercises, using the simple forms of calisthenics, plays, and handling of objects, in this way letting rays of sun-



shine into their clouded intellects, and increasing bodily strength. These exercises may appropriately be termed "sanitary schools."\*

Often the solicitude of parents for their helpless progeny is pathetic.

#### EPILEPTICS.

In the fifth biennial report (1885) of this institution, page 15, I allude to this class of unfortunates: "It is not only advisable for their own welfare that they should have separate wards, but for those with whom they are associated. The influence of a paroxysm on their more timid associates is often harmful. The usual phenomena of an epileptic fit is a sight from which the strongest naturally shrinks. If then, this class is to be continued in the institution, I trust that provision may be made for separate apartments for them."

Again in the sixth (1887) report, reference is made to the necessity of special accommodations for them, with reasons given for the necessity.

Similar reference is made in the seventh (1889) report, page 25; in the eighth (1891) page 12; the ninth (1893) page 15; the tenth (1895) page 19; the eleventh (1897) page 20; and the twelfth (1899) page 22. The several superintendents of the hospitals for the insane and medical societies of the state have been for years recommending that the state make special provision for the epileptic. There is a general sentiment throughout the United States and Europe, favoring the "colony plan" for this class. The following states have already organized institutions on the colony plan: Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Texas, and Minnesota. Other states have their cause under consideration. In 1898 a bill was introduced in the Iowa Legislature to make provision for them on the colony plan. This bill passed in the house but failed in the senate.

Statistical data determines that there is about one epileptic to every six hundred of population, which indicates that Iowa has within her borders over three thousand. A few years ago I corresponded with eight hundred physicians in Iowa, two or more in each county, the result being to verify the conclusion that there are from 3,300 to 4,000 epileptics in the state.

About twenty five per cent of the inmates of this institution are epileptics, or 225 at the present time. In the hospitals for the insane and county infirmaries I estimate there are now 341, making a total of 566 receiving state and county care. In 1897

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\*See Twelfth Biennial Report.



seventy county infirmaries reported 191 domiciled in county houses. In volume 1, No. 1, of the Bulletin of Iowa Institutions, the writer presents references to the epileptic as an individual, their number, efforts made to ascertain an accurate knowledge of causes, pathological conditions, treatment, and what is being done for them in various localities. I trust your honorable body will find it consistent and advisable to again present the condition of these blighted beings to the legislature and urge that some action be taken in their behalf.

#### FARM, ORCHARDS, AND GARDEN.

This educational and economic department of the institution, under the encouragement of your board, is reaching out into wider fields of usefulness, with prospects of increased benefit and productiveness. The small acreage of state land at our disposal for this department has necessitated our leasing several hundred acres each year, in order to secure farm and garden products needed for our own consumption.

#### EXPENDITURES OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly for new buildings and betterments of the institution, being the amounts recommended by your honorable body, viz.:

New hospital building.....	\$35,000
Addition to farm boys' cottage.....	6,034
New electric generator and boiler.....	3,500
Ice manufacturing and cold storage plant.....	9,000
Fire building and extension to fire mains.....	5,000
Contingent and repair.....	6,000
Total.....	<u>\$64,534</u>

*New Hospital.*—A contract was entered into with the Northern Building Company to erect a two-story fireproof building with basement and attic floors. The building to be faced with Omaha buff pressed brick. Contracts for plumbing, steam heating, and electric lighting have also been let. The total amount of the above contracts will exhaust the entire amount of the appropriation. The building is not yet complete, but is practically all done but the inside finish. It is anticipated that we can occupy it in the early fall of this year. The building will be a model one, not only in appearance, but in arrangement and equipment, and it is gratifying to know that what had been advocated and urged by

the local management for the past eighteen years is now materializing. Owing to the fact that the institution was able to manufacture and furnish gratis all the common brick in the construction, and also to furnish labor for excavating and other work in connection with the building, we have practically secured a \$50,000 structure.

*Addition to Farm Boys' Cottage.*—A substantial addition has been made to this building, and it is now occupied, making additional facilities for thirty more boys. The building now cares for a total of sixty of the larger and older custodial boys, whose labor is necessary and in varying degrees remunerative. The old part has also been remodeled and an independent heating plant installed and the entire building is equipped with modern plumbing and lighting.

*Generator and Boiler.*—A new 50 K. W. Westinghouse generator has been installed and is in successful operation. A new 5x16 tubular boiler has also been placed in position, and is now in operation.

*Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Plant.*—A separate building has been erected for cold storage purposes, containing a sufficient number of cooling rooms to meet all demands. In addition, the building contains room which will be utilized as store-rooms. The ice making and refrigerating plant was erected adjacent to the power-house, and was installed by the Fred W. Wolf Company of Chicago. Its capacity is one-half ton of ice in twelve hours, as well as refrigerating the cooling rooms. It is now in successful operation. This betterment supplies a long-felt want at the institution. No institution is properly equipped without one. The amount appropriated, however, was insufficient to install a plant that was large enough for an institution as large as this one, and especially when we consider its prospective growth.

*Fire Building, Extensions to Mains, etc.*—Owing to the fact that our entire output of brick was required in the construction of the hospital, the work on a fire station was necessarily deferred, to be taken up as soon as brick could be manufactured this year. We have now on hand 115,000 new brick, and hope to commence work on the building at an early date. Some extensions to water mains have been made.

*Contingent and Repairs.*—This fund has been drawn upon liberally, in keeping up the most needed repairs. The amount,

however, was insufficient to meet all the demands that should come out of this fund.

*Needed Buildings and Improvements for the Next Period.*—

Two double cottages—to accommodate eighty boys each.....	\$ 50,000.00
One epileptic cottage, and headquarters for boys' department...	30,000.00
Industrial building and work-shops.....	8,000.00
Repairs to custodial, re-roofing with slate, re-plastering, repairs to plumbing, etc., and slate roofing on south and west extensions of main building.....	10,000.00
Five new tubular boilers and connections, and one 50 K. W. generator.....	5,500.00
Repairs to boiler-house and coal sheds ...	6,000.00
Rotary bake oven.....	1,000.00
New brick barn.....	6,000.00
Contingent and repair fund.....	8,000.00
Total.....	\$124,500.00

*Two Cottages for Boys and One Epileptic Cottage.*—State Architect Liebbe states that the two double cottages for boys, as proposed to be constructed and equipped, will cost approximately \$25,000 each; the epileptic cottage, \$30,000. This contemplates fireproof constructions. Each of these three cottages is designed to accommodate about eighty beds, with day and clothing rooms. The epileptic cottage is designed to be used as headquarters for the boys' department, and it is contemplated to equip it with clothing and mending rooms, congregate bath-rooms and supervisor's office.

Doubtless you will remember that through your own observations from time to time, you have recognized the congestion of our population and quarters, especially in the school division, and also that the present arrangements of buildings place the boys' apartments adjacent to the girls' apartments. The reasons for removing the boys to a department by themselves, and at some distance from the girls' department, is obvious. Previous reports have mentioned the inconveniences and dangers of our present arrangements on account of the co-mingling of the sexes, which it is at present impossible to entirely control. The time has come when the overcrowded apartments should be relieved. As you are aware, we have been compelled to utilize attics and basements for day and dormitory rooms, a condition that is manifestly unsatisfactory. And, further, the steady growth of the institution itself demands increased accommodations. You will notice from the table of "Movement of Population" that in the last biennial period the number of inmates has increased from 815

to 935—120—and had there been any more available space this number would have been greater. You will also bear in mind that my estimate of the demands for admission for the coming period will swell our number to 1,135, if facilities shall have been provided for their care.

In our annual inventory we estimate that the state has now invested in buildings for all purposes at this institution (including new hospital) the sum of \$319,649.00. With our present population of 935 this is equivalent to \$341 per bed. You will note that this computation includes power and boiler houses, schools, offices, barns, etc., as well as living apartments.

*Industrial Building and Shop for Boys.*—In the twelfth biennial report I pointed out the needs of a new building for this purpose and quote from the same. "A number of custodial boys work in the manual training shops, together with boys from the school division; this shop being located in the third story of the laundry building on the west line of the court, and adjacent to the girls' department. It is desirable to effect as complete a separation of the sexes as possible, and this is given as an important reason for asking for a manual training and industrial shop to be erected on the east court of the boys' division. Another reason is, that this contemplated building will provide shops for carpenter, shoemaker, and upholsterer, and will also include band-room, and permit more effective supervision. This arrangement will leave the present industrial room to be utilized by the girls for manual work, mending, sewing, tailoring, etc."

*Repairing to Custodial Building, etc.*—During your official visits the needed repairs and improvements at this building have been discussed, also the need of replacing the present roof of the south and west extensions to the main building with slate. I will only say that time fully demonstrates the need of such repairs in these buildings in order to put them in a more habitable condition and for the preservation of the buildings.

*New Boiler and Generators.*—I have asked for five new boilers and one 50 K. W. Westinghouse generator, the boilers to replace the old ones in the main boiler room, and one additional at custodial boiler room. I quote from our engineer's report to me under date of April 15, 1901: "The economical and up-to-date operation of the engineer's department is seriously handicapped by the fact that the maximum steam pressure allowed by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company on boilers Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at the main boiler room, is 70 lbs. gauge.



"The Insurance Company will not allow a higher pressure because of the material and type of construction of boilers Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, also because of their age and use, which has been almost constant for a period of years ranging from 15 on No. 2, to 13 on Nos. 1 and 3.

"While the Insurance Company will not condemn these boilers because no defect serious enough to warrant them in such a course has yet developed, yet they are constantly desirous of reducing the steam pressures, which is already so low as to render it very unsatisfactory at long distance points, such as the pumping plant at the foot of the hill. At various times in the past it has been necessary to put on a patch, replace a sheet, or rivet a joint on account of a blister, pit or corrosion, until now each of the first four boilers in our battery are patched or repaired. This is an important factor in the reduction of pressure by the Insurance Company.

"It is also a well known fact that boilers deteriorate quite rapidly after a term of several years of practically constant use, sometimes developing serious defects on very short notice, and thereby not only rendering the individual boiler useless, but sometimes throwing a whole battery out of service when most needed. It is therefore true that the longer a boiler is in use the larger would be the element of danger in operating it in a battery of other boilers.

"If new, substantial and well built boilers could be substituted for boilers Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and an additional boiler (No. 10) be installed at the custodial boiler room, the steam producing branch of this department would be upon a much safer, more economical and satisfactory basis, both from the management's and from this department's point of view."

It is manifestly unsafe to permit the present conditions to exist in this vital department.

*Repairs to Boiler House and Coal Sheds.*—The boiler house was originally erected with a story over the boilers and power machinery, which for a number of years was used as a carpenter shop, a very unsafe arrangement. Some few years ago a temporary shop was erected for the carpenter, since which time this floor has been used as a shop for the engineer and, at times, for drying lumber. There is even yet too much danger, as the floor is of wood construction, making it constantly in imminent danger from fire. I am of the opinion that this floor should be removed and a fireproof one be substituted and the walls strengthened. This will permit the upper room to be used as a shop for the engineer, something that is badly needed.



Our present coal sheds do not give sufficient capacity for storing coal in necessary quantities, and, therefore, there should be an extension for this purpose.

*Rotary Bake Oven.*—The present stationary oven has been in use for a number of years, and will need repairing and replacing before the end of the period.

*Barn.*—Notwithstanding my efforts since I have been superintendent, the state has failed to recognize our needs in this respect. I again repeat my request for an appropriation for this purpose.

*Contingent and Repair Fund.*—For this purpose will be needed \$8,000.

*Water Supply.*—The question of an adequate supply of good water is still a vexed one. As stated in my preceding report: "The question of an abundance of pure water is of such vital importance to the institution that it merits full and careful investigation before definite plans and estimates can be determined." Since the above was written, we have, as your Board is aware, installed a deep well pump with the working barrel 500 feet below the surface. This addition has assisted in giving us a certain quantity more water from the deep well, but it has not been enough for all purposes at all times, and we have had continually to fall back on the creek for water, and this too at times when it was muddy from rains, etc. The deep well pump has frequently needed repairs. Notwithstanding persevering efforts for many years, a satisfactory solution of the water supply question has not been determined. I therefore suggest that your honorable board call into consultation an experienced hydraulic engineer to analyze the water supply situation and advise as to what methods to adopt.

*Improvement of Grounds.*—At your frequent visits to the institution, you have often remarked on the naturally beautiful location. You have also noted the broken and uneven condition of the building site, and the amount of grading that has been and is yet to be done. The growth of the institution and the new buildings contemplated, as well as others in prospective, seems to me to call for the aid of a landscape gardener, to assist in planning for future work, in order that the natural beauty may be preserved and enhanced, rather than marred.

#### CHANGES IN THE LAW REGULATING AGE OF ADMISSION.

The present law provides for the admission of children of

feeble mind between the ages of five and twenty-one years. As previously expressed, the law should be so amended as to admit feeble-minded persons of all ages. Adult deficient persons particularly need state care. The reason for this is obvious, particularly so in the case of females. I would therefore now recommend that, if the age limit is not entirely removed, the law be so amended as to admit females up to the age of forty-five.

#### CONCLUSION.

It is apparent that institutions for the feeble-minded are now reaching a period where they may be said to be budding into the full usefulness of their existence, reaching a point where their functions and purposes are being more fully utilized and more clearly understood. As evidence of this we have the manifold and widespread interest in this defective class, and the advanced thoughts and ideas that have emanated from a knowledge of their condition. Further, we find that modern pedagogy has sought for and received inspiration from the study of the mentally deficient; utilizing the knowledge thus gained in the study of child life, and in modern methods of education for the benefit of the normal child.

The political economist recognizes such institutions as in the interest of true economy, and the philanthropist sees a benefit by the removal of a menace to public morals and health, and all this independent of the good to the class themselves. The sum total of our knowledge of "man" has been enhanced by the opportunities afforded for the study of the subnormal.

The period just closed has been one of busy activity in every department of the institution. It has been our continual aim to progress—to reach a higher standard of efficiency in all the functions of the institution—in these endeavors the active co-operation of your Board has been greatly appreciated.

To the officers, teachers, and employes I desire to express my appreciation and thanks for their fidelity and active support in conducting the manifold and onerous duties of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. POWELL,  
*Superintendent.*

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# APPENDIX

TABLES ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S  
REPORT

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## RESIDENCE OF INMATES PRESENT JUNE 30, 1901.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adair.....	5	3	8	Jefferson.....	2	1	3
Adams.....	7	3	10	Johnson.....	7	5	12
Allamakee.....	4	1	5	Jones.....	9	3	12
Appanoose.....	5	7	12	Keokuk.....	3	5	8
Audubon.....	1	2	3	Kossuth.....	4	4	8
Benton.....	8	10	18	Lee.....	14	12	26
Black Hawk.....	3	2	5	Linn.....	15	10	25
Boone.....	4	5	9	Louisa.....	1	2	3
Bremer.....	2	2	4	Lucas.....	6	3	9
Buchanan.....	2	2	4	Lyon.....	1	1	2
Buena Vista.....	3	2	5	Madison.....	5	7	12
Butler.....	2	2	4	Mahaska.....	6	7	13
Calhoun.....	5	2	7	Marion.....	4	2	6
Carroll.....	2	4	6	Marshall.....	16	7	23
Cass.....	12	6	18	Mills.....	6	8	14
Cedar.....	2	5	7	Mitchell.....	2	4	6
Cerro Gordo.....	4	4	8	Monona.....	4	4	8
Cherokee.....	2	1	3	Monroe.....	2	2	4
Chickasaw.....	2	3	5	Montgomery.....	11	5	16
Clarke.....	2	3	5	Muscatine.....	7	10	17
Clay.....	1	1	2	O'Brien.....	2	3	5
Clayton.....	9	1	10	Osceola.....	2	1	3
Clinton.....	13	4	17	Page.....	11	10	21
Crawford.....	5	4	9	Palo Alto.....	5	1	6
Dallas.....	7	8	15	Plymouth.....	5	3	8
Davis.....	1	1	2	Pocahontas.....	4	4	8
Decatur.....	4	3	7	Polk.....	25	21	46
Delaware.....	2	2	4	Pottawattamie.....	13	12	25
Des Moines.....	18	9	27	Poweshiek.....	1	3	4
Dickinson.....	2	2	4	Ringgold.....	3	3	6
Dubuque.....	21	4	25	Sac.....	2	1	3
Emmet.....	2	2	4	Scott.....	16	8	24
Fayette.....	4	2	6	Shelby.....	4	1	5
Floyd.....	5	5	10	Sioux.....	3	3	6
Franklin.....	4	1	5	Story.....	2	5	7
Fremont.....	6	7	13	Tama.....	6	4	10
Greene.....	3	3	6	Taylor.....	6	2	8
Grundy.....	4	4	8	Union.....	7	6	13
Guthrie.....	5	6	11	Van Buren.....	3	4	7
Hamilton.....	1	3	4	Wapello.....	11	2	13
Hancock.....	5	5	10	Warren.....	4	4	8
Hardin.....	4	5	9	Washington.....	5	3	8
Harrison.....	7	10	17	Wayne.....	5	2	7
Henry.....	3	2	5	Webster.....	5	5	10
Howard.....	3	3	6	Winnepago.....	2	3	5
Humboldt.....	7	2	9	Winneshiek.....	3	4	7
Ia.....	1	5	6	Woodbury.....	14	18	32
Iowa.....	3	2	5	Worth.....	2	2	4
Jackson.....	5	6	11	Wright.....	5	4	9
Jasper.....	9	7	16				
				Total.....	526	409	935



TABLE No. 1—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

MOVEMENT.	ASYLUM AND CUSTODIAL DEPARTMENTS.			SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number enrolled at beginning of year	...	...	361	...	...	454	467	348	815
Number re-admitted during year	...	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
Number admitted during year	14	12	26	74	70	144	88	82	170
Total number enrolled	...	...	388	...	...	632	560	430	990
Number discharged	15	22	37	35	31	66	50	53	103
Number remaining at end of year	197	186	383	312	192	504	509	378	887
Average daily attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>

FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

Number enrolled at beginning of year	197	186	383	312	192	504	509	378	887
Number re-admitted during year	1	...	1	6	6	12	7	6	13
Number admitted during year	13	7	20	45	46	91	58	53	111
Total number enrolled	211	193	404	363	244	607	574	437	1011
Number discharged	16	9	25	32	19	51	48	28	76
Number remaining June 30, 1901	195	184	379	331	225	556	526	409	935
Average daily attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

Number enrolled at beginning of period	...	...	361	...	...	454	467	348	815
Number re-admitted during period	1	1	2	9	7	16	10	8	18
Number admitted during period	13	7	20	119	116	235	146	135	281
Total number enrolled during period	27	...	409	...	...	705	...	...	1114
Number discharged during period	31	31	62	67	50	117	98	81	179
Number remaining at end of period	195	184	379	331	225	556	526	409	935
Average daily attendance for period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>

NOTE.—The asylum and custodial departments receive transfers from the school department from time to time. These are not noted in the above table.

TABLE No. 2.

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

AGE.	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.			July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Five years	9	6	15	5	2	7	14	8	22
Six years	4	4	8	2	1	3	6	5	11
Seven years	8	8	16	3	2	5	11	10	21
Eight years	5	4	9	5	7	12	10	11	21
Nine years	6	7	13	5	4	9	11	11	22
Ten years	6	5	11	6	7	13	12	12	24
Eleven years	6	5	11	2	5	7	8	14	22
Twelve years	12	8	20	4	1	5	16	9	25
Thirteen years	5	3	8	5	2	7	10	8	18
Fourteen years	7	6	13	3	2	5	10	8	18
Fifteen years	8	3	11	4	4	8	12	7	19
Sixteen years	7	5	12	4	2	6	11	7	18
Seventeen years	...	3	3	2	6	8	...	9	11
Eighteen years	3	2	5	5	3	8	8	5	13
Nineteen years	2	3	5	2	4	6	4	7	11
Twenty years	...	6	6	1	1	2	1	7	8
Total	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. 3.

SEX AND COLOR OF INMATES RECEIVED FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

COLOR.	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.			July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White .....	88	82	170	58	50	108	146	132	278
Black .....					3	3		3	3
Total .....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. 4.

BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES ADMITTED FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

BIRTHPLACE.	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.			July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa .....	65	60	125	43	37	80	108	97	205
Other states .....	14	19	33	15	15	30	29	34	63
Native born .....	79	79	158	58	52	110	137	131	268
Other countries:									
Canada .....	1		1				1		1
England .....	1		1				1		1
France .....	1		1				1		1
Germany .....	1	1	2				1	1	2
Poland .....	1		1		1	1	1	1	2
Total .....	5	1	6		1	1	5	2	7
Unknown .....	4	2	6				4	2	6
Total .....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. 5.

EDUCATION OF INMATES FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.			July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write .....	13	23	36	14	12	26	27	35	62
Cannot read and write .....	75	59	134	44	41	85	119	100	219
Total .....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. 6.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF INMATES, FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

NATIVITY.	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.			July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents .....	47	39	86	44	29	73	91	68	159
Native born, foreign parents .....	20	23	43	8	11	19	28	34	62
Native born, mixed parentage .....	8	10	18	5	7	12	13	17	30
Native born, parentage unknown....	6	8	14	1	5	6	7	13	20
Foreign born .....	5	1	6	..	1	1	5	2	7
Nativity unknown .....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total.....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. 7.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF INMATES FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.			July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number received.....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281
Chorea.....	..	1	1	.....	1	1	..	2	2
Myopia.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Deaf—partial.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Deaf and dumb.....	2	1	3	..	.....	.....	2	1	3
Dumb.....	12	12	24	6	4	10	18	16	34
Blind.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Conjunctivitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hydrocephalus.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Talipes.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spinal curvature.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Myxodema.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Paralysis.....	3	8	11	3	1	4	6	9	15
Epilepsy.....	23	27	50	22	12	34	45	39	84
Mongolian type.....	5	1	6	3	4	7	8	5	13
Naevus.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Goitre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Cleft palate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Cretinism, sporadic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Trachoma.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Tuberculosis of skin.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1

TABLE No. 8.

MORALS AND HEREDITY—CONDITION OF PARENTS FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	July 1, 1899. to June 30, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.			July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminal—Father.....		1	1					1	1
Mother.....		1	1					1	1
Both parents.....		1	1					1	1
Feeble-minded—Father.....									
Mother.....		3	3		1	1		4	4
Both parents.....	5	2	7				5	2	7
Intemperate.....	12	15	27	5	6	11	17	21	38
Epileptic.....	3		3	3	4	7	6	4	10
Insane—Father.....	2	4	6		1	1	2	5	7
Mother.....		2	2	1	5	1	6	7	7
Unknown.....	63	50	113	48	37	85	111	87	198
Deaf.....				1		1	1		1
Dumb.....									
Deaf and dumb.....									
Blind.....	1	1	2				1	1	2
Parents blood relation.....	2	2	4				2	2	4
Total.....	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. 9.

INMATES HAVING RELATIVES OTHER THAN PARENTS HAVING DEFICIENCIES FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

RELATIVES HAVING DEFICIENCIES.	Feeble-Minded.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Blind.	Deaf.	Reform School.
Brothers.....	26	2				
Sisters.....	14	2	1			1
Uncles.....	10	6	4		1	
Aunts.....	7	10	3			
Cousins.....	10	1	3		2	
Grandfathers.....	1	3	3	2		
Grandmothers.....	6	1	1			

TABLE No. 10.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.			July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unknown .....	51	39	80	30	27	57	81	65	146
Scarlet fever.....	1		1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Epilepsy .....	9	11	20	12	3	15	21	14	35
Heredity .....	4	8	12	2	3	5	6	11	17
Hydrocephalus.....	1		1				1		1
Fever.....	1	3	4				1	3	4
Sickness.....	7	6	13	2		2	9	6	15
Injury .....	3	2	5		1	1	3	3	6
Maternal impressions.....	4	5	9	1	1	2	5	6	11
Spinal disease.....	1	1	2		2	2	1	3	4
Birth-mark.....		1	1					1	1
Meningitis.....	2	4	6		1	1	2	5	7
Chorea.....		1	1					1	1
Instrumental delivery .....	2		2	1		1	3		3
Relationship of parents.....		1	1					1	1
Scrofula.....	1		1				1		1
Intemperance of parents.....	1		1		1	1	1	1	2
Lagrippe .....		1	1		1	1		2	2
Fright .....				1	2	3	1	2	3
Congenital .....				1	2	3	1	2	3
Shock .....				1		1	1		1
Grief .....					1	1		1	1
Meningitis, spinal.....				1	1	2	1	1	2
Teething.....				2	1	3	2	1	3
Softening of bones .....				1	1	1	1		1
Defective vision.....					1	1		1	1
Cleft palate.....					1	1		1	1
Premature birth.....					2	2		2	2
Typhoid fever.....				1		1	1		1
Cruel treatment and care.....					1	1		1	1
	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

## AGE AT WHICH OCCURRED.

Congenital .....	33	39	72	16	11	27	49	50	99
Under one year .....	18	17	35	28	26	54	46	43	89
One year and under three.....	9	11	20	2	4	6	11	15	26
Three years and under six.....	10	6	16	6	2	8	16	8	24
Six years and under twelve.....	7	3	10	3	4	7	10	7	17
Twelve and under eighteen.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Eighteen and over .....		1	1					1	1
Unknown.....	10	3	13	2	4	6	12	7	19
	88	82	170	58	53	111	146	135	281

TABLE No. 11.

CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.			July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Death .....	16	21	37	16	9	25	32	30	62
Cared for at home.....	30	28	58	25	15	40	55	43	98
Insane .....		2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5
Parents non-residents.....	2	2	4	5	2	7	7	4	11
Fugitive.....	2		2				2		2
School for deaf.....				1		1	1		1
	50	53	103	48	28	76	98	81	179



TABLE No. 12.

CONDITION OF INMATES DISCHARGED FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.			July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.			July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Much improved.....	4	6	10	5	3	8	9	9	18
Moderate improvement.....	14	9	23	4	4	8	18	9	27
Slight improvement.....	11	7	18	17	15	32	28	22	50
No improvement.....	21	31	52	21	29	50	42	39	81
Insane.....				1	2	3	1	2	3
	50	53	103	48	28	76	98	81	179
Average residence at the Institution..							3 7-20	3 9-10	yr 9

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT OF WORK DONE BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

## GIRLS' DIVISION.

	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.
Aprons.....	316	214	460
Bibs.....	858	396	1,254
Button-holes.....	27		27
Button-hole straps.....	396 $\frac{3}{4}$	328	724 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bread covers.....	22		22
Caps—baker.....	39	16	55
Clothes bags.....	64	25	89
Dresser scarfs.....	12	33	45
Dollies.....	14	2	16
Dolls—cloth.....	8		8
Doll-dresses.....		32	32
Diapers.....	857	263	1,120
Drawers.....		6	6
Gowns.....	15	94	109
Jackets—bakers.....		24	24
Hose-supporter straps—yards.....	702 $\frac{3}{4}$	326	1,028 $\frac{3}{4}$
Holders.....	24		24
Ironing board covers.....	38		38
Napkins.....	1,320	783	2,103
Napkins—towel.....		305	305
Pillow-cases.....	914	389	1,303
Pillow-ticks.....		41	41
Quilt-blocks.....	177		177
Sheets.....	126	720	846
Skirts.....		77	77
Table-cloths.....	92	40	132
Tray-cloths.....		29	29
Towels—hand.....	3,609	580	4,189
Towels—roller.....		150	150

## BOYS' DIVISION.

Baskets—laundry—repaired.....	13	11	24
Book-cases.....	2	3	5
Benches—sloyd.....	8	1	9
Broom-racks.....	13	8	21
Brooms—repaired.....	5	12	17
Book-shelves, adjustable.....	1	1	2

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT OF WORK DONE BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSES—CONTINUED.

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

## BOYS' DIVISION.

	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.
Box—wood .....	1	1	2
Barrel covers .....	13	15	28
Bandage-rollers .....	2	1	3
Batons .....	18		18
Brake-blocks .....	4		4
Bangle-boards .....	38	35	73
Boxes—fancy .....	19	2	21
Boxes—packing .....	13	4	17
Bench—laundry .....	1		1
Bird-house .....	1		1
Box—oil-store .....	1		1
Bill-catchers .....	9		9
Boards—cribbage .....	9		9
Rosettes—wooden .....	3		3
Chairs—fancy .....	22	33	55
Chairs repaired .....	182	261	443
Curtain-poles .....	156	42	198
Castor-holders .....	8		8
Couches upholstered .....	8	1	9
Carving knives, repaired .....	4	9	13
Case—oak, small .....	1	1	2
Croquet sets .....	9	6	15
Coffee roasters repaired .....	1	1	2
Cups turned .....	68	60	128
Cushions—pin .....	45	27	72
Canes .....	80		80
Chicken cages .....	3		3
Crutches—pair .....	1	1	2
Crimpers .....	10		10
Cigar-holders .....	2		2
Clubs, Indian—pairs .....	3	8	11
Couches .....		11	11
Cases—match .....		37	37
Desks .....	2		2
Desks repaired .....	3	1	4
Dynamo commutators turned down .....	3	1	4
Flag-staff .....	1		1
Gavels .....	486		486
Hospital-tables .....	7		7
Hat-racks .....	6	3	9
Hitching-posts .....	12		12
House—wire .....	1		1
Knives sharpened .....	1,098	1,159	2,257
Ice cream freezers repaired .....	2	2	4
Ladder rounds turned .....	30		30
Lumber planed, feet .....	2,000	4,500	6,500
Lap-boards .....	2	3	5
Moulding for wire, feet .....	700	448	1,148
Mops repaired .....	24	12	36
Machines repaired .....	2	2	4
Meat axes repaired .....	9	10	19
Newel posts .....	4		4
Pictures framed .....	28	30	58
Picture moulding, feet .....	84		84
Post-hole digger repaired .....	1		1
Printing frame .....	1	1	2
Picture frames turned .....	7	1	8
Pin-trays .....	38		38
Rubbers manufactured .....	35	11	46
Rubbers repaired .....	43	61	104
Radiator handles .....	24	36	60
Rods—stair .....	6		6
Scissors sharpened .....	75	27	102
Stools .....	17	10	27
Stools—closet .....	11		11
Spindles .....	300	1,296	1,596
Screens .....	31	4	35

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT OF WORK DONE BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSES—CONTINUED.

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

## BOYS' DIVISION.

	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.
Stands repaired. ....	18	10	28
Screw-drivers repaired. ....	4	3	7
Shelves, refrigerator. ....	2	.....	2
Swords, wooden. ....	60	.....	60
Saws sharpened. ....	33	20	53
Sleds. ....	4	.....	4
Shelves. ....	7	8	15
Step-ladders. ....	7	8	15
Step-ladders repaired. ....	4	4	8
Stocking-darners. ....	22	10	32
Tables. ....	13	15	28
Towel-racks. ....	23	8	31
Towel-rollers. ....	8	7	15
Tables—covered. ....	4	3	7
Tongue for ox wagon. ....	1	1	2
Violins repaired. ....	7	2	9
Viols—bass—repaired. ....	3	1	4
Window seats. ....	6	.....	6
Miscellaneous work amounting to. ....	\$109 90	.....	.....
Outside work amounting to. ....	40.00	.....	.....

## SHOE SHOP.

No. pair new shoes made. ....	21	17	38
No. shoes repaired. ....	2,607	2,398	5,005

## BRICK YARD.

No. bricks made. ....	595,000	605,000	1,100,000
Value of brick at \$7.00 per M. ....	\$7,700	.....	.....

## TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.		POUNDS.	VALUE.
	Amount.	Measure.		
Milk. ....	.....	.....	617,144	\$9,257.20
Asparagus. ....	.....	.....	1,805	127.53
Apples. ....	1,479	bu. ....	.....	747.50
Beans. ....	.....	.....	6,972	103.87
Cabbage. ....	.....	.....	42,374	371.07
Carrots. ....	.....	.....	14,498	57.85
Cherries. ....	9,973	qts. ....	.....	509.42
Cider. ....	621	gal. ....	.....	93.15
Corn—sweet. ....	.....	.....	52,416	178.82
Hay. ....	412	tons. ....	.....	1,556.00
Corn. ....	5,778	bu. ....	.....	1,439.85
Currants. ....	1,560	qts. ....	.....	122.60
Cucumbers. ....	.....	.....	6,847½	101.21
Cauliflower. ....	.....	.....	716	43.27
Eggs. ....	111	doz. ....	.....	10.85
Egg plant. ....	333	only. ....	.....	8.79
Ensilage. ....	300	tons. ....	.....	600.00

## TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD—CONTINUED.

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.		POUNDS.	VALUE.
	Amount.	Measure.		
Grapes.....	596	qts.	15 054	375.73
Gooseberries.....				51.86
Horse-radish.....			595	29.75
Lettuce.....			6,347	256.68
Melons.....	13,868	only.		624.95
Okra.....			498½	26.02
Onions.....			18,544	232.53
Parsnips.....			4,280	32.50
Peppers.....			440	17.20
Peas.....			7,933	204.45
Potatoes—Irish.....	11,016	bu.		3,056.11
Potatoes—sweet.....	700	32-55 bu.		797.02
Pop-corn.....	100	bu.		100.00
Pumpkins.....	21,257	only.		236.72
Plums.....	50¾	bu.		48.70
Radishes.....			13,676	278.92
Raspberries.....	6,514	qts.		662.15
Rhubarb.....			5,994	118.81
Strawberries.....	5,893	qts.		514.40
Sage.....			140	42.00
Soinach.....			2,053	65.75
Squash.....	25,798	only.		169.71
Tomatoes.....			57,428	341.10
Turnips.....			28,349	138.42
Vinegar.....	100	gal.		15.00
Beets.....			153,505	431.84
Blackberries.....	473	qts.		47.30
Kaffir corn.....	16	tons.		48.00
Straw.....	25	tons.		50.00
Corn fodder.....	200	shocks.		30.00
Oats.....	840	bu.		193.20
Wood.....	30	cords.		97.50
Posts.....	240	only.		24.00
Kraut.....	250	gal.		33.00
Total.....				\$25,333.88

## TOTAL FARM PRODUCTS.

Value cattle and hogs sold.....	\$2,125.53	
Value hides sold.....	15.63	2,141.16
Total farm products.....		\$27,475.04

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—GENERAL SUPPORT FUND

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

DR.		
Balance July 1, 1899.....	\$	6,849.34
Received on account, per capita allowance (13 months).....		127,042.04
Received on account clothing inmates (13 months).....		15,804.22
Received on account cash receipts (13 months).....		2,367.95
Total.....	\$	152,063.55
CR.		
Amount expended as per vouchers.....		143,688.36
Balance June 30, 1900.....	\$	8,375.19

# INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

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FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

DR.

Balance July 1, 1900.....	\$ 8,375.19
Received on account, per capita allowance (11 months)....	114,142.56
Received on account, clothing inmates (11 months).....	12,871.42
Received on account, cash receipts .....	1,201.72
Total.....	\$ 136,530.89

CR.

Amount expended as per vouchers.....	121,051.58
Balance June 30, 1901.....	\$ 15,539.31

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

DR.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 6,849.34
Received on account, per capita allowance.....	241,184.60
Received on account, clothing inmates.....	28,675.64
Received on account, cash receipts.....	3,569.67
Total.....	\$ 280,279.25

CR.

Amount expended as per vouchers.....	264,739.94
Balance June 30, 1901.....	\$ 15,539.31

The expenditures from the Support Fund during the period from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, are classified as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 50,504.73
Provisions.....	35,172.64
Household stores.....	9,495.01
Clothing.....	13,218.19
Fuel and lights.....	18,192.37
Hospital and medical supplies.....	1,025.24
Shop, farm and garden supplies.....	10,014.22
Ordinary repairs.....	945.49
Library.....	
Water and ice.....	453.35
Postage and stationery.....	924.63
Transportation of inmates.....	1,159.14
Miscellaneous.....	2,583.35
Total ..	\$ 143,688.36

The expenditures made from Support Fund during the period from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, are classified as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 43,444.62
Provisions.....	29,135.32
Household stores.....	7,992.70
Clothing.....	9,433.82
Fuel and light.....	16,816.00
Hospital and medical supplies.....	622.60
Shop, farm and garden supplies.....	7,613.52
Ordinary repairs.....	2,039.50
Library .....	18.06
Water and ice.....	
Postage and stationery .....	1,295.57
Transportation of inmates.....	52.59
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,589.28
Total.....	\$ 121,051.58

The expenditures made from Support Fund during the period from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901, are classified as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 93,949.35
Provisions.....	64,307.96
Household stores.....	17,487.71



Clothing.....	22,652.01
Fuel and lights.....	35,008.37
Hospital and medical supplies.....	1,647.84
Shop, farm and garden supplies.....	17,627.74
Ordinary repairs.....	2,984.99
Library.....	18.06
Water and ice....	453.35
Postage and stationery.....	2,218.20
Transportation of inmates.....	1,211.73
Miscellaneous expenses.....	5,172.63
Total.....	\$ 264,739.94

## CONTINGENT FUND REPORT

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 183.93
Received from state treasurer.....	209.11
Total.....	\$ 393.04
Amount expended as per vouchers.....	214.17
Balance June 30, 1900.....	\$ 178.87

FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

Balance on hand July 1, 1900.....	\$ 178.87
Received from state treasurer.....	489.72
Total.....	\$ 668.59
Amount expended as per vouchers.....	418.59
Balance June 30, 1901.....	\$ 250.00

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 183.93
Received from state treasurer.....	698.83
Total.....	\$ 882.76
Amount expended as per vouchers.....	632.76
Balance June 30, 1901.....	\$ 250.00

## TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES MADE FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1899, ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

NAME OF FUND.	Amount appropriated.	Balance in State Treasury July 1, 1899.	Expended during year.	Balance in State Treasury June 30, 1900.
Refurnishing Administrative Bldg... Chap 17 laws 26 G. A.	\$10,500	\$ 8.18	\$ 8.18	
Repairing boiler house and constructing coal sheds..	1,000	4.06	4.06	
Contingent and repair. .... " 137 " 27 "	3,500	973.98	973.98	
School supplies .. " 137 " 27 "	300	125.52	125.52	
Further imp. to water sup. system.. " 137 " 27 "	3,000	3.00	3.00	
Hospital building .. " 150 " 28 "	35,000			\$35,000.00
Addition to farm cottage, etc..... " 150 " 28 "	6,034			6,034.00
One electric generator and boiler.... " 150 " 28 "	3,500			3,500.00
Ice manufacturing, cold storage plant " 150 " 28 "	9,000			9,000.00
Fire buildings and equipment..... " 150 " 28 "	5,000			5,000.00
Contingent and repair .. " 150 " 28 "	6,090		860.00	5,139.40
Total. ....	\$82,834	\$1,114.74	\$1,975.34	\$63,673.40

## TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES MADE FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

FOR YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1900, ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

NAME OF FUND.	Amount Appropriated.	Balance in State Treasury July 1, 1900.	Expended during year.	Balance in State Treasury June 30, 1901.
Hospital building, etc. .... Chap. 150 Laws 28 G. A. "	\$ 35,000	\$35,000.00	\$20,612.50	\$14,387.50
Add to farm cottage, etc. .... " 150 " 28 "	6,034	6,034.00	6,034.00	
One electric gen. and boiler. .... " 150 " 28 "	3,500	3,500.00	2,431.35	1,063.65
Ice mfg. and cold storage plant.. " 150 " 28 "	9,000	9,000.00	9,000.00	
Fire building and equipment .... " 150 " 28 "	5,000	5,000.00	866.50	4,133.50
Contingent and repair fund, ... " 150 " 28 "	6,000	5,139.40	4,731.22	408.18
Total .....	\$ 64,534	\$63,673.40	\$43,675.57	\$19,997.83

## TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES MADE FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

FOR PERIOD BEGINNING JULY 1, 1899, ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

NAME OF FUND.	Amount Appropriated.	Balance in State treasury July 1, 1899.	Expended during period.	Balance in State Treasury June 30, 1901.
Refurnishing Adm. Bld. .... Chap. 17, Laws 26 G. A.	\$ 10,500	\$ 8.18	\$ 8.18	
Repairing boiler house and constructing coal sheds. .... " 137 " 27 "	1,000	4.06	4.06	
Contingent and repair. .... " 137 " 27 "	3,500	973.98	973.98	
School supplies. .... " 137 " 27 "	300	125.52	125.52	
Further imp. to wat'r sup. syst'm " 137 " 27 "	3,000	3.00	3.00	
Hospital building, etc. .... " 150 " 28 "	35,000		20,612.50	\$14,387.50
Addition to farm cottage. .... " 150 " 28 "	6,034		6,034.00	
One electric gen. and boiler. .... " 150 " 28 "	3,500		2,431.35	1,063.65
Ice mfg. and cold storage plant. " 150 " 28 "	9,000		9,000.00	
Fire building and equipment. .... " 150 " 28 "	5,000		866.50	4,133.50
Contingent and repair. .... " 150 " 28 "	6,000		5,591.82	408.18
Total .....	\$ 82,834	\$ 1,114.74	\$45,650.91	\$19,997.83

## No. 6—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

*To the Board of Control of State Institutions:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with law and your request, I have the honor to herewith submit the seventeenth report of the superintendent of this school.

TABLE No. 1.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Number of boys admitted to the school since it opened September 21, 1868, to June 30, 1901 .....	2,808
Number of boys released or otherwise discharged from the school since it opened September 21, 1868, to June 30, 1901 .....	2,313
Number of boys in school July 1, 1899 .....	473
Number of boys admitted during the period .....	209
Number of boys returned having violated parole during period .....	12
Number of boys returned having violated pardon during period .....	2
Whole number in school during the period .....	696
Number released, paroled and otherwise passed out of school .....	184
Number pardoned by governor .....	14
Number died .....	3
Whole number passed out of school .....	201
Increase during the period .....	22
Number remaining in school June 30, 1901 .....	495
Average daily population .....	465 $\frac{7}{8}$

TABLE No. 2.

## AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

Number admitted at the age of 19 years .....	1
Number admitted at the age of 18 years .....	2
Number admitted at the age of 17 years .....	9
Number admitted at the age of 16 years .....	23
Number admitted at the age of 15 years .....	54
Number admitted at the age of 14 years .....	29
Number admitted at the age of 13 years .....	32
Number admitted at the age of 12 years .....	20
Number admitted at the age of 11 years .....	15
Number admitted at the age of 10 years .....	12
Number admitted at the age of 9 years .....	6
Number admitted at the age of 8 years .....	6
Total .....	209
Average age .....	13.56 years

TABLE No. 3.

## SEX AND COLOR OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Number of white boys admitted during the period .....	188
Number of colored (negro) boys admitted during the period .....	21
Total ....	209

TABLE No. 4.  
BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

Alabama.....	1
Colorado.....	1
Illinois.....	7
Indiana.....	3
Iowa.....	148
Kansas.....	1
Kentucky.....	1
Michigan.....	1
Minnesota.....	2
Missouri.....	8
Nebraska.....	11
New York.....	4
North Carolina.....	1
North Dakota.....	1
Ohio.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	1
South Dakota.....	1
Wisconsin.....	4
Total native born.....	197
England.....	1
Germany.....	5
Norway.....	1
Sweden.....	1
Switzerland.....	1
Total foreign born.....	
Unknown.....	
Total.....	209

TABLE No. 5.  
COUNTIES FROM WHICH COMMITMENTS WERE MADE.

COUNTY.	NO.	COUNTY.	NO.	COUNTY.	NO.
Adams.....	1	Guthrie.....	2	Muscatine.....	4
Audubon.....	3	Hamilton.....	5	Page.....	2
Benton.....	1	Hardin.....	2	Polk.....	15
Black Hawk.....	3	Harrison.....	2	Pottawattamie.....	5
Carroll.....	1	Howard.....	1	Poweshiek.....	2
Cass.....	4	Humboldt.....	1	Scott.....	3
Cerro Gordo.....	1	Iowa.....	1	Shelby.....	2
Chickasaw.....	4	Jackson.....	1	Story.....	1
Clarke.....	1	Johnson.....	1	Tama.....	1
Clinton.....	8	Jones.....	1	Taylor.....	2
Crawford.....	1	Keokuk.....	4	Union.....	6
Dallas.....	4	Kossuth.....	1	Van Buren.....	1
Davis.....	1	Lee.....	10	Wapello.....	12
Decatur.....	5	Linn.....	4	Warren.....	1
Delaware.....	5	Louisia.....	3	Wayne.....	3
Des Moines.....	12	Lucas.....	3	Webster.....	6
Dickinson.....	1	Mahaska.....	7	Winnebago.....	1
Dubuque.....	4	Mills.....	2	Winneshiek.....	1
Fayette.....	1	Mitchell.....	1	Woodbury.....	5
Floyd.....	2	Marshall.....	7	Worth.....	2
Franklin.....	3	Monroe.....	2	Wright.....	1
Fremont.....	4	Montgomery.....	2		
				Total.....	209

TABLE No. 6.  
BY WHOM COMMITTED.

District Court.....	170
Police Court.....	30
Superior Court.....	9
Total.....	209

TABLE No. 7.  
EDUCATION OF THOSE RECEIVED.

Can read and write.....	137
Can read, but not write.....	34
Can neither read nor write.....	38
Total.....	209

TABLE No. 8.  
INMATES HAVING PARENTS AND OTHER RELATIVES IN LIKE SCHOOLS, OR  
IN SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND, DEAF, FEEBLE-MINDED,  
OR INSANE HOSPITALS OR PENITENTIARIES.

	Industrial Schools.	Schools for the Blind.	Schools for the Deaf.	Schools for the Feeble-Minded.	Insane Hospitals.	Penitentiaries.
Father.....					1	
Mother.....						1
Brother.....	35					3
Sister.....					1	
Uncle.....	2				2	2
Aunts.....					1	
Cousins.....	6					1
Totals.....	43				5	8

TABLE No. 9.  
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF THOSE RECEIVED.

Native born native parents.....	118
Native born foreign parents.....	5
Native born mixed parentage.....	27
Native born, parentage unknown.....	5
Foreign born.....	49
Nativity unknown.....	5
Total.....	209

TABLE No. 10.  
PARENTAL CONDITION OF THOSE RECEIVED.

Orphans.....	13
Half orphaned by father.....	36
Half orphaned by mother.....	30
Parents living together.....	82
Parents separated.....	41
Illegitimate.....	0
Abandoned by parents.....	7
Total.....	209



TABLE No. 11.

## HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THOSE RECEIVED.

Bodily infirmity or disease—	
Good health .....	190
Tongue tied .....	1
Skin disease .....	3
Weak eyes .....	3
Ear troubles .....	1
Asthma .....	1
Ruptured .....	2
Catarrh .....	5
Epilepsy .....	2
Left foot amputated at instep .....	1
Total number received. ....	209

TABLE No. 12.

## HOME LIFE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

Inmates re- ceived.	AGE AT DEATH OF—						EDUCATION OF—						AGE OF LEAVING HOME.	
	FATHER.			MOTHER.			FATHER.			MOTHER.			Left home be- fore 15 years of age.	Left home after 15 yrs of age.
	Under 10 yrs.	10 years and under 15.	15 years and over.	Under 10 yrs.	10 years and under 15.	15 years and over.	Can read and write.	Cannot, read or write.	Unknown.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Unknown.		
.....	35	12	2	34	8	1	162	37	10	167	31	11	120	89

TABLE No. 13.

## MORALS AND HEREDITY—CONDITION OF PARENTS.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	
Criminal fathers.....	1
Criminal mothers.....	1
Criminal both parents.....	1
Intemperate fathers.....	65
Intemperate mothers.....	3
Feeble-minded .....	
Idiotic .....	
Epileptic mother.....	1
Insane .....	
Deaf .....	
Dumb .....	
Deaf and dumb.....	
Blind.....	
Parents blood relation.....	

TABLE No. 14.

## OFFENSES OF INMATES.

Against the person—	
Incorrigibility .....	137
Assault and battery .....	4
Attempt to commit rape .....	1
Total.....	142

TABLE No. 14—CONTINUED.  
OFFENSES OF INMATES.

Against property—	
Larceny .....	45
Breaking and entering.....	14
Burglary .....	3
Arson .....	1
Total .....	63
Against public order and decency—	
Disorderly .....	1
Vagrancy.....	3
Total.....	4

## SUMMARY.

	Number.	Per cent.
Against the person.....	142	.6793
Against property.....	63	.3014
Against public order and decency.....	4	.0191
Total .....	209	

TABLE No. 15.  
DISPOSITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

Paroled and sent home .....	147
Paroled and work secured with farmers .....	9
Paroled and work secured with tailors .....	4
Paroled and placed in military bands .....	6
Pardoned and sent home .....	14
Died.....	3
Escaped .....	18
Total .....	201
Their average residence in school .....	3.94 years.

## SHOWING PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEARS 1899-1900.

Apples .....	679½	bushels.		\$ .40	\$ 271.80
Asparagus .....	1,638	b'nches.		.03	49.14
Beans, white navy.....	373	bushels.	crop of 1899	1.25	466.25
Beans, white navy .....	275	bushels.	crop of 1900	1.60	440.00
Beans, green.....	149½	bushels.		.30	47.85
Beets.....	582¾	bushels.		.20	116.45
Cabbage .....	2,751	heads...		.02	55.02
Cauliflower.....	227	heads...		.03	6.81
Carrots .....	422¾	bushels.		.20	84.45
Celery .....	15,173	heads...		.01½	237.60
Cherries, fresh .....	40	quarts ..		.05	2.00
Corn, sweet.....	1,061	bushels.		.30	318.30
Corn .....	2,366	bushels.	crop of 1899	.20	473.20
Corn .....	2,221	bushels.	crop of 1900	.28	621.88
Cucumbers .....	436	bushels.	crop of 1899	.30	130.80
Cucumbers .....	40½	bushels.	crop of 1900	.40	16.20
Currants .....	960	quarts ..		.03	28.80
Egg plant.....	268	only .....		.02	5.36
Gooseberries.....	80	quarts ..		.03	2.40
Hay, tame.....	190	2-5 tons ..		6.00	1,142.40
Lettuce .....	155	bushels.		.30	46.50
Melons, musk .....	3,638	only .....		.02	72.76
Melons, water .....	1,685	only .....		.03	50.55
Millet .....	121¾	tons .....		3.00	363.75
Oats.....	2,975	bushels.	crop of 1899	.20	595.00
Oats .....	2,320	bushels.		.17	394.40
Onions .....	1,638¾	bushels.		.50	819.37
Parsley.....	572	b'nches.		.02	11.44
Parsnips .....	223	bushels.		.20	44.60

## SHOWING PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEARS 1899-1900.

Peas, green .....	111½	bushels.	.30	33.45
Peppers, green .....	23¾	bushels.	.25	5.81
Pickles .....	1,600	gallons.	.12½	200.00
Pop corn .....	65	bushels.	.50	32.50
Pop corn .....	40	bushels.	.75	30.00
Pumpkins .....	6,244	only	.02	124.88
Potatoes .....	8,401½	bushels.	.20	1,680.25
Radishes .....	1,033	b'ches.	.02	20.66
Rhubarb .....	237½	bushels.	.30	71.25
Salsify .....	40	bushels.	.50	20.00
Sorghum .....	5,200	gallons.	.25	1,300.00
Spinach .....	228	bushels.	.30	68.40
Squash .....	3,661	only	.02	73.22
Sweet potatoes .....	25	bushels.	.70	17.50
Tomatoes .....	661½	bushels.	.20	132.30
Turnips .....	507½	bushels.	.20	101.50
Wurtzels, mangle .....	1,603	bushels.	.10	160.30
Wurtzels, mangle .....	57	tons	5.00	285.00
Fodder, corn .....	150	tons	2.00	300.00
Calves raised .....	139	only	6.00	834.00
Hogs raised .....	550	only	12.00	6,600.00
<b>Total</b> .....				<b>\$19,006.10</b>

## COST OF OPERATING FARM AND GARDEN.

Salaries and wages of gardener, two years .....	\$ 840.00
Salaries and wages of farmer, two years .....	900.00
Salaries and wages of live stock and dairy man, two years .....	900.00
Partial salaries of five family managers, who instruct and work classes of boys on the farm and in the garden, during the five summer months of each year—five men for ten months at \$30.00 each .....	1,500.00
Farming implements, tools, seeds, teams, harness, wagons, blacksmithing, repairs, and all other expenses on farm and garden, for two years .....	8,600.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$ 12,740.00</b>
Total value of farm and garden products for two years .....	19,006.10
Total cost of operating same for two years .....	12,740.00
<b>Net profits</b> .....	<b>\$ 6,266.10</b>
Per capita per boy per month .....	.54

In the providence of God, the institution has never experienced a more prosperous period than that covered by the two years for which this report is made. Bountiful crops have been harvested from our farm and garden; good work has been done in our graded schools and in the shops and all other departments. The sanitary condition of the institution is good, as is evidenced by the small amount of sickness as shown by the physician's report. There have been but three deaths, which shows a mortality rate of less than one-fourth of one per cent. I believe the institution is fulfilling its mission of saving the delinquent and criminal boys of the state in a very successful and gratifying manner.

There is an increasing demand for our boys to take responsible places in the agricultural, mechanical, and commercial world, and we have been able to supply quite a large number of these demands to the entire satisfaction of those requiring the service, but still the demand is greater than the supply, for boys who are

fully equipped in almost any trade, business or profession, and I believe therefore, that since the best way to save a boy to good citizenship is to teach him to do something to a complete and perfect finish, we should enlarge our facilities for teaching trades and give a greater number the advantage of becoming skilled workmen. With this end in view, I recommend that an appropriation be secured with which to build and equip another shop.

#### SCHOOL WORK.

Our school work is well organized; the teachers are up to date, competent, and efficient. The text-books are of the latest and most improved publications. The school is as thoroughly and perfectly graded as any town or city schools. The course of study is the same as that used in our public graded schools. The school-rooms are equipped with maps, globes, charts, blackboards, and other modern conveniences and helps, so that any boy in the institution has an equal chance for acquiring an education with that of his brother in the public school of the state. I wish, however, while on this subject of schools, to again call your attention to the very great need of a school building. At present the sitting-rooms of the boys in the cottage buildings, are used for school-rooms. These rooms are necessarily seated with school desks so long as we use them for school-rooms. The boys occupy these desks, not only during the school-hours, but mornings, evenings, Saturdays and Sundays, in fact all the time that they are in the house. This becomes very monotonous and tiresome. These cottage sitting-rooms should be seated with chairs and supplied with some tables around which the boys could gather when indoors, and on which they could have their games, books, magazines, and papers. I would therefore recommend that a suitable appropriation be secured with which to erect a school building. I believe the efficiency of the school work would be increased by thus concentrating all the grades in one building.

#### LIBRARY.

We have a library of about fifteen hundred volumes, but there is included in this number several hundred public documents and reports. Quite a number of these books are old and worn out, and need to be rebound or have new ones supplied in their places. I know of no way that a given amount of money can be used to a better advantage in an institution of this character, than to invest it in a carefully selected library. I therefore rec-

commend that at least one thousand dollars be appropriated for this purpose.

#### MUSIC AND AMUSEMENT.

A lesson is given every day in each one of the school grades in the rudiments of music, and vocal instruction is given to such an extent that any boy who graduates in our course of study can read and sing any ordinary music at sight. A band of forty pieces and an orchestra of twenty-four pieces are maintained, which are the delight and pride of the institution, as they are of the community in which we live. Entertainments consisting largely of instrumental and vocal music are frequently given in the assembly hall. A cantata or light opera is occasionally given in which from forty to fifty boys take part. These, together with lectures, oratorical recitals, stereopticon and moving pictures with explanatory lectures, base-ball, foot-ball, lawn-tennis, and croquet, with numerous indoor games for the winter evenings, and the suitable commemoration of all public holidays, serve to entertain, instruct, and amuse the boys all the year around.

#### MILITARY.

The more we apply military instruction and discipline the more I am convinced it is a good thing for this class of boys. The parade and show of the military captures their attention, and they submit to the methodical application of its principles with a willingness and even delight which is very gratifying. A few minutes are devoted every day to military instruction and company drill. Once a week, on Thursday afternoon, two hours are given to special instruction in company and battalion drill, concluding with inspection, dress parade and review. Fifty of our boys enlisted in the volunteer service in the Spanish-American war and thirty of this number have re-enlisted in the regular army. One rose to the position of first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one regimental clerk, two are in the hospital corps, five were corporals, and fifteen are members of military bands.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

As will be seen by the physician's report herewith, the sanitary condition of the institution is good, and that it may remain good, and to better it if possible, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the water-closets now in use are cheap board structures over vaults in the ground, located some two hundred feet from the cottages. These vaults are cleaned out at intervals and



the contents used as a fertilizer on the farm. While these have been reasonably satisfactory, and no evil effects from them have been experienced, yet it seems to me that the time has come when we might well consider better facilities in this particular than we now have. Since we are soon to have all the cottages heated with steam, inside closets are possible. A room in each cottage basement which is 10x20 feet which has heretofore been used as a coal bin will not longer be needed for that purpose, and these could be used as water-closets by putting in flushers and urinals. Another suggestion would be to build permanent structures of brick or stone midway between the cottages which could be steam-heated, and have them fitted up with flushers and urinals. The former method would be much the cheaper, but either way would incur considerable expense for construction, installing, maintenance. However, I think this additional expense can be met if our support fund can be raised as prayed elsewhere in this report. I am inclined to recommend that the basement coal bins be transferred into water-closets and a bath-tub be put in each one of them. There should be ten flushers in each closet and one bath-tub. These are seven of these cottages; this would incur an expense of about \$250.00 for each cottage, or \$1,750.00 in the aggregate.

#### PER CAPITA SUPPORT.

While under the new and better system of purchasing supplies for state institutions, we have been able, with good crops, to clothe the boys well and supply the tables with an abundance of good wholesome food, we have not been able to extend and enlarge the shop work where trades are taught as should have been done, because of the lack of funds. The price of everything which we must purchase, has advanced very materially. We are now in the midst of a very disastrous drouth which will result in a loss to the institution of several thousand dollars, because of the failure of crops. These things, together with a great desire on my part, in which I know you concur, to continue to feed, clothe, and educate the boys in the best possible manner, and also to provide better facilities for teaching trades to a greater number, prompts me to urge the necessity of the restoration of our per capita support fund to ten dollars per month. I have statistics collected from thirty institutions of this character in the United States which show the average annual per capita expense to be \$194.86. The annual per capita allowance from the state

for this school being \$108.00. Add to this, the income from the farm and garden, which is about seven dollars per capita per annum (average, when crops are good), and we have all told \$115.00, which is very much below the average cost of similar institutions in the twenty-nine other states. I do not believe other states feed, clothe, school, and shelter their juvenile delinquents any better than does Iowa, but most of them are better equipped for teaching trades and mechanic arts than we are. With the failure of crops with which we are confronted this year, I am not sure we will be able to maintain the present standard of food and clothing, much less to enlarge our shops. The salaries now paid are below the average for similar work in other states, so that we are constantly placed at a disadvantage in retaining capable and efficient teachers and other employes. We cannot therefore hope to effect any saving by reducing salaries, but should rather look forward to the time when a few of them can be increased to the maximum of the schedule which goes into effect July 1, 1901, and also to the addition of one or two mechanical instructors, if we should be able to establish more shops. I desire, therefore, to urge upon you the necessity of an increase of one dollar per month to our per capita support.

#### CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

The necessity for a liberal contingent fund is apparent at all times, and especially is there urgent need of a generous fund this coming two years. There are two tin roofs on cottages which will need to be replaced with new ones. Several floors need to be relaid. All the buildings need to have the brick and stone-work pointed and the wood-work painted. There should be 50,000 paving brick purchased with which to replace old wornout sidewalk. A four-inch standpipe should be placed in the Administration building, with hose attached on each floor, and suitable fire-escapes should be attached to each cottage, besides numerous repairs incidental to the natural wear and tear of time and usage. I therefore recommend that not less than \$5,000 be secured as a repair and contingent fund.

#### BAKE OVEN.

A bake oven is very much needed, the one now in use being of an old type, and out of repair and too small. I recommend an appropriation of \$1,000 for a modern rotary oven.

## ELECTRIC MOTORS.

We need three electric motors. One for grinding feed and other purposes at the barn, one for power in carpenter shop, and one for operating rotary oven. For these I recommend an appropriation of \$900.

## RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

For school building.....	\$ 16,000.00
Repair and contingent fund.....	5,000.00
Water-closets.....	1,750.00
Bake oven.....	1,000.00
Electric motors.....	900.00
Library.....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$ 25,650.00
Increase support from \$9.00 to \$10.00.	

In conclusion, I am gratified that I am able to report that splendid progress has been made in all the departments of the institution during the period covered by this report. The feeling of contentment and satisfaction on the part of the boys with their treatment and surroundings, their willing obedience and cheerful submission to the common rules and restraints, with a very few exceptions, was never better, and is an evidence, to my mind, that the institution is accomplishing in large measure the object for which it exists. I am thoroughly convinced that the present law, fixing the maximum and minimum limit of age at which boys may be committed and discharged, is as near right as it can be made. It is certainly true that the chances for complete and thorough reformation are very much better if the child can be committed during its earlier years and before its evil tendencies have developed into actual crime.

There is little or nothing in the opinion that obtains with some, to the effect that the smaller boys are contaminated by the association with the larger ones, for the reason that the classification, supervision, and instruction are so thoroughly applied that there is practically no opportunity for the larger and smaller boys to mingle together. The parole law and the rules and regulations established by you, under its provisions, are very satisfactory in their operations. Only twelve out of 209 paroled have been returned for violation of same. Several others, however, have been written to by the superintendent and admonished to look well to their conduct or they would be returned, and this, in a majority of cases, is all that is necessary to induce them to correct their delinquencies and go to school or to work.

Thanking you for the wisdom, kindness, and courtesy with

which you have directed me in the administration of the affairs of this institution, and with a grateful acknowledgment of the many blessings which have come to us from the all-wise Infinite, this report is

Very respectfully submitted.

B. J. MILES,  
*Superintendent.*

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## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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I herewith submit the physician's report of the Industrial School for Boys, for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1901. The following diseases and injuries were treated in the hospital:

Acute bronchitis, 8 cases.  
Tonsillitis, 24 cases.  
LaGrippe, 48 cases.  
Acute articular rheumatism, 6 cases.  
Rheumatic endocarditis, 2 cases.  
Facial erysipelas, 3 cases.  
Potts disease (tuberculosis of the spine), 1 case.  
Pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 cases.  
Pneumonia, 26 cases.  
Suppurative pleurisy, 2 cases.  
Sero-fibrinous pleurisy, 2 cases.  
Diphtheria, 3 cases.  
Sunstroke, 1 case.  
Mastoid abscess, 1 case.  
Fracture of humerus, 1 case.  
Fracturs of both bones of forearm, 2 cases.  
Fracture of radius, 5 cases.  
Fracture of Ulna, 3 cases.  
House maid's knee (patellar brunitis). 1 case.

For the sake of making this report as brief as possible, only cases of sickness of sufficient severity to require the patient to be in bed at least two days, are enumerated in the above list, and all minor ailments and injuries, such as fractures of the bones of the finger and toes, cuts, lacerations, contusions, etc., have been omitted. Three deaths have occurred: One from Pott's disease and la grippe; one from sunstroke, and one from pneumonia. Except during the winter and spring months when the la grippe was epidemic through the country, there has been very little sickness in the school. No contagious or infectious diseases except diphtheria and la grippe have gained access. During the winter of 1899 and 1900 we had three cases of diphtheria; the disease was in mild form and easily controlled. One boy had the misfortune to lose his right arm by getting it caught in the centrifugal clothes wringer, and so badly crushed and lacerated that it had



to be amputated at a point five inches below the shoulder joint. It seems hardly necessary to speak of the sanitary conditions of the institution, as the absolute freedom from typhoid, malaria, and all other diseases of similar origin is a stronger testimony than any thing that can be said.

Thanking you and Superintendent Miles for the interest manifested in my part of the work, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. WHITNEY,  
*School Physician.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.  
GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

DATE.	SOURCE.	DEBIT.
1899.		
July 1. . .	To cash on hand. Balance remaining in the hands of B. J. Miles, Superintendent, for contingent purposes.....	\$ 165.65
July 1. . . . .	To cash on hand, balance remaining in State Treasury.....	3,377.20
	To per capita tax for June.....	4,253.40
	To produce sold in June.....	36.55
August. . . .	To per capita tax for July.....	4,209.67
	To produce sold in July.....	78.85
September. .	To per capita for August.....	4,118.80
	To produce sold in August.....	348.82
October . . .	To per capita tax for September.....	4,101.00
	To produce sold in September.....	99.90
November . .	To per capita tax for October.....	4,071.19
	To produce sold in October.....	60.32
December. . .	To per capita tax for November.....	4,011.00
	To produce sold in November.....	65.29
1900.		
January . . .	To per capita for December.....	4,025.61
	To produce sold in December.....	113.76
February.. .	To per capita tax for January.....	4,051.16
	To produce sold in January.....	55.39
March . . . .	To per capita tax for February.....	4,068.06
	To produce sold in February.....	1,008.12
April . . . . .	To per capita tax for March.....	4,045.06
	To produce sold in March.....	12.10
May . . . . .	To per capita tax for April.....	4,073.10
	To produce sold in April.....	734.04
June. . . . .	To per capita tax for May.....	4,087.45
	To produce sold in May.....	43.20
July. . . . .	To per capita tax for June.....	4,089.60
	To produce sold in June.....	55.24
August . . . .	To per capita tax for July.....	4,120.54
	To produce sold in July.....	184.46
September. .	To per capita tax for August.....	4,115.90
	To produce sold in August.....	39.46
October . . .	To per capita tax for September.....	4,180.50
	To produce sold in September.....	865.09
November. . .	To per capita tax for October.....	4,200.30
	To produce sold in October.....	70.95
December. . .	To per capita tax for November.....	4,200.60
	To produce sold in November.....	53.36
1901.		
January . . .	To per capita tax for December.....	4,223.61
	To produce sold in December.....	50.00
February.. .	To per capita tax for January.....	4,233.19
	To produce sold in January.....	1,001.51
March . . . .	To per capita tax for February.....	4,275.60
	To produce sold in February.....	79.90
April . . . . .	To per capita tax for March.....	4,297.06
	To produce sold in March.....	181.73
May . . . . .	To per capita tax for April.....	4,310.10
	To produce sold in April.....	82.85
June. . . . .	To per capita tax for May.....	4,374.29
	To produce sold in May.....	105.63
	Total .....	\$ 108,707.45



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR WHAT PAID.		CREDIT.
From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.—		
By salaries and wages.....		\$ 33,707.50
By provisions.....		27,604.73
By household stores.....		6,468.99
By clothing.....		7,818.25
By fuel and light.....		12,087.85
By hospital and medical supplies.....		564.71
By shop, farm and garden supplies.....		11,801.65
By ordinary repairs.....		1,105.32
By water and ice.....		262.20
By stationery and postage.....		1,424.08
By transportation of inmates.....		144.05
By miscellaneous expenses.....		2,567.57
By balance remaining in hands of B. J. Miles, superintendent, for contingent purposes.....		252.00
By balance remaining in state treasury.....		2,900.55
Total.....		\$ 108,707.45

## ENLARGING CHAPEL FUND.

DATE.	SOURCE.	DEBIT.
1898 July 1	To appropriation by Twenty-seventh General Assembly.....	\$ 2,000.00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

DATE.	FOR WHAT PAID.	CREDIT.
1899 August....	By repairing gallery.....	\$ 979.55
November.	By repairing stage front.....	152.00
1901 June 30	By balance remaining in state treasury.....	868.45
Total.....		\$ 2,000.00

## SEWER AND TILE FUND.

DATE.	SOURCE.	DEBIT.
1899 July 1	To money remaining in state treasury.....	\$ 457.20

## DISBURSEMENTS.

DATE.	FOR WHAT PAID.	CREDIT.
1900 December.	By sewer and tile purchased.....	\$ 185.80
1901 March....	By sewer and tile purchased.....	271.40
Total.....		\$ 457.20

## NEW ROOF AND GUTTER FOR MAIN BUILDING.

DATE.	SOURCE.	DEBIT.
1899 July 1	To money remaining in state treasury.....	\$ 57.28

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

DATE.	FOR WHAT PAID.	CREDIT.
1900 October.	By repairing roof and gutter.....	\$ 57.28

## REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

DATE.	SOURCE.	DEBIT.
1899 July 1	To amount remaining in State Treasury.....	\$ 2,423.96
1900 April.	To appropriation by Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	4,000 00
	Total .....	\$ 6,423.96

## DISBURSEMENTS.

DATE.	FOR WHAT PAID.	CREDIT.
1901 June 30	By extraordinary repairs.....	\$ 3,282 54
June 30	By balance remaining in State Treasury .....	3,141.42
	Total.....	\$ 6,423.96

## TO CENTRAL FIRE STATION AND LAUNDRY WITH TUNNELS AND CONNECTIONS TO BUILDINGS.

DATE.	SOURCE.	DEBIT.
1900 April.	To appropriation by Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	\$ 30,000.00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

DATE.	FOR WHAT PAID.	CREDIT.
1901 June 30	To balance remainig in State Treasury.....	\$ 30,000.00

## CHANGING PRESENT HEATING STATION TO COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT.

DATE.	SOURCE.	DEBIT.
1900. April .....	To appropriation by Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$ 3,000.00

## DISBURSEMENT.

DATE.	FOR WHAT PAID.	CREDIT.
1901. June 30	By money remaining in state treasury.....	\$ 3,000.00

## NEW TANK, EXTENSION OF TOWER, STANDPIPE AND HOSE.

DATE.	SOURCE.	DEBIT.
1900. April .....	To appropriation by Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$ 450.00

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

## DISBURSEMENT.

DATE.	FOR WHAT PAID.	CREDIT.
1901. June 30	By balance remaining in state treasury.....	\$ 450.00

## FIRE ESCAPES AND EXTINGUISHERS.

DATE.	SOURCE.	DEBIT.
1900 April .....	To appropriation by Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$ 500.00

## DISBURSEMENT.

DATE.	FOR WHAT PAID.	CREDIT.
1901. June 30	By equipment.....	\$ 100.00
	By balance remain ng in state treasury .....	400.00
	Total.....	\$ 500.00

## LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES WITH THEIR SALARIES PER MONTH.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

B. J. Miles, superintendent, with board.....	\$ 150.00
J. T. Humphries, assisiant superintendent, with board.....	60.00

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

W. E. Whitney, physician, without board.....	\$ 30.00
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## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. B. Humphries, steward and bookkeeper, with board.....	\$ 50.00
H. Belle Anderson, matron, with board.....	25.00
J. T. Harnett, storekeeper, with board.....	35.00
Emma Roudebush, stenographer, with board.....	30.00

## SUPERVISORY AND EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

W. K. Kuser, manager and teacher, with board .....	\$ 45.00
S. J. Bird, manager and teacher, with board.....	40.00
J. B. Stockman, manager and teacher, with board .....	40.00
Alvah Negus, manager and teacher, with board.....	40.00
A. D. Hartley, manager and teacher, with board.....	40.00
J. M. Merrill, manager and teacher, with board.....	40.00
Geo. C. Turner, manager and teacher, with board.....	40.00
Lola K. Kuser, housekeeper and teacher, with board.....	25.00
Hattie Bird, housekeeper and teacher. with board.....	25.00
M. Ella Stockman, housekeeper and teacher. with board.....	25.00
Cora Negus, housekeeper and teacher, with board.....	25.00
Ella E. Hartley, housekeeper and teacher, with board .....	25.00
Millicant A. Merrill, housekeeper and teacher. with board.....	25.00
Anna B. Turner, housekeeper and teacher, with board.....	25.00
F. J. Kamphoefner, military instructor and yardmaster, with board .....	35.00
W. J. Carson, relief, stock and dairyman, with board.....	40.00
Watson Townsend, relief man, with board.....	25.00
H. A. Benbow, night watchman, with board.....	25.00
Bertha Humphries, manager of boys' dining room, with board.....	25.00
Mattie M. Miller, hall woman, with board.....	15.00

## NURSE DEPARTMENT.

Minnie E. Benbow, trained nurse, with board.....	\$ 30.00
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## LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES WITH THEIR SALARIES—CONTINUED.

## INDUSTRIAL AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Whitlock, carpenter, with board.....	\$ 35.00
L. L. Bowers, shoemaker, with board.....	35.00
Anna L. Wilson, tailoress, with board.....	35.00
Maude Leonard, sewing room manager, with board.....	20.00
W. W. Ward, blacksmith, with board.....	35.00

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

F. F. Johnson, farmer, with board.....	\$ 40.00
Chas. F. Vorbeck, gardener and florist, with board.....	35.00

## ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Bates, electrician and engineer, with board.....	\$ 50.00
T. R. McCulloch, night engineer and electrician, with board.....	30.00

## CULINARY DEPARTMENT.

Emma Leonard, head cook, with board.....	\$ 30.00
Lida D. Wolfe, assistant cook, with board.....	20.00
Susie Iliff, baker, with board.....	25.00
Mabelle Brewer, kitchen and dining room help, with board.....	15.00
Nora Johnson, kitchen and dining-room help, with board.....	15.00
Carrie R. Brooks, kitchen and dining-room help, with board.....	15.00

## LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

G. H. Iliff, laundryman, with board.....	\$ 30.00
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Total.....	\$1,500.00
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## No. 7—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE.

*Hon. Board of Control of State Institutions, Des Moines, Iowa:*

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit for your consideration the report of the Industrial School for Girls, at Mitchellville, for the year ending June 30, 1901. It also closes the biennial period:

TABLE No. 1.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	FIST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	TOTAL.
Number in school July 1, 1899 .....	189		189
Number remaining July 1, 1900 .....		133	
Number admitted during year .....	47	48	95
Number returned, having violated parole .....	1	12	13
Whole number in school .....	237	193	297
Number released .....	101	8	109
Number pardoned .....	2		2
Number transferred .....		1	1
Number deaths .....	1	1	2
Whole number passed out .....	104	13	114
Increase or decrease .....	-56	65	-6
Number remaining June 30, 1900 .....	133		
Number remaining June 30, 1901 .....		183	183
Average daily population .....	141.25	191.47	153.74

TABLE No. 2.  
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGE.	Female.
Eight .....	1
Ten .....	2
Eleven .....	1
Twelve .....	6
Thirteen .....	11
Fourteen .....	21
Fifteen .....	33
Sixteen .....	13
Seventeen .....	6
Eighteen .....	1
Total .....	95
Average age .....	14.3



TABLE No. 3.  
SEX AND COLOR OF THOSE RECEIVED.

COLOR.	Female.
White .....	88
Black .....	6
Yellow .....	1
Total .....	95

TABLE No. 4.  
BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

BIRTHPLACE.	Female.
Iowa .....	74
Illinois .....	3
Indiana .....	2
Kansas .....	1
Michigan .....	1
Missouri .....	1
Nebraska .....	2
Ohio .....	1
Wisconsin .....	1
Total native born .....	86
Other countries—	
Germany .....	1
Total foreign born .....	1
Unknown .....	8
Total .....	95

TABLE No. 5.  
COUNTIES FROM WHICH COMMITMENTS WERE MADE.

COUNTIES.	Number.
Audubon .....	4
Appanooae .....	2
Boone .....	2
Bremer .....	1
Buchanan .....	1
Black Hawk .....	1
Clinton .....	6
Cherokee .....	1
Clay .....	1
Cerro Gordo .....	1
Davis .....	1
Des Moines .....	3
Dallas .....	1
Dickinson .....	1
Fayette .....	1
Fremont .....	3
Hardin .....	3
Harrison .....	1
Henry .....	1
Jackson .....	5
Johnson .....	1
Kossuth .....	1
Keokuk .....	1

TABLE No. 5—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH COMMITMENTS WERE MADE.

COUNTIES.	Number.
Lien.....	3
Lee.....	4
Lucas.....	1
Muscatine.....	6
Monona.....	1
Montgomery.....	3
Mills.....	1
Polk.....	10
Pottawattamie.....	1
Story.....	1
Wapello.....	4
Warren.....	1
Woodbury.....	8
Wayne.....	5
Webster.....	3
Total.....	95

TABLE No. 6.

BY WHOM COMMITTED

COURT.	Female.
District court.....	70
Police.....	19
Superior.....	6
Total.....	95

TABLE No. 7.

EDUCATION OF THOSE RECEIVED.

	Female.
Can read and write.....	65
Cannot read or write.....	30
Total.....	95

TABLE No. 8.

INMATES HAVING OTHER RELATIVES, ALSO PARENTS, IN SIMILAR SCHOOLS, PENITENTIARIES, ETC.

	Industrial school girls.	Industrial school boys.	Penitentiaries.
Father.....			2
Mother.....			1
Brother.....		4	6
Sister.....	13		
Uncle.....			5
Cousin.....	7	1	2
Total.....	20	5	16

TABLE No. 9.  
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF THOSE RECEIVED.

INMATE.	Female.
Native born native parents.....	62
Native born foreign parents.....	12
Native born mixed parents.....	6
Foreign born.....	1
Nativity unknown.....	1
Total.....	95

TABLE No. 10.  
PARENTAL CONDITION OF THOSE RECEIVED.

	Female.
Orphans.....	6
Half orphaned by father.....	26
Half orphaned by mother.....	21
Parents living.....	33
Parents separated.....	1
Abandoned by parents.....	8
Total.....	95

TABLE No. 11.  
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THOSE RECEIVED.

	Female.
Good.....	38
Fair.....	34
Poor.....	9
Diseased.....	14
Total.....	95

TABLE No. 12.  
HOME LIFE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

INMATES RECEIVED.	AGE AT DEATH OF—						EDUCATION OF—			
	FATHER.			MOTHER.			FATHER.		MOTHER.	
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Can read and write.	Can not read and write.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.
Female.....	21	6	.....	25	8	.....	23	72	23	72
Total.....	21	6	.....	25	8	.....	23	72	23	72

TABLE No. 13.  
MORALS AND HEREDITY.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	Female.
Intemperate father.....	16
Intemperate mother.....	1
Used morphine—both parents.....	1
Total.....	18

TABLE No. 14.  
OFFENSES OF INMATES.

	Female.
Against the person—	
Murder.....	3
Against public order and decency—	
Incorrigibility.....	67
Disorderly conduct.....	4
Vagrancy.....	15
Larceny.....	4
Prostitution.....	2
Total.....	95

TABLE No. 14.  
SUMMARY.

	NUM BER.	PER- CENTAGE
	Female.	Female.
Against the person.....	3	3.19
Against public order and decency,.....	92	96.80
Total.....	95	100

TABLE No. 15.  
DISPOSITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Female.
To parents.....	34
To relatives.....	7
Home secured.....	8
Died.....	2
Pardoned.....	2
Paroled to parents.....	59
Paroled to relatives.....	10
Home secured.....	12
Total.....	114
Average residence in school....	153.74

## GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 2,320.17
Per capita received from state treasurer.....	42,321.31
Receipts from sales (store room and farm).....	1,686.50
Total.....	\$ 46,327.98

## DISBURSED.

Pay roll and vouchers.....	\$ 44,823.05
Contingent.....	1,015.66
Total.....	\$ 45,838.11
Balance on hand.....	489.87
Total.....	\$ 46,327.98

## DISBURSEMENTS CLASSIFIED.

Salary and wages.....	\$ 15,662.19
Provisions.....	10,164.52
Household stores.....	2,690.74
Clothing.....	5,943.56
Fuel and light.....	5,470.69
Hospital and medical supplies.....	278.60
Shop, farm and garden.....	2,483.49
Ordinary repairs.....	490.14
Library.....	
Water and ice.....	336.35
Postage and stationery.....	538.15
Transportation of inmates.....	362.40
Miscellaneous.....	3,167.28
Total.....	\$ 45,588.11
Balance on hand, contingent.....	250.00
Balance on hand, general support.....	489.87
Total.....	\$ 46,327.98

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Steam heating plant and connections.....	\$ 13,000.00
Bake oven.....	250.00
Library, cold storage room, contingent and repair.....	4,000.00
Purchase of land and furniture.....	1,000.00
Chaplain fund.....	350.00
Water, water closets, etc.....	3,500.00
Total.....	\$ 22,100.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Steam heating plant.....	13,000.00
Bake oven.....	250.00
Library, cold storage room, contingent and repair.....	3,810.94
Purchase of land and furniture.....	794.81
Chaplin fund.....	188.50
Water, water closets, etc.....	3,500.00
Total.....	\$ 21,543.35
Balance on hand.....	556.65
Total.....	\$ 22,100.00

*F. P. Fitzgerald, Superintendent Industrial School for Girls,  
Mitchellville, Iowa.*

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request I herewith respectfully submit my report for the year ending July 1, 1901.

Physical examinations upon entrance of inmates.....	56
Cases attended in hospital.....	148



## Cases of most importance—

Lagrippe.....	25
Tonsilitis, (follicular).....	30
Ulcerative tonsilitis.....	1
Recurrent appendicitis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Corneal ulcers.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	2
Erysipelas.....	1
Acute mania.....	1
Ischio-rectal abscess.....	1
Endocarditis.....	1
Inflammatory rheumatism.....	1
Gastric ulcer.....	1

## Deaths..... 1

(Tuberculosis)—

One mania case sent to Mt. Pleasant Insane Hospital, where death occurred.

One tubercular case sent home.

One case of pregnancy with threatened abortion sent home.

## Office cases:

General medicine.....	150
Venereal.....	50

Very respectfully,

LILLIAN EBEL, M. D.

## REPORT OF FARM AND GARDEN, YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1901.

No.	Measure.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
43 3/4	Bushels.	Apples.....	\$ .50	\$ 7.37
308	Dozen..	Asparagus.....	.05	15.40
3	Bushels.	Lima beans.....	2.00	6.00
21 1/2	Bushels.	String beans.....	.66 2/3	14.34
2318	Pounds..	Beans.....	.03	69.54
122	Pounds..	Butter.....	.18	22.32
15 3/4	Bushels.	Beets.....	.50	7.87
384	Quarts..	Cherries.....	.10	38.40
32	Quarts..	Currants.....	.10	3.20
633	Pounds..	Chicken.....	.09 1/2	60.32
41	Dozen..	Cucumbers.....	.05	2.05
34	Dozen..	Cucumbers, pickled.....	.35	20.40
372	Heads..	Cabbage.....	.05	18.60
39	Heads..	Cauliflower.....	.05	1.95
367	Dozen..	Sweet corn.....	.05	18.35
1300	Bushels.	Field corn.....	.25	325.00
357	Dozen..	Eggs.....	.10	35.70
2	Quarts	Gooseberries.....	.10	.20
50	Tons...	Hay.....	8.00	400.00
14 3/4	Bushels.	Lettuce.....	1.16	17.11
5969 1/2	Gallons..	Milk.....	.12	716.34
854	.....	Muskmelons.....	.05	42.70
575	.....	Watermelons.....	.05	28.75
296	Bushels.	Onions.....	.33 1/3	98.67
1635	Dozen..	Onions, green.....	.05	81.75
1288 1/2	Bushels.	Potatoes, Irish.....	.35	450.98
98	Bushels.	Potatoes, sweet.....	1.00	98.00
1312	Dozen..	Pieplant.....	.05	65.60
1153	.....	Pumpkins.....	.05	57.68
9 3/4	Bushels.	Peas.....	1.00	9.75
4 1/2	Bushels.	Plums.....	1.00	4.25
83	Dozen..	Radishes.....	.10	8.30
11	Bushels.	Radishes.....	1.25	13.75
2	Bushels.	Rutabagas.....	.30	.60
102	Quarts	Strawberries.....	.10	10.20
105	Dozen..	Pieplant.....	.05	5.25
720	.....	Squashes.....	.05	36.00
82	Bushels.	Turnips.....	.25	20.50
8	Dozen..	Tomatoes.....	.05	.40
114	Bushels.	Tomatoes.....	.20	22.80
		Total.....		\$2,505.39

## SANITATION.

The health of the inmates has been uniformly good, indeed, we might say excellent, considering the physical condition of many of the children that come to us. One death only during the past year, and that a case of tuberculosis. This speaks volumes for the sanitary condition of the school.

## PAROLE.

I wish to speak briefly of the parole system as it now exists in reference to this institution. As the situation now stands, it is simply a dead letter. When I took charge of this school, April, 1900, I found upwards of sixty girls on our books as paroled. Less than one-fourth of these made their regular quarterly report. An investigation revealed the fact that they had either become careless or indifferent regarding the conditions under which they were permitted to leave the institution, or had left the homes to which they had been sent, in some instances becoming vagrants and wandering from place to place. Others again married for the purpose, as they thought, of throwing off the restraint of the institution. As the marriages were simply marriages of convenience they seized the first opportunity that offered, in several instances marrying men who had been convicts or were of a very low moral character. The care of these children while in the institution is not a matter of great moment, but to make our work effective, and if we would protect them after they leave our institution until they show by their conduct and habits that we would be safe in discharging them from our care, it will be necessary to have an agent appointed, whose duty it will be to look after these unfortunates, or else keep them under our care here, giving them a good common education, and training them thoroughly along the lines of all domestic employments, such as washing, ironing, dressmaking, and the cooking and baking art, thus practically placing our institution on the basis of a female seminary, or industrial training school, and graduating them out as is done in those institutions. This latter course is by far the better solution of the problem under the existing condition, and it is certainly for the best interest of the girls committed to our care.

## AGE LIMITATIONS.

The matter of age limit is one which has engrossed the minds and thoughts of officials of all institutions for the incarceration of female juvenile delinquents. In various states, the age of majority

varies from eighteen to twenty-one years. In this state, since 1882, the age of majority has varied several times so that it would seem a difficult problem to solve. Environments and condition, I have no doubt, control largely this question in individual localities. With the indulgence of the Board, I would like to make a few remarks, the result of over twenty years of experience in juvenile reformatories and industrial institutions. These experiences, coupled with a few facts on the commitment of girls to our institution, as has been revealed to me, since my connection with this institution, over fifteen months ago, may possibly lead to some practicable and tangible solution as to what might be considered the age of majority.

It is a well known fact, attested by innumerable witnesses and authority, that sentiment cuts a very large figure in the makeup of the majority of females; indeed I may say it is inherent, and up to the time they reach the age of sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen it is carried to a very remarkable degree. Few of them ever begin to realize or appreciate the practical side of life until they have attained the age of twenty or twenty-two, then, as a rule, it begins to dawn very slowly. Love and hate, joy and sorrow, have no part in their physical construction, yet these sentiments seem to control their lives to a remarkable extent. They are, as a rule, very sentimental; these psychological forces sway and control them for good or evil. I speak, of course, for the class from which these institutions are supplied; large numbers of them never reach our industrial schools, indeed I may say we get a very small per cent. Not because they have not committed themselves, but because the officers of the law wilfully and criminally neglect their duty. How many times, even in this state of Iowa, have I heard police matrons and police officers and other officials, whose business it was to pick these children from the streets, say to me, "we have a large number of children who ought to be at your institution; I can't keep them off the streets; I can't keep them out of mischief, yet there is no use of arresting them and taking them before the judges; they simply will not do anything with them, and all that we can do is to let them run and go to destruction sooner or later." These girls, after indulging in crime, wickedness, and immorality under the noses of the officers of the law, become so obnoxious, and a source of so much annoyance, that they are arrested and finally sent to these institutions only as a means of getting rid of them. At this advanced age of wickedness and neglect nothing short of thorough discipline and

educational advantages can do them much good. After they have been placed in these schools for a year or two, and sent back to their homes, the second condition oftentimes becomes worse than the first, and then the parents or neighbors, instead of looking at home for the real trouble and neglect, hold the institution responsible, whereas, had the child been taken off the streets when it first started its downward career the chances of saving it would have been excellent. This fact is easily proven by consulting the statistics of all female industrial schools or house of refuge. Our own experience here shows that a very large per cent. of the girls who come to us are very illiterate, many having had no educational advantages whatever, and were permitted to roam the streets, infest saloons, beer gardens, and, in a few instances, houses of ill-fame, and brought to us at the advanced age of fifteen, many nearly sixteen years. If the age of majority is placed at eighteen, as is the case in many institutions, it is easily seen under these circumstances how impossible it would be to give the girl even a fair common school education and train her in the various departments of domestic employment and otherwise prepare her for a life of usefulness, to say nothing of trying to eradicate all her evil propensities; under these circumstances, a girl simply leaves the institution before she is half prepared to fight the battle of life successfully. The little knowledge she has received while in the institution, and the discipline she has undergone while there, buoy her up for a little while but she soon succumbs to former influences and temptations. Experience teaches that the largest number of these children saved to useful and noble womanhood are those who have been detained in institutions a sufficient length of time to receive at least a good common school education, as well as training in all the duties of housework, and the continual line upon line and precept upon precept in the religious sense.

If these unfortunate children will not be sent to us until they are thus advanced in years of crime and immorality (and there are no indications that they will be, since we must judge of the future by the past,) and if, as is the case in many of the children committed to our care, they come to us almost or wholly illiterate, then it seems to me, from a common-sense and practical point of view, the only and best method to pursue, if we are to make our work effective, and to serve the best interests of the wards of the state, is to have the age of majority remain at twenty-one years. By receiving these girls at the advanced age of fifteen, in many



instances nearly sixteen, the officers of the law, and those most interested in sending them to us, saddle the responsibility of their future on the institution, and if we do not have them under our care sufficiently long to give them at least a good, common school education, coupled with a thorough training, along all lines of domestic work (and this certainly cannot be done in two years, to say nothing of their moral and religious training,) then the responsibility of their second condition falls on the institution management. I do not mean to infer that all girls would be kept until they attained the majority of twenty-one years, but only until they have become, as I have before stated, properly educated, morally and intellectually. The God-given power of performing miracles is not ours. These girls have been inured, in many instances, to wrong-doing and evil from years of neglect or apprenticeship; it then stands to reason that time is necessary for the eradication of this evil and the installation of better and nobler purposes. In thus serving the best interests of the wards placed in our care we are also placing the institution in a better light before the public.

To sum it all up, my experience would prompt this condition, that our institution be handled and governed more along the lines of a female educational and industrial institution, we might with propriety say a female seminary. With these environments and conditions I would have nothing to indicate the presence of force or restrictions, such as are used in female houses of refuge or reform schools, but allow them the utmost liberty consistent with order, discipline, education, and industrial training, and, when a girl shows proficiency along these lines, then I would have her graduate from the school in the same sense that students graduate from colleges and seminaries. This is not a fancy picture but simply a common-sense, practical view of these matters, based on many years experience. I feel confident that this could be accomplished with the best possible results, and indeed many improvements have been adopted in this institution, since my connection with it, all tending towards the results herein suggested. The responsibility of educating, training, and caring for a large number of girls is a serious one and will admit of no experiments.

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

Our farm and garden yielded quite generously, furnishing us with an ample supply of vegetables. We hope to have sufficient store-room in the near future to care for the potatoes, onions, and



such others products as it will be necessary for us to protect during the cold, inclement weather,

Some 200 fruit trees, 200 grape-vines, and smaller additions of other fruit have been made to our scant store, and, as means will permit, we aim to increase our stock, so that we trust in the not distant future to have fruit in abundance.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

We have given considerable attention to the matter of education in the past and mean to devote more in the future. A very large per cent. of the children who come to us have had little or no educational advantages, hence it is a very common thing to see many girls who are, virtually speaking, in years and size, young ladies, entering our lower grades. We believe that education will go a great way towards creating that sense of pride and ambition which is, to a very large extent, the salvation of this class of erring children.

One additional teacher, and greater facilities have been added to this department in the past year, and we hope to make this an object for special attention during the ensuing year.

#### LIBRARY.

We expect to add a number of volumes to the present supply of literature in the library. Along these lines we have been supplying each of the four families the following periodicals: McClure's, Munsey's, Argosy, Cosmopolitan, Ladies' Home Journal, Youth's Companion, and Christian Herald. Experience has taught that nothing tends towards entertainment, amusement, and enlightenment of a community so much as plenty of good, wholesome literature.

#### STEAM PLANT.

The money appropriated by the last general assembly for a new steam plant has been used for that purpose, and we are now in possession of a model plant, containing boiler, dynamo, and coal rooms, which supplies us with an abundance of steam for laundry, heat, and other purposes. A large dynamo is at present being installed which will enable us to have better lighting facilities as regards quality and quantity.

#### WATER-CLOSET.

The installation of the neat, new brick toilet house is filling a long-felt want, and has enabled us to dispense with the closets in

the basement of the old shop building, which was detrimental to inmates and officers in point of poor sanitation.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water question, which has caused so much anxiety, annoyance, and inconvenience the past years, we think now has been permanently solved. The new 452-foot well, located in the southwest corner and close to the new plant, is giving us a very generous supply of cool, soft water. If we could add to this a system of waterworks much valuable state property would be protected to say nothing of the lives of nearly two hundred girls and, several officers.

#### BAKING.

A new oven has been installed in the basement of No. 2 family with a larger capacity and facilities for doing more and varied baking.

#### MUSIC.

Music has been introduced to a greater extent, perhaps, than at any time during the previous history of the institution. A large and well-equipped orchestra, which has been under special training during the past year, is now rendering excellent service in assisting in all of the chapel exercises and giving outdoor concerts for the benefit of the inmates of the school.

We do not wish to be considered as giving undue prominence to this special department, yet the fact remains that music has been efficacious in the subduing of the unruly element and establishing and maintaining our discipline to a very remarkable extent. Vocal music, as well as instrumental, has received considerable attention. The inmates have been trained along these lines, especially in elementary instruction.

Before closing these remarks I will briefly call the attention of the Board to the needs of the institution during the ensuing biennial period. The suggestion made by a former superintendent regarding the need of a family cottage for small girls is just as urgent now as ever. Our present population of 180 girls is somewhat in excess of our accommodations. There is no immediate relief for this congested condition, except by resorting to the fatal expedient of turning girls out of the institution before they have been prepared to fight the battle of life successfully, either morally or intellectually.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I wish to thank individually and collectively the members of the Board of Control for their uniform kindness, courtesy, and encouragement in the assumption of the arduous and trying duties of this institution.

## APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR THE ENSUING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

New family building for small girls, and furnishing same.....	\$ .....
For system of waterworks.....	.....
For library.....	300.00
For chaplain fund.....	300.00
Contingent and repair fund.....	3,500.00

## No. 8—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT.

*To the Board of Control of State Institutions of Iowa:*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the twenty-first biennial report of the operations of this hospital. My report includes the report made by Frank C. Hoyt, M. D., for the first year of this biennial period, ending June 30, 1900.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

There were in this hospital at the beginning of the biennial period July 1, 1899, 496 men and 400 women; total, 896. During the biennial period there have been admitted 412 men and 298 women; total, 710. The whole number under treatment for the same period being 1,606, of which number 908 were men and 698 women. Of those discharged 233 were discharged recovered, ninety-four as improved; twenty-six as unimproved, one not insane, 202 died. Fifty are still on parole and two of the escaped patients have not been returned. There were remaining under treatment at the close of the period, June 30, 1901, 538 men and 460 women; total, 998. The increase in population for the biennial period was 102. The daily average was 965.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

Since the opening of the hospital in 1861 there have been admitted 6,559 men and 4,855 women; total, 11,414. Of this number 3,622 were discharged recovered, 2,260 improved, 2,310 unimproved, sixteen not insane, and 2,301 died. The large number of patients discharged as unimproved is due to the fact that this being the oldest hospital in the state many patients were transferred from here to the hospitals at Independence and Clarinda, and discharged here as unimproved. It will be seen that in the history of this institution 11,414 patients have received treatment, and of this number 5,882 were discharged as recovered or improved. When we consider that nearly one-fourth of the patients admitted were over fifty years of age, and the varied character of the cases

which came to the hospital, the percentage of recoveries and improvements is quite good.

#### PAROLES.

Since the Board of Control adopted the much desired practice of paroling patients for periods of from thirty to ninety days, with power of extending the time, or discharging the patient at the expiration of the period, we have paroled forty-five men and twenty-nine women; total, seventy-four. Of the patients paroled thirteen have been discharged, eleven returned, and fifty are still on parole. So far no patient so paroled has been subject to accident or has committed any act of violence. I am assured that in several cases recovery has been hastened, in others improvement is well marked, while in only eleven cases was it found necessary to return them to the hospital. I feel warranted in urging the continuance of the parole system. No greater good can be done than to restore dethroned reason, and no more fatal error can be committed than to hastily and permanently consign a patient to the ranks of the incurable insane so long as a spark of hope remains. Unless the patient is dangerous to himself or others, every case, when hospital treatment has failed, should be given the benefit of at least one trial at home.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The general work of the past two years has not been characterized by any unusual features, with the exception of the fire, which occurred in February of last year. By this casualty we lost our industrial shops and all the machinery and supplies contained therein. The appropriation made by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, to replace the shops, was immediately available, plans were prepared, contracts made, and the buildings are now completed and equipped with a full line of machinery. The new storage cisterns are now completed, and in use, and with the new high-pressure pump, gives us as good fire protection as we can obtain with our limited supply of water. Four new Kirker & Bender iron cylinder fire-escapes have been erected, and hook and ladder truck, and new hose added to the fire apparatus. New water mains have been laid and fire-plugs located in most convenient places, and a new fire-house built. A first-class telephone system has been installed. The use of gas in this institution is a relic of the past. A new electric light plant has taken the place of gas. The steam heating plant is being renewed. The basement under the rear center building is undergoing extensive



repairs and being remodeled. The old cold storage-room has been changed into a very pretty and well-ventilated kitchen. The old filter building situated to the rear of the main building has been remodeled and changed into a very fine pathological laboratory and mortuary. The laboratory is fitted with all the instruments and chemicals and appliances for thorough, scientific work. The old, leaky and unsanitary reservoir in the front of the building has been abandoned, and the site changed into a beautiful lawn. New floors have been laid in Ward 1 East and Ward 4 West. The old, unsightly pens in which patients were allowed to exercise, have been torn down, and walks made of the lumber. Patients now take their exercise in the shade of the beautiful groves near the building, or on the long walks made of the material which formerly enclosed their prison grounds. A large vegetable cellar has been built. A complete line of new tinware has been purchased for our new kitchen, and new laundry machinery for our laundry. The old, untrapped, cast-iron hoppers in all the wards have been replaced by enameled Siphon automatic closets.

The sanitary condition of the buildings has improved wonderfully during the past two years. Modern and the best class of plumbing has been installed in places where it was most needed, and constant repairs in the engineer's department are still going on. Old sewers, and vent flues leading from them, have been disconnected and abandoned; cesspools and old cisterns filled, and many old places—breeders of disease—have been remedied. The two large rooms in the rear center, used for storage-rooms, have been remodeled, ventilated, painted, and made into a very pretty dining-room for the outside employes. Much grading about the buildings has been done, new walks laid, roads changed, and lawns given much attention.

During this biennial period the medical and scientific work of the hospital, the training school for nurses, entertainments, exercises, etc., have been maintained properly, and no unusual accidents have occurred. We have endeavored to keep the institution at least up to the standard in all its departments, and to provide for our patients the best food, clothing, attendance, and treatment possible for the limit of \$12.00 per month.

#### CARE AND TREATMENT.

The methods of treatment during this biennial period have been changed. The medical work of the hospital is now one of

the most important features of our institution, and every member of our hospital staff exerts his energies to the fullest extent in carrying out the most modern treatment of the insane. On admission, all patients are sent at once to the hospital wards, which are equipped along hospital lines. The patient is there carefully examined, and every endeavor made to ascertain the exact physical condition, as well as the mental disease. Graduate nurses have charge of these wards, and their sense of responsibility is stimulated by carefully kept clinical charts, which are evidences of the good work of the nursing staff.

The infirmary building, formerly occupied by old men and untidy cases, has been remodeled and refitted, until now it has all the proper structural facilities for the special care of the recoverable cases. Many cases are received and treated there until every effort has been made to promote their recovery. This building has its own culinary department, special kitchen, and dining-room and all the facilities for nursing and special diet. As in other well-regulated hospitals, the usual rule as to exercise is followed here. Patients who are able are taken out daily all the year round, and in summer all except the bed patients sit out under the shade trees near the house or go to the beautiful campus on the Knox farm, one-half mile from the hospital building. At the infirmary the acute and convalescing patients sit in groups on the piazza or in easy chairs or benches in the shade of the trees nearby. Methods of moral treatment are being well developed here. The open-door system of treatment—a system by which patients in certain wards are allowed to go out at will—has been largely applied.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

With the gradual increase of our population the problem of providing suitable entertainment for the patients has increased, owing to the small size of our amusement hall. Much attention is paid to the entertainment of our patients because of the curative influence and the moral discipline it has over them. Our splendid musical organization, known as the hospital band and orchestra, furnishes a high grade of music five times a week. During the summer the band gives open air concerts four evenings each week; during the winter months it plays in the amusement hall. The weekly dance is continued, as usual, on Saturday night and the concert and sociable on Wednesday evening. The hospital dramatic company gives two entertainments each

month. Our base-ball club affords great pleasure to our patients every Monday afternoon during the summer by its repeated victories over visiting base-ball clubs. The Christmas entertainment has come to be one of the most important features of the year's amusement. The annual field day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Decoration Day are duly observed.

#### TRAINING SCHOOL.

I believe no service in the hospital work is more important than the nursing department. Since the Board of Control has taken charge of our hospitals, the proper training of attendants and nurses is required, and by an increase in salary, is encouraged. It is a pleasure to observe the movement of these schools toward uniformity, and their gradual approach to the standards and methods of training schools in general hospitals. Now a uniform course of study for all our hospital schools is prescribed, and a uniform examination held at the end of the two years' course, which must be passed by every applicant for a diploma. There is a rule laid down by the Board of Control that graduate nurses of our training schools shall have charge of our hospital wards, and that they be chosen because they are capable, not only in the nursing of the sick, but in the training of the pupil nurses. This rule is carefully observed and found to be a most satisfactory one. The sick, in our hospitals for the insane, certainly receive as good, if not better care, than that given to the dependent patients in our public, private and general hospitals. The training school in this hospital received considerable attention and the work is being carried on successfully. The graduating exercises for 1901 occurred May 30th and eleven young ladies and gentlemen received diplomas as trained nurses.

#### NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

The wear and tear of an old building of this kind is very great. In order to keep it in good repair, both inside and outside, it is very necessary to relay floors, replace ceilings, paint walls, repair the roofs, and paint and varnish woodwork. Where a large number of persons is congregated the best sanitary conditions must be maintained; consequently improvements must be made every year in the ventilation, plumbing, and heating systems, in the water supply and in the disposal of the sewage. In calling your attention to our needs for the coming two years I would urgently request that earnest efforts be made to secure the necessary appropriations for the following additions and improvements.

## PLUMBING SYSTEM.

The system of plumbing throughout a great part of this building is extremely unsanitary, and we should be furnished with the means for renewing and remodeling the same. This plumbing can only be described by saying that it is worn-out and of antiquated pattern. The pipes are of light iron, and, in many cases, filled with rust holes, and nothing effectual can be done with it except to renew the entire system. The supply pipes for water are inadequate. It is impossible to force sufficient water into the bath-tubs and stools on the top floor without forcing several leaks in the pipes and thus causing a considerable waste of water. The stools are not properly flushed and the bathing facilities are greatly impaired. The necessity of enlarging and renewing the plumbing is imperative.

I would recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 be allowed to remedy this defect.

## STAND-PIPE.

One improvement which is urgently needed is an increase of water pressure. A stand-pipe would not only give us the increase in water pressure most needed for sanitary and fire purposes, but would give increased storage. It would act as a cushion to the pumping-engine and prevent water-hammer or shock to the pipes; besides for the reserve of water it would serve to adjust any variation in the supply rendered. I would recommend that a stand-pipe twenty feet in diameter and eighty feet high be made of the best boiler-plate and built upon a masonry or concrete foundation and so arranged that water is pumped in at the bottom. A twelve-inch overflow pipe might be arranged which could discharge any surplus of water into the cisterns.

The estimated cost of the proposed stand-pipe would be \$6,000.

## CISTERNS.

Additional storage cisterns are needed, which will cost \$2,000.

## DEEP WELL.

In this connection I desire to say that the day is not far distant when our deep well, the one source of water supply, will break, or fill up with sand, and our 1,200 persons here will be without water. On three occasions the pipes filled with sand and our supply of water was greatly impaired. At no time have we had a sufficient quantity of water in storage for fire protection, and it seems impossible to supply the institution with water with



only this one well. The capacity of the well is a subject of grave doubt, and it is imperative that we have an appropriation of \$2,500.00 for a new well and pump connections.

#### NEW BOILERS.

Three new boilers are needed to replace the three old ones, now beyond repair. For the new boilers and work of setting them in place, \$2,000.00 will be needed.

#### TANKS FOR PURIFYING WATER FOR BOILER AND LAUNDRY USE.

The water from our deep well cannot be used in our boilers because of the great amount of scale forming over it. Purifying tanks can be placed near the engine house, and by the use of chemicals the water can be changed so as to render it fit for use in our boilers and laundry. We pay to the Mt. Pleasant City Waterworks \$21.00 per month for water for our boilers. An appropriation of \$1,000.00 would build the four tanks necessary for our use. The chemicals used to purify the water are quite inexpensive.

#### FARM.

I do not think it is wise or economical to buy hay, corn, potatoes, beans, pasturage, etc., when with sufficient farm land we could produce all these and with a large herd of milch cows we could make our own butter and have plenty of milk for our patients. For economy's sake, and remembering too the best interests of our patients, I recommend that we be allowed \$25,000.00 with which to buy more land. Land may be had in close proximity to the hospital farm at a reasonable price.

#### DAIRY.

I most seriously recommend for your attention the advisability of purchasing fifty young cows to add to our herd. Our present herd is small and composed of old cows. The large acreage of pasture land here not fit for cultivation warrants that we have more cows. To increase our herd would mean a great saving in the expenses of the institution.

I recommend that we be allowed \$3,000.00 with which to buy young milch cows.

#### GARDEN.

Under the intelligent management of a skilled gardener, keenly interested in his work, the productiveness of this department is great. To encourage good work and to have good crops



we should have good garden implements and a place to keep them. Also a propagating house. The present old stock of vines, fruit trees, plants, and seeds, should be replaced with new stock. A pipe should be run from the engine house to the garden so that more or less irrigating can be done in dry weather. An appropriation of \$1,000.00 will be required for this, one of our most urgent needs.

#### FURNITURE.

Another necessity, which is an essential as well as a special one, is that of providing comfortable and pleasant surroundings for our patients. To this end, old, worn, faded and antiquated furniture, and the hideous pictures, should be dispensed with, and new, clean, comfortable, healthy furniture be substituted. The absence of pictures and carpets, even on some of our convalescent wards, the want of easy chairs and comfortable couches, the presence of rickety tables and uninviting dish closets, the old floors, poorly painted or varnished woodwork, gives to the wards—the homes of our patients—anything but a pleasant impression.

These marked defects cannot be remedied without an appropriation of at least \$5,000.00.

#### NEW FLOORS.

New floors are needed on all the wards with the exception of No. 1 on the male side of the house, and No. 4 on the female side of the house. These two were refloored last year. Many of the wards have floors of old rough pine boards, with great cracks and patches. Besides being unsightly, they are in such a condition that cleanliness is impossible.

An appropriation of \$3,000.00 is needed for this necessary improvement.

#### FOOD ELEVATORS.

The food elevators are beyond repair and are a disgrace and abomination to any building. In the interests of humanity and good service these elevators should be replaced with new electric elevators which will operate with ease and speed. An appropriation of \$1,000.00 will be required.

#### STEEL CEILINGS.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a ward as a steel ceiling, appropriately painted, and nothing detracts from it so much as a cracked and broken or patched one of plaster. Each

year it has been necessary to replaster the ceiling of several wards, and others show considerable patchwork. Without steel ceilings it would prove very expensive to repaint our wards. Old and broken ceilings, which are almost constantly falling off, should be replaced by steel ceilings. An appropriation of \$3,000.00 will be required to do what is most necessary in this direction.

#### SLATE ROOF.

A new roof is needed on the kitchen and on the two new sections of the east and west wings. The old tin roof of the administration building is constantly being repaired, and I believe it would be economy to replace it with a slate roof. For the new roofing necessary, \$1,000.00 will be required.

#### DOWN SPOUTS.

All of the down-spouts but two are out of repair, and several cannot be repaired. It would be economy to replace these with new spouts and connect with the two large cisterns near the building. The water from the cisterns can be used in the boilers and laundry.

For new down-spouts and pipe lines to the cistern, \$1,000.00 will be needed.

#### NEW SEWER AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT.

The need of improvements in this line is very necessary to the health of our patients. The sewers of both the Infirmary and main building empty near these buildings into a small stream, where the sewage forms into small artificial basins, and there gives off odors which penetrate every part of our institution.

Inasmuch as your honorable Board knows of our great need of a new sewer and sewage disposal plant, I believe you will join me in saying \$10,000.00 will be needed to remedy this great defect in the sanitary condition of this hospital.

#### PAINTING.

Nothing adds so much to the attractiveness of the hospital as to have the wards neatly painted. Aside from the ordinary painting, repairs and the painting of furniture which goes on constantly on the wards, the tin roofs and metal work in connection with the slate roof, require a considerable outlay of paint and labor. An institution so old, and with such ragged woodwork, requires constant attention from the painter, and a special

appropriation for this purpose should be obtained. Three thousand dollars for the next two years will be needed.

#### LIBRARY AND DIVERSIONS.

To have plenty of magazines, papers and books on our wards means better discipline among our patients, also comfort and contentment. Our old library is of but little interest to our patients, as the books are old and were poorly selected for this class of patients.

I recommend that we be allowed an appropriation of \$1,000.00 for library and diversions.

#### PRINTING.

The cost for necessary printing done last year amounted to much more than the cost of a new printing press and fixtures. The first cost of a printing plant would be the only expense for several years. After the plant is equipped, the expense of printing is largely due to the labor involved, and as we have several patients who are experienced in this work, there would be no need for a paid employe to do the work. This would give three or four patients employment, and in a short time prove to be a paying investment.

I would recommend that an appropriation of \$500.00 be allowed us for a printing-press and fixtures.

#### CEMENT FLOORS FOR BASEMENT.

The new ventilating system requires a cement floor in the entire steam corridor of the basement of both wings of the main building. This improvement necessitates an appropriation of \$1,000.00.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

The forlorn condition of the lawns, roads and walks about the building would suggest many changes and considerable work. In the rear of the main building the water from the lawns falls into the basement, so considerable of a fill and much grading is necessary. The hill to the west of the Infirmary building should be lowered, and the low places north of the building filled in. The old board walks should be replaced by cement walks.

For the proper and necessary improvement of the grounds \$1,000.00 will be needed.

#### GREEN-HOUSE.

More employment and enjoyment can be given to a certain

class of both male and female patients by enlargement of our green-house. A new structure can be made in a great part out of our large supply of storm windows, and in this way the building could be made inexpensive. It should be sufficiently large to serve as a store-house, in which to preserve all the stock required in the flower beds in the summer time, to care for the potted plants which are being taken into and returned from the wards every few days, space to propagate new plants, and space for a large supply of tropical plants. Our present green-house is considerably out of repair. The brick foundation is giving away, the glass needs resetting, the woodwork requires painting, and more radiation is necessary. \$2,000.00 is needed to build the new addition, and repair the old building. I earnestly hope an appropriation for this purpose can be secured, as one of the most important aids to creating a satisfactory environment is the profusion of flowers with which the wards may be supplied by the industry of our patients.

#### GYMNASIUM.

Aside from the many important material necessities which are actually called for in order to provide for the health and safety of our population, we should cultivate the social condition of our patients and employes. We should have a center where suitable recreation and relaxation, especially during the winter months, may be had. To improve the physical and mental condition of our patients and the morale of our employes, I recommend that the present barn, which almost joins the main building, be converted into a club-house and gymnasium, to contain parlors where both sexes could meet, under proper conditions, with facilities also for music, drilling, dancing, etc., and in which billiard rooms, a bowling-alley, and library and reading-room could be provided. Such advantages and advancement in regard to the social necessities of our patients and employes would react most happily.

I recommend that an appropriation of \$2,000.00 be allowed to transfer this barn into a gymnasium and place of amusement and advancement, and, that \$5,000.00 be appropriated for a new cow-barn to be built at a greater distance from the hospital.

#### FARMER'S COTTAGE.

The present farm cottage is beyond repair, and has been recently vacated. A new farm cottage should be built. An appropriation of \$2,000.00 is necessary.



## REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

In addition to the matters above outlined, there are many other requirements in this hospital for which the need of money is very apparent. In an institution as old as this one, and particularly one so sadly neglected up to two years ago, no comparison with the newer institutions can be made. Certainly a great deal has been done during the past two years, as any comparison with the present improvements will show to those familiar with it in the past, and the greatest strides have been made within a comparatively short time, particularly during the last year. If we could duplicate for a few years the improvement that has been made possible by the allotment of money given to my predecessor and esteemed friend, Dr. Hoyt, it would take but a short time to place this hospital in good repair. There are numerous little expenses which do not seem worth while to specify to the legislature, and other repairs to be made every year, the cost of which cannot be accurately determined before the work is done. The following are a few of the things which could properly be paid for out of the contingent and repair fund, showing that an appropriation of at least \$10,000 for these many minor wants is very necessary.

The wood stairways on all the wards are old and worn and I would recommend their removal, and the placing of iron and slate stairways because of their durability, and as a precautionary measure against fire.

The heating plant is still in bad condition, and although a liberal appropriation is being expended to place it in good repair, the expense is far greater than anticipated.

Much of the pipe is so badly rusted it cannot be used. Much more radiation is necessary, and this calls for more radiators.

The necessity for a cold storage room in an institution using such large quantities of perishable supplies as are required for nearly 1,200 persons, is apparent. Other institutions, fortunate enough to have a good, convenient cold storage-room, consider it one of the most important parts of their plant. The cost of remodeling and rearranging the old store-room into a cold storage-room would not be more than \$500. This would enable us to make large purchases of butter, eggs and dried fruits at advantageous rates, and result in considerable saving during the year.

The covering of our large steam pipes is necessary. This is an improvement which would very soon pay for itself in saving of



fuel. The slop sinks on all the wards are plain zinc, without sides or backs, and are altogether unfitted for the service required of them.

The bathing facilities are wholly inadequate. The bath rooms are very small, and the tubs old-fashioned, plain, and thin iron with narrow, sharp rims. They are uninviting and difficult to keep clean, as the water enters through the waste pipe. Patients are in constant danger of being injured by the sharp edges of the tub while getting in and out during a bath.

The toilet rooms for the men are devoid of urinals, and on many of the large wards there is but one hopper for about forty patients.

A tin roof is needed on the new kitchen, also on the laundry building. The laundry building needs a new ceiling and elevator.

The system of congregate dining-rooms has much to commend it in point of service and economy. The present ironing-room can be converted into a very pleasant dining-room for seventy-five women patients. A new floor is necessary, as the old one is worn, and full of large cracks.

A liberal supply of Babcock chemical fire extinguishers should be placed on the wards, and in the detached buildings. A large exhaust fan to draw the steam and heat from the kitchen is needed.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

It is a pleasant duty to thank the many hospital friends for the innumerable kindnesses which we have received. Citizens of Mt. Pleasant have been especially generous in the donation of magazines, books and papers, and through the efforts of the *News, Journal* and *Press*, reading matter has been collected and distributed on the wards.

The death of Dr. Hoyt caused the only material change in the official organization of the hospital during the biennial period. In this connection I desire to commend the employes of the hospital who have been faithful in the discharge of duty, kind and attentive to those placed under their care, and at all times serving well the best interests of the institution.

In conclusion, I wish to express, as far as possible, my deep appreciation of the liberality, forbearance and earnest support accorded me by your honorable Board. Without your counsel and encouragement, and the personal interest you have taken in this work, I could not have accomplished the little I have. Intimately acquainted as you are with the wants of the hospital,

deeply interested in its welfare, and always ready to sustain the management in every effort to upbuild the hospital, I look forward with pardonable pride to the new biennial period. If the past is any indication of the future, may we not hope that during the new biennial period, still greater progress will be made and greater good accomplished?

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. APPLGATE,  
*Superintendent.*

Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, June 30, 1901.

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### SCIENTIFIC WORK.

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I assure you it is a pleasure for me to state that the Board of Control has done everything to encourage scientific work in this hospital.

The following is a report of a part of the clinical and pathological work done by our pathologist, Dr. Charles Hoffman, and the medical staff of this hospital.

#### REPORT OF CLINICAL-PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

*Dr. C. F. Applegate, Superintendent:*

I have the honor to present you herewith a summary of the work done in the clinical-pathological laboratory from July 1st, 1899, to July 1st, 1901.

A number of important changes have been made in this department during the biennial period. The laboratory formerly situated in an inadequate, illy ventilated room in the rear of the center building, has been moved to an isolated, one-story brick structure. The building is large, well lighted, and amply supplied with water and gas connections ventilating hood, etc. The laboratory is equipped with microscopes, bacteriologic apparatus, glassware and balances to carry on a thorough and accurate study, not only in morphologic but also in chemic pathology.

Forty post-mortem examinations have been made during the period. Under existing conditions it is absolutely necessary to obtain consent of the relatives before a necropsy can be performed. While this consent has been given by the relatives of a few of those dying in the hospital, the fact nevertheless remains that the necessary consent could not be obtained in a great many

important and highly interesting cases, and in others it occasioned a great deal of delay before it could be obtained, invalidating thereby the post mortem findings.

Post-mortem examination is one of the most important factors in the progress and advancement of medical knowledge. It can be made without the slightest disfigurement, and since the majority of patients have been supported more or less at the public expense, it appears no more than justice that they should contribute to the public welfare, and that it should be permissible to hold autopsies on the patients dying in the public institutions whenever it seems desirable.

Special attention has been paid to the cortical, renal, cardiac, pulmonary, hepatic, splenic, pancreatic, genito urinary and gastro-intestinal lesions in all cases, and the changes in the brain and these various organs have been studied macroscopically as well as microscopically.

Recognizing the truth, that disturbed function is coeval with, and co-related to alterations of structure, and that it must of necessity precede the latter; and that also modifications in the composition and character of the body fluids are in their incipency only deviations from the normal physiologic routine, we concluded that the true cause of disease must be looked for prior and precedent to histologic and morphologic changes. Disturbance and perversions in nutrition must antedate all abnormal structural alterations. Microscopic examination shows us only the end products of the chemic conditions which have produced the disease, but it affords us no enlightenment whatever on the metabolic perversions which were the causative factors of the disease, and as most insane persons generally succumb to some intercurrent disease, it becomes a difficult matter to differentiate the lesions of insanity from those of the final cause of death.

For reasons cited, a great deal of our time was devoted to the analysis and studies of the excretions and secretions, and to the pathology of the blood.

Three thousand nine hundred and forty-six urine examinations were made. Clinical signs of nephritis were found in two hundred and ninety-one specimens. Result of examination impresses us with the fact that a toxæmia, due to faulty elimination, resembling uremic poisoning, is often present without any evidence of degenerative changes in the kidney itself. It appears that in these cases abeyance or diminution of renal function is the outcome of

vasomotor spasm causing anemia, the spasm being induced either by toxins absorbed from alimentary tract, or else by auto-intoxication from perverted metabolism.

Analysis of the urine of a case of neurasthenia showed profound metabolic disturbances. Ratio of total nitrogen to that of urea nitrogen points to a diminution of nitrogeneous oxidation. Uric acid was increased. Ratio of total phosphoric acid was above normal, also that of sulphates to ethereal sulphates.

The diazo-reaction was carefully tested, a detailed account of which will be published at some later date. Out of one thousand four hundred and fifty-six urines tested, four hundred and five yielded a positive, eight a doubtful, one thousand and forty-three a negative reaction. Crucial point in our examination has been the production of the pink foam after the characteristic red zone, and also the separation of the greenish black, or violet black precipitate after allowing the tube to stand for twenty-four hours.

Thirty two cases of typhoid fever were tested daily until the patients had recovered. A positive reaction was obtained at some period or another, in all thirty-two cases. Recurrence of the reaction after it had ceased indicated recrudescence.

Twenty-five cases of tuberculosis yielded a positive reaction. Continued diazo-reaction in tuberculosis points to an early fatal termination. Positive reaction was also obtained in a case of measles and scarlet fever.

Excretions and secretions of two cases of epilepsy were studied with a view to locate the toxins that cause the cortical irritation. All the urine passed was saved and each twenty-four hour quantity was analyzed for a period covering a little over three months. Exciting causes generally assigned for the convulsions are numerous, viz., indigestion, intestinal parasites, traumatic injuries to head, constipation, etc. We regard, and our studies confirm our opinion, the excitant cause to be some product of defective metabolism irritating, by producing hyperæmia, a highly susceptible cortical centre. Elimination and secretion were studied also in two cases suffering from a disease closely associated with epilepsy, viz: exophthalmic goitre. A treatment based upon the results of laboratory analysis was tried in the last mentioned cases, with the result of recovery in one case, and marked improvement in the other. Complete detail of the studies into the pathology of the last two diseases will be published in the near future.



Eighty-four sputum examinations were made. Tubercle bacilli were found in thirty-four.

Two hundred and twenty-six Widal's test of blood were made, seventy-one yielding positive results. Plasmodium malariae was found in four cases. Counts of red and white blood cells, percentage of hæma-globin was estimated, staining of films and differential counts of leucocytes were made in forty-two cases.

Water of the well of this institution was analyzed four times at different periods. Examination of water was also made for the institutions at Independence, Council Bluffs and Mitchellville.

One sample of coal was analyzed for Independence.

Amount of magnesia in pipe covering was determined for the institution at Marshalltown.

Your pathologist has supervised the disinfection of apartments occupied by patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases.

In conclusion I desire to emphasize the importance of the work of the clinical-pathological laboratory and to express the hope that at no distant day its scope and usefulness may be extended so as to include all the state institutions under a general plan.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. HOFFMAN.

*Pathologist.*

TABLE No. 1.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining July 1, 1899.....	496	400	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining July 1, 1900.....	.....	.....	.....	526	432	958	.....	.....	.....
Admitted for first time.....	177	121	298	161	106	267	338	227	565
Readmitted to this hospital.....	35	40	75	39	31	70	74	71	145
Total number admitted.....	212	161	373	200	137	337	412	298	710
Total number treated.....	708	561	1,269	726	569	1,295	.....	.....	.....
Discharged—recovered.....	85	48	133	59	41	100	144	89	233
Discharged—improved.....	27	25	52	29	13	42	56	38	94
Discharged—unimproved.....	11	11	22	4	.....	4	15	11	26
Discharged—not insane.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	56	43	99	68	35	103	124	78	202
Total discharged or died.....	180	127	307	160	89	249	340	216	556
Average daily number.....	503	417	920	528	437	965	.....	.....	.....
Absent on parole.....	2	2	4	26	20	46	28	22	50
Absent, escaped.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Remaining June 30, 1900.....	526	432	958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining June 30, 1901.....	.....	.....	.....	538	460	998	.....	.....	.....



TABLE No. 2.

## CHANGES IN POPULATION BY TRANSFERS, PAROLES AND ESCAPES.

## SUPPLEMENTAL TO TABLE NO. 1.

	FIRST YEAR			SECOND YEAR.			PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted by—									
Transfers from Iowastate hospitals	..	1	1	.....	.....	.....		1	1
Transfers from Iowa county asylums	3	4	7	7	12	19	10	16	26
Transfers from Iowa private asylums									
Transfers from Iowa penitentiaries	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Paroled patients returned.....	1	.....	1	8	2	10	9	2	11
Escaped patients returned.....	18	.....	18	12	.....	12	30	.....	30
Discharged by—									
Transfers to Iowa state hospital ....	..	1	1	.....	.....	.....		1	1
Transfers to Iowa county asylums..	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Transfers to Iowa private asylums..									
Paroled patients remaining absent.	2	2	4	26	20	46	27	22	50
Escaped patients remaining absent.				2		2	2		2

TABLE No. 3.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted.....	6,559	4,855	11,414
Re-admitted (this period) .....	74	71	145
Total.....	6,633	4,926	11,559
Discharged, recovered .....	2,092	1,530	3,622
Discharged, improved .....	1,294	966	2,260
Discharged, unimproved.....	1,335	975	2,310
Discharged, not insane.....	14	2	16
Discharged, died.....	1,330	971	2,301
Total discharged or died.....	6,065	4,444	10,509
Remaining June 30, 1901 ..	538	460	998

TABLE No. 4.

## NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

PATIENT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born native parents.....	165	119	284
Native born foreign parents .....	59	49	108
Native born mixed parentage.....	19	11	30
Native born parentage unknown .....	73	56	129
Foreign born.....	67	51	118
Nativity unknown.....	29	12	41
Total.....	412	298	710

TABLE No. 5.  
MORALS AND HEREDITY—CONDITION OF PARENTS.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	SEX OF PATIENTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminal—father .....	1	0	1
Criminal—mother .....			
Criminal—both parents .....			
Intemperate in use of stimulants .....			
Epileptic .....	29	10	39
Feeble-Minded .....	1	1	2
Idiotic .....			
Insane .....			
Deaf .....	39	54	93
Dumb .....			
Deaf and dumb .....			
Blind .....			
Parents blood relations .....			

TABLE No. 6.  
BIRTHPLACE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

BIRTHPLACE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa .....	178	138	316
All other states .....	131	97	228
Total native born .....	309	235	544
Austria .....	1	1	2
Bohemia .....	1	3	4
Canada .....	2	1	3
China .....		1	1
Denmark .....	1	3	4
England .....	6	5	11
Germany .....	30	14	44
Holland .....	2		2
Hungary .....	1		1
Ireland .....	11	8	19
Norway .....	4	1	5
Russia .....		2	2
Scotland .....		1	1
Sweden .....	8	9	17
Switzerland .....	3	1	4
Total foreign born .....	70	50	120
Unknown .....	33	13	46
Total native and foreign born .....	412	298	710

TABLE No. 7.  
NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED TO THIS HOSPITAL.

TIMES ADMITTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Once.....	337	231	568
Twice.....	52	51	103
Three times.....	14	9	23
Four times.....	4	7	11
Five times.....	1		1
Six times.....	3		3
Seven times.....	1		1
Eight times.....			
Nine times.....			
Ten times.....			
Total.....	412	298	710

EXPLANATION—Readmission of patients who have recently escaped are not noticed in this table, nor paroled patients who were not discharged. This table includes only patients admitted during the period ending June 30, 1901, and patients readmitted within the period who are given a new number and page in statistical record books.

TABLE No. 8.  
CONDITION WHEN LAST DISCHARGED OF PATIENTS READMITTED.

DISCHARGED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unimproved.....	14	15	29
Improved.....	13	15	28
Recovered.....	38	33	71
Undetermined.....	9	8	17
Total.....	74	71	145

TABLE No. 9.  
COLOR AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	409	293	702
Black.....	3	5	8
Total.....	412	298	710

TABLE No. 10.  
AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGE PERIODS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years .....	.....	1	1
15 to 19 years .....	25	17	42
20 to 24 years .....	49	24	73
25 to 29 years .....	45	40	85
30 to 34 years .....	48	37	85
35 to 39 years .....	50	40	90
40 to 49 years .....	84	70	154
50 to 59 years .....	49	35	84
60 to 69 years .....	23	17	40
70 years and over .....	22	10	32
Age unknown .....	8	7	15
Total .....	412	298	710
Average age .....	40	29	.....

TABLE No. 11.  
EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

DEGREE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
College .....	9	2	11
High school or equal .....	18	14	32
Common school .....	323	240	563
None .....	25	13	38
Unknown .....	37	29	66
Total .....	412	298	710

TABLE No. 12.  
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	191	90	281
Married .....	179	160	339
Widowed .....	18	37	55
Divorced or separated .....	14	9	23
Unknown .....	10	2	12
Total .....	412	298	710

TABLE No. 13.  
OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Actor .....	1	Artists .....	1
Agents .....	8	Cooks .....	3
Barbers .....	2	Domestics in families or hotels .....	14
Blacksmiths .....	8	Dressmakers .....	4
Bookkeepers .....	1	Milliners .....	2
Brakeman .....	1	Nurse .....	1

TABLE No. 13—CONTINUED.  
OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Butchers .....	2	Teachers .....	3
Buttonmaker .....	1	Agents wives or daughters .....	3
Carpenter .....	13	Barbers wives or daughters .....	2
Cigarmakers .....	3	Blacksmiths wives or daughters .....	2
Clergymen .....	2	Butchers wives or daughters .....	1
Clerks, in stores .....	9	Bookkeepers wives or daughters .....	1
Conductors .....	1	Carpenters wives or daughters .....	5
Confectioner .....	1	Clergymens wives or daughters .....	2
Contractor .....	1	Conductors wives or daughters .....	1
Cooks .....	1	Contractors wives or daughters .....	2
Druggist .....	1	Engineers wives or daughters .....	1
Editor .....	1	Farmers wives or daughters .....	52
Engineer, locomotive .....	4	Harnessmakers wives or daughters .....	1
Express messenger .....	1	Hostlers wives or daughters .....	1
Farmers .....	149	Hotelkeepers wives or daughters .....	1
Fisherman .....	1	Machinists wives or daughters .....	2
Harnessmaker .....	1	Masons wives or daughters .....	1
Hostler .....	3	Laborers wives or daughters .....	21
Hotelkeeper .....	2	Merchants wives or daughters .....	10
Laborers, day or farm .....	79	Millers' wives or daughters .....	3
Lawyers .....	2	Miners' wives or daughters .....	3
Machinists .....	6	Painters' wives or daughters .....	2
Masons .....	3	Photographers' wives or daughters .....	1
Merchants .....	11	Physicians' wives or daughters .....	1
Millers .....	1	Policemen's wives or daughter .....	1
Miners .....	13	Saloonkeepers' wives or daughters .....	2
Musician .....	1	Traveling men's wives or daughters .....	3
Painters .....	9	Wives and daughters of men in various	
Pilots .....	1	other kinds of business .....	74
Physicians .....	3	Occupation, none .....	28
Printers .....	2	Occupation unknown .....	43
Salesmen, traveling .....	3		
Saloonkeepers or bartenders .....	3		
Shoemakers .....	3		
Stenographers .....	1		
Teacher .....	1		
Tinner .....	1		
Weaver .....	1		
Occupation, none .....	26		
Occupation unknown .....	24		
Total .....	412	Total .....	298

TABLE No. 14.  
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adenitis .....	1	1	2
Alopecia .....	2		2
Amenorrhoea .....		3	3
Anemia .....	1	1	2
Asthma .....	1		1
Blind .....	1		1
Bronchitis .....	4	2	6
Carcinoma of breast .....		1	1
Carcinoma general .....		1	1
Cellulitis .....	3		3
Cerebral tumor .....	1		1
Cervix uteri lacerated .....		4	4
Conjunctivitis .....	3	1	4
Constipation chronic .....	4	2	6
Contusions .....	1	1	2
Crippled .....	5		5
Cystitis .....	6		6
Deaf mutes .....	3		3
Delirium tremens .....	1		1



TABLE No. 14—CONTINUED.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Diarrhoea chronic .....	1	1	1
Dysmenorrhoea .....	1	9	9
Emphysema Pulmonary.....	1	1	1
Epilepsy .....	32	9	41
Fistula urethral .....	1	1	1
Fracture rib.....	1	1	1
Gastritis.....	12	12	12
General arterial sclerosis .....	40	25	65
General debility.....	27	32	32
Goutre.....	2	6	6
Gonorrhœa.....	1	1	1
Haemophilia.....	1	1	1
Health good.....	28	20	48
Heart disease.....	6	10	16
Hemorrhoids .....	1	5	6
Hernia.....	6	6	6
Infected wound.....	1	1	1
Intestinal catarrh.....	2	3	5
Keloid.....	1	1	1
Kidney disease .....	36	22	58
Leucorrhœa.....	1	39	39
Lipoma.....	1	1	1
Liver disease.....	5	5	5
Meningitis .....	1	2	2
Migraine.....	1	1	1
Mouth burned.....	1	1	1
Myopia.....	2	1	3
Necrosis bone.....	1	1	1
Needle stab.....	1	1	1
Nervous prostration.....	2	4	6
Old age, general.....	40	28	68
Organic brain disease.....	3	1	4
Otitis media.....	1	1	1
Ozena.....	1	1	1
Paralysis, general.....	26	3	29
Paralysis hemiplegia.....	2	1	3
Paralysis menoplegia.....	1	1	1
Paralysis paraplegia.....	2	2	2
Phimosis.....	3	3	3
Pleurisy.....	3	3	3
Pneumonia.....	4	4	4
Pregnant.....	1	2	2
Prostrate enlarged.....	2	2	2
Psoriasis.....	1	1	1
Ptyalism.....	1	1	1
Puerperal condition.....	1	2	2
Rheumatism.....	1	1	1
Septicæmia.....	1	1	1
Spermatorrhœa.....	2	2	2
Strabismus.....	3	2	5
Tabes dorsalis.....	1	1	1
Throat cut.....	3	3	3
Toxæmia.....	98	59	157
Trachoma.....	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	9	9	18
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	1
Uterine disease.....	17	17	17
Uterine fibroid.....	2	2	2
Vaginitis.....	2	2	2
Varicocele.....	3	2	5
Variouse veins.....	3	2	5
Total.....	465	315	780

TABLE No. 15.  
SUPPOSED OR ASSUMED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alcoholic intemperance.....	62	3	65
Apoplexy.....	1	1	2
Brain fever.....	3	1	4
Cerebral tumor.....	1	1	2
Domestic trouble.....	3	8	11
Disappointed affections.....	2	2	4
Epilepsy.....	26	10	36
Fright.....	1	1	2
Heredity.....	48	79	127
Ill health.....	10	13	23
Injury to head.....	20	1	21
Masturbation.....	7	1	8
Menopause.....	7	7	14
Morphine habit.....	9	4	13
Overheat.....	4	4	8
Overwork.....	6	3	9
Predisposition (without heredity).....	33	22	55
Puerperal condition.....	6	6	12
Religious excitement.....	4	7	11
Senility.....	20	12	32
Sunstroke.....	11	11	22
Syphilis.....	4	1	5
Typhoid fever.....	2	4	6
Uterine disease.....	8	8	16
Cause unknown.....	115	95	210
Worry.....	14	9	23
Not insane.....	1	1	2
Total.....	412	298	710

TABLE No. 16.  
FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

FORM OF INSANITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	87	84	171
Mania, chronic.....	28	37	65
Melancholia, acute.....	115	104	219
Melancholia, chronic.....	12	11	23
Dementia, primary.....	7	3	10
Dementia, secondary.....	13	14	27
Dementia, senile.....	33	15	48
Epileptic insanity.....	30	13	43
Toxic insanity, (alcoholic, morphinism and cocaineism).....	27	27	54
General paralysis.....	30	4	34
Paranoia.....	12	8	20
Imbecility.....	11	3	14
Organic dementia.....	6	2	8
Not insane.....	1	1	2
Total.....	412	298	710

TABLE No. 17.  
FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS WHO RECOVERED OR DIED.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	49	44	93	13	14	27
Mania, chronic.....				18	16	34
Melancholia, acute....	74	43	117	8	11	19
Melancholia, chronic .....				13	14	27
Dementia, primary .....				1		1
Dementia, secondary .....				11	6	17
Dementia, senile .....				15	7	22
Epileptic insanity.....				8	1	9
Alcoholic insanity.....	13	2	15	3		3
Toxic insanity .....	8		8			
General paralysis .....				32	7	39
Paranoia .....						
Imbecility.....						
Organic dementia.....				2	2	4
Not insane .....	1		1			
Total .....	145	89	234	124	78	202

TABLE No. 18.

DISCHARGED PATIENTS—DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE WITH RESULTS.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	UNIM- PROVED.			IMPROVED.			RECOVER'D			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 month....	3		3	9	4	13	39	29	68	20	16	36	71	49	120
1 and less than 2 months ..	2	2	4	10	5	15	21	9	30	16	9	25	47	25	72
2 and less than 3 months ..	1	1	2	7	7	14	16	12	28	8	4	12	29	24	53
3 and less than 4 months ..	1		1	5	2	7	10	9	19	3		3	19	11	30
4 and less than 5 months ..	1		1		1	1	11	11	22	6	11	17	18	23	41
5 and less than 6 months ..	1	1	2	2		2	13		13	10	17	27	26	18	44
6 and less than 7 months ..		2	2	13	5	18	7	5	12	15		15	35	12	47
7 and less than 8 months ..															
8 and less than 9 months ..	2		2	3	2	5				7	7	14	5	9	14
9 and less than 10 months ..					4	4	2	3	5	2	1	3	4	8	12
10 and less than 11 months ..	2	1	3	3	6	9	2	2	4	6		6	13	9	22
11 and less than 12 months ..	2	3	5		2	2				9	1	10	11	6	17
12 and less than 13 months ..	3	1	4	6		6	24	9	33	29	12	41	62	2	84
Unknwn .....															
Total .....	15	11	26	56	38	94	145	89	234	124	78	202	340	216	556
verage known cases .....	38	60	98	11	24	35	7	5	12	13	10	23	20	28	48

TABLE No. 19.  
DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS RECOVERED OR DIED.

DURATION.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than one month . . . . .				24	18	42
One and less than two months . . . . .	2	1	3	7	6	13
Two and less than three months . . . . .	24	6	30	6	3	9
Three and less than four months . . . . .	39	11	50	3	4	7
Four and less than six months . . . . .	44	27	71	10	3	13
Six and less than twelve months . . . . .	24	29	53	13	12	25
One and less than two years . . . . .	8	11	19	16	2	18
Two and less than three years . . . . .				9	1	10
Three and less than five years . . . . .	3	4	7	23	9	32
Five and less than ten years . . . . .	1		1	9	7	16
Ten years and over . . . . .				4	13	17
Total . . . . .	145	89	234	124	78	202
Average of known cases in months . . . . .	7.0	9.5	8.0	21.5	23.0	22.5

TABLE No. 20.  
WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS RECOVERED OR DIED.

DURATION.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than one month . . . . .				5	6	11
One and less than three months . . . . .	3		3	5	5	10
Three and less than four months . . . . .	17	7	24	6	3	9
Four and less than six months . . . . .	29	11	40	4	4	8
Six and less than twelve months . . . . .	33	27	60	12	10	22
One and less than two years . . . . .	21	22	43	20	5	25
Two and less than three years . . . . .	5	3	8	5	3	8
Three and less than five years . . . . .	6	5	11	17	5	22
Five and less than ten years . . . . .	2	5	7	13	7	20
Ten years and over . . . . .				11	15	26
Unknown . . . . .	29	9	38	26	15	41
Total . . . . .	145	89	234	124	78	202
Average of known cases in months . . . . .	12	18.5	15.5	49.0	61.0	55.0

TABLE No. 21.  
AGE AT DEATH.

AGE PERIODS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years . . . . .			
15 to 19 years . . . . .	3	2	5
20 to 24 years . . . . .	4	5	9
25 to 29 years . . . . .	9	4	13
30 to 34 years . . . . .	10	7	17
35 to 39 years . . . . .	13	6	19
40 to 49 years . . . . .	35	18	53
50 to 59 years . . . . .	18	16	34
60 to 69 years . . . . .	15	8	23
70 years and over . . . . .	15	10	25
Age unknown . . . . .	2	2	4
Total . . . . .	124	78	202
Average age of known . . . . .	49	42	45.5

TABLE No. 22.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>General Diseases—</b>			
Anemia pernicious.....		1	1
Burns.....		1	1
Cancer.....	2	2	4
Delirium tremens.....	1		1
Diabetes.....	1		1
Dysentery.....	2	4	6
Empyema.....		1	1
Enterocolitis gangrenous.....	1		1
Erysipelas.....		2	2
Exhaustion with senility.....	21	5	26
Gangrene senile.....	1		1
Heart failure from opium.....	1		1
Intestinal obstruction.....		1	1
Myocarditis.....		1	1
Nephritis.....	2	2	4
Nephritis chronic parenchymatous.....	2		2
Nephritis chronic interstitial.....	2	2	4
Pneumonia.....	5		5
Pneumonia broncho.....	1	1	2
Pulmonary abscess.....	1		1
Pyelitis calculous.....		1	1
Pyelo-nephritis, tubercular.....	2		2
Septicæmia.....	1		1
Suicide.....	1		1
Syphilis.....	1		1
Typhoid fever.....	2		3
Tuberculosis pulmonary.....	17	9	26
Tuberculosis acute miliary.....	2	1	3
<b>Diseases of Nervous System—</b>			
Cerebral congestion.....		1	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage.....	5	1	6
Cerebral hæmorrhage extra-dural.....	1		1
Cerebral hæmorrhage sub-dural.....		1	1
Epilepsy.....	3		3
Exhaustion with chronic insanity.....	2	2	4
Exhaustion with mania acute.....		3	3
Exhaustion with mania delirious.....	6	7	13
Exhaustion with mania chronic.....		4	4
Exhaustion with mania epilepsy.....	1	2	3
Exhaustion with melancholia acute.....		5	5
Exhaustion with melancholia chronic.....	2	3	5
General paresis.....	30	7	37
Meningitis.....		3	3
Meningitis chronic.....	1	1	2
Organic brain disease.....	4	2	6
Total.....	124	78	202



TABLE No. 23.  
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED.

MONTHS.	MALE.					FEMALE				
	Working in ward	Working outside of ward.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.	Working in ward	Working outside of ward.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.
1899.										
July	98	140	238	501	47	118	56	174	398	44
August	95	140	235	501	47	119	56	175	400	44
September	94	145	239	499	48	139	63	202	414	49
October	104	153	257	490	52	149	63	212	413	51
November	108	164	272	484	56	142	55	197	426	46
December	111	144	255	495	52	152	64	216	418	52
1900.										
January	117	141	258	497	52	156	57	213	418	51
February	108	120	228	502	45	150	58	208	420	49
March	107	120	227	516	44	156	62	218	421	52
April	118	124	241	514	47	158	50	208	421	49
May	117	152	269	515	52	155	57	212	420	50
June	110	178	288	513	56	159	66	225	432	52
July	116	173	289	517	56	157	60	217	442	49
August	120	167	287	525	55	151	54	205	428	48
September	115	151	266	523	51	140	55	195	428	46
October	122	148	270	523	53	140	57	197	428	46
November	125	140	265	520	51	141	57	198	433	46
December	125	151	276	521	53	143	52	195	430	45
1901.										
January	134	149	283	526	54	143	51	191	431	45
February	130	154	290	534	54	146	44	190	433	44
March	135	155	290	540	54	145	44	189	437	43
April	133	150	283	541	52	150	47	206	443	47
May	133	149	282	537	53	158	52	210	450	47
June	129	147	276	536	52	164	59	223	457	49
Average for biennial period	117	148	265	516	51	147	56	203	457	48

TABLE No. 24.  
RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

COUNTY.	From the beginning			During biennial period.			Remaining.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair	32	26	58						
Adams	27	32	59						
Alamakee	13	20	33						
Appanoose	172	94	266	19	11	30	20	12	32
Audubon	14	20	34						
Benton	17	20	37						
Black Hawk	14	13	27						
Boone	54	58	112		1	1		1	1
Bremer	10	11	21						
Buchanan	7	5	12						
Buena Vista	1		1						
Butler	4	5	9						
Calhoun	2	1	3						
Carroll	7	2	9						
Cass	35	36	71						
Cedar	108	101	209	5	6	11	7	8	15
Cerro Gordo	5		5						
Cherokee	2	1	3						
Chickasaw	8	7	15						
Clarke	40	24	64						
Clay	3	1	4						
Clayton	28	17	45						
Clinton	49	14	63						
Crawford	10	5	15						
Dallas	47	35	82					2	2
Davis	130	96	226	14	9	23	10	14	24
Decatur	57	53	110						

TABLE NO. 24—CONTINUED.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

COUNTY.	From the beginning			During biennial period.			Remaining.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Delaware.....	14	7	21						
Des Moines.....	261	225	486	19	22	41	26	32	58
Dickinson.....	2	1	3						
Dubuque.....	47	53	100						
Emmet.....	2	1	3						
Fayette.....	16	14	30						
Floyd.....	6	5	11						
Franklin.....	2	4	6						
Fremont.....	26	39	65						
Greene.....	8	13	21						
Grundy.....		2	2						
Guthrie.....	33	29	62						
Hamilton.....	1	6	7						
Hardin.....	7	9	16						
Harrison.....	43	56	99						
Henry.....	216	163	379	13	13	26	21	24	45
Howard.....	1	6	7						
Humboldt.....	3		3	1		1			
Iowa.....	118	91	209	17	7	24	20	12	32
Jackson.....	21	19	40						
Jasper.....	184	125	309	18	12	30	18	20	38
Jefferson.....	181	156	337	15	9	24	13	8	21
Johnson.....	234	128	362	13	6	19	17	8	25
Jones.....	13	25	38						
Keokuk.....	165	124	289	9	10	19	8	6	14
Kossuth.....		1	1						
Lee.....	348	269	617	33	19	52	34	43	77
Linn.....	30	29	59				1	1	2
Louisa.....	104	74	175	8	4	12	9	11	20
Lucas.....	52	45	97						
Lyon.....		1	1						
Madison.....	63	39	102				1		1
Mahaska.....	203	146	349	21	19	40	18	20	38
Marion.....	183	110	293	12	9	21	19	10	29
Marshall.....	115	82	197	13	7	20	12	9	21
Mills.....	58	33	91						
Mitchell.....	2	1	3						
Monona.....	7	8	15						
Monroe.....	116	70	186	17	4	31	13	12	25
Montgomery.....	42	32	74						
Muscataine.....	138	120	258	17	10	27	18	15	33
O'Brien.....		1	1						
Page.....	74	57	131						
Palo Alto.....	2		2						
Plymouth.....		1	1						
Pocahontas.....	2	3	5						
Polk.....	408	348	756	46	40	86	31	48	79
Pottawatomie.....	95	122	217				1	2	3
Poweshiek.....	102	76	178	7	7	14	11	12	23
Ringgold.....	17	25	42						
Scott.....	301	281	581	29	21	50	41	49	90
Shelby.....	20	23	43						
Story.....	71	56	127	9	9	18	16	18	34
Tama.....	12	6	18						
Taylor.....	35	33	68						
Union.....	43	37	80						
Van Buren.....	136	117	253	9	5	14	3	5	8
Wapello.....	225	184	409	16	19	35	14	13	27
Warren.....	94	51	146	1		1	1		1
Washington.....	161	106	267	11	9	20	13	13	26
Wayne.....	37	47	84						
Webster.....	5	8	13						
Winnebago.....		1	1						
Winneshie.....	20	13	33					1	1
Woodbury.....	6	3	9						
Worth.....	5		5						
Wright.....	2		2						
From elsewhere.....	73	52	125						
Supported by state at large.....	731	214	945	20		20	122	30	152
Total.....	6,633	4,926	11,559	412	298	710	538	460	998

TABLE NO. 25.

	SUPPORTED BY WHOM			
		Male.	Female	Total.
By the state.....		120	32	152
By counties.....		418	428	846
By themselves or friends.....				
By other states.....				
Total .....		538	460	998

EXHIBIT OF HOSPITAL GENERAL SUPPORT FUND FROM JUNE 1, 1899 TO  
JULY 1, 1901.

1899.			
July	1	Balance.....	\$ 5,074.71
July	5	Per capita allowance for June.....	10,708.80
July	5	Receipts of superintendent for June.....	147.25
August	11	Per capita allowance for July.....	10,787.61
August	11	Receipts of superintendent for July.....	285.79
September	5	Per capita allowance for August.....	10,805.80
September	5	Receipts of superintendent for August.....	345.04
October	9	Per capita allowance for September.....	10,912.40
October	9	Receipts of superintendent for September.....	310.80
November	12	Per capita allowance for October.....	10,918.06
November	12	Receipts of superintendent for October.....	197.93
December	11	Per capita allowance for November.....	10,929.60
December	11	Receipts of superintendent for November.....	129.48
1900.			
January	13	Per capita allowance for December.....	10,957.16
January	13	Receipts of superintendent for December.....	118.54
February	3	Per capita allowance for January.....	10,980.77
February	3	Receipts of superintendent for January.....	841.25
March	7	Per capita allowance for February.....	11,063.14
March	7	Receipts of superintendent for February.....	734.10
April	9	Per capita allowance for March.....	11,248.25
April	9	Receipts of superintendent for March.....	224.07
May	11	Per capita allowance for April.....	11,222.40
May	11	Receipts of superintendent for April.....	222.44
June	13	Per capita allowance for May.....	11,215.74
June	13	Receipts of superintendent for May.....	655.75
July	1	Per capita allowance for June.....	11,340.80
July	1	Receipts of superintendent for June.....	220.16
August	10	Per capita allowance for July.....	11,504.51
August	10	Receipts of superintendent for July.....	200.03
September	13	Per capita allowance for August.....	11,435.61
September	13	Receipts of superintendent for August.....	168.07
October	10	Per capita allowance for September.....	11,409.60
October	10	Receipts of superintendent for September.....	269.77
November	12	Per capita allowance for October.....	11,413.54
November	12	Receipts of superintendent for October.....	145.24
December	13	Per capita allowance for November.....	11,438.80
December	13	Receipts of superintendent for November.....	121.56
1901.			
January	10	Per capita allowance for December.....	11,415.48
January	10	Receipts of superintendent for December.....	117.48
February	9	Per capita allowance for January.....	11,481.67
February	9	Receipts of superintendent for January.....	139.08
March	13	Per capita allowance for February.....	11,600.57
March	13	Receipts of superintendent for February.....	227.71
April	8	Per capita allowance for March.....	11,724.00
April	8	Receipts of superintendent for March.....	140.43
May	8	Per capita allowance for April.....	11,802.40
May	8	Receipts of superintendent for April.....	159.75
June	14	Per capita allowance for May.....	11,844.38
June	14	Receipts of superintendent for May.....	592.92
Total .....			\$ 282,880.34

## EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$97,685.56	
Provisions.....	90,125.58	
Household stores.....	12,400.79	
Clothing.....	14,975.24	
Fuel and light.....	40,724.68	
Hospital and medical supplies.....	3,900.95	
Shop, farm and garden supplies.....	13,788.56	
Ordinary repairs.....	100.91	
Water and ice.....	2,358.12	
Stationery and postage.....	2,695.91	
Transportation of inmates.....	1,009.25	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,681.01	
Balance.....	1,433.78	
Total.....	\$282,880.34	\$282,880.34

## CONTINGENT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1901.

1899.			
July	1	Balance.....	\$ 188.75
Aug.	11	Amount from State treasurer.....	194.36
Nov.	14	Amount from State treasurer.....	209.48
1900.			
March	7	Amount from State treasurer.....	231.30
June	13	Amount from State treasurer.....	151.43
Sept.	13	Amount from State treasurer.....	187.10
Oct.	10	Amount from State treasurer.....	34.71
Nov.	12	Amount from State treasurer.....	36.04
Dec.	13	Amount from State treasurer.....	83.52
1901.			
Jan.	10	Amount from State treasurer.....	48.67
March	13	Amount from State treasurer.....	49.72
April	8	Amount from State treasurer.....	111.78
May	8	Amount from State treasurer.....	47.09
Total.....			\$ 1,573.95

## EXPENDITURES.

Clothing.....	\$ 1.55	
Hospital and medical supplies.....	64.98	
Shop, farm and garden supplies.....	1.00	
Ordinary repairs.....	20.91	
Transportation of inmates.....	992.50	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	259.76	
Balance.....	233.25	
Total.....	\$ 1,573.95	\$ 1,573.95

## APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1901.

## WATER SUPPLY FUND.

July 1, 1899.	Balance.....		\$ 45.01
Sept. 12.	Cash to correct error.....		.20
Total.....			\$ 45.21

## EXPENDITURES.

Extraordinary repairs.....	\$ 40.00	
New buildings.....	5.21	
Total.....	\$ 45.21	\$ 45.21

## REPAIRING WALLS OF OLD BUILDING FUND.

July 1, 1899.	Balance.....		\$ 386.63
Total.....			\$ 386.63

## APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1901—CONTINUED.

## EXPENDITURES.

Extraordinary repairs .....	\$ 179 65	
Balance .....	206.98	
Total. ....	\$ 386.63	\$ 386.63

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. FROM JULY 1, 1899,  
TO JULY 1, 1901.

## REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

July 1, 1899. Balance .....		\$ 2,495.04
Total.....		\$ 2,495.04

## EXPENDITURES.

Extraordinary repairs.....	\$ 2,495.04	
Total. ....	\$ 2,495.04	\$ 2,495.04

## SLATE ROOF FOR THREE WEST SECTIONS OF OLD WING.

July 1, 1899, balance. ....		\$ 421.02
Total.....		\$ 421.02

## EXPENDITURES.

Extraordinary repairs ..	\$ 45 00	
New buildings .....	376.02	
Total.....	\$ 421.02	\$ 421.02

## PAINTING FUND.

July 1, 1899, balance.....		\$ 150.79
Balance .....		\$ 150.79

## EXPENDITURES.

Extraordinary repairs .....	\$ 128.68	
Balance .....	22 11	
Total. ....	\$ 150.79	\$ 150.79

## FURNITURE FOR HOSPITAL AND WARDS.

July 1, 1899, balance.....		\$ 111.05
Total.....		\$ 111.05

## EXPENDITURES.

Equipments.....	\$ 105.45	
Balance.....	5.60	
Total .....	\$ 111.05	\$ 111.05



## LIBRARY AND DIVERSION FUND.

July 1, 1899, balance.....		\$ 300 19
Total.....		\$ 300.19

## EXPENDITURES.

Miscellaneous .....	\$ 300.19	
Total.....	\$ 300.19	\$ 300.19

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FROM JULY 1, 1899 TO JULY 1, 1901.

## REIMBURSING PATIENTS FUND.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	\$ 5,500.00	
Total .....	\$ 5,500.00	

## EXPENDITURES.

Reimbursing patients.....	\$ 3,330.59	
Balance .....	2,169.41	
Total .....	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 5,500.00

## ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT FUND.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$ 13,000.00	
Total .....	\$ 13,000.00	

## EXPENDITURES.

Equipment .....	\$ 11,050.00	
Balance .....	\$ 1,950.00	
Total .....	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00

## STATE LABORATORY FUND.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	\$ 1,000.00	
Total .....	\$ 1,000.00	

## EXPENDITURES.

Equipment .....	\$ 738.56	
Miscellaneous .....	20.00	
Balance .....	241.44	
Total .....	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

## VEGETABLE CELLAR FUND.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	\$ 1,200.00	
Total .....	\$ 1,200.00	

## EXPENDITURES.

New buildings .....	\$ 1,200.00	
Total .....	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00

## DRY CLOSETS FUND.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$ 1,000.00	
Total.....	\$ 1,000.00	

## EXPENDITURES.

New buildings.....	\$	775.48	
Balance.....		<u>224.52</u>	
Total.....	\$	1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

## TELEPHONE SYSTEM FOR HOUSE.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$	1,000.00	
Total.....		<u></u>	\$ 1,000.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Equipment.....	\$	588.46	
Balance.....		<u>411.54</u>	
Total .....	\$	1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

## WATER SUPPLY FUND.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$	7,200.00	
Total.....		<u></u>	\$ 7,200.00

## EXPENDITURES.

New buildings .....	\$	6,987.62	
Balance.....		<u>212.38</u>	
Total.....	\$	7,200.00.	\$ 7,200.00

## HEATING PLANT REPAIRS FUND.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$	7,000.00	
Total.....		<u></u>	\$ 7,000.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Extraordinary repairs .....	\$	274.42	
Equipment.....		4,812.17	
Balance.....		<u>1,913.41</u>	
Total.....	\$	7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00

## EXHAUST SYSTEM OF VENTILATION.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$	5,000.00	
Balance.....		<u>5,000.00</u>	
Total.....	\$	5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00

## BASEMENT REPAIR.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$	1,000.00	
Total.....		<u></u>	\$ 1,000.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Extraordinary repairs.....		240.00	
Balance.....		<u>760.00</u>	
Total.....	\$	1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

## SLATE ROOFING.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....	\$	1,000.00	
Total.....		<u></u>	\$ 1,000.00

## EXPENDITURES.

New buildings.....	\$ 1,000.00	
Total.....	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

## PIGGERY.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....		\$ 1,200.00
Balance.....	\$ 1,200.00	
Total .....	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00

## REMODELING KITCHEN.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....		\$ 5,000.00
Total.....		\$ 5,000.00

## EXPENDITURES.

New Buildings.....	\$ 4,352.20	
Balance.....	647.80	
Total.....	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00

## FIRE ESCAPES.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....		\$ 4,000.00
Total.....		\$ 4,000.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Equipment.....	\$ 3,375.80	
New Buildings.....	230.00	
Balance.....	394.20	
Total.....	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00

## HOSE AND HOSE REELS, AND HOOK AND LADDER TRUCK.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....		\$ 1,000.00
Total.....		\$ 1,000.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Equipment .....	\$ 725.00	
Balance.....	275.00	
Total.....	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

## WATER MAIN TO INFIRMARY BUILDING AND CONTINGENT AND REPAIR.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly .....		\$ 10,000.00
Total .....		\$ 10,000.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Equipment.....	\$ 930.00	
Extraordinary repairs.....	3,890.84	
New buildings.....	30.00	
Balance.....	5,149.16	
Total.....	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00

## NEW MACHINE SHOP.

Appropriation of Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....		\$ 16,000.00
Total.....		\$ 16,000.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY, FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1901—CONTINUED.

## EXPENDITURES.

Equipment.....	\$ 2,042 99	
New buildings.....	10,388 74	
Balance.....	3,568.27	
	<hr/>	
Total.....	\$ 16,000 00	\$ 16,000 00

## No. 9—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Control of State Institutions:*

GENTLEMEN—I take pleasure in making to you the fifteenth biennial report of the condition of this hospital.

The statistical tables which constitute an important part of this report have been carefully compiled by Dr. Barrett; they furnish a scientific and very complete exposition of the work done by the medical staff. In order to secure the data used great pains have been taken to secure full and reliable histories of patients, to examine thoroughly every patient admitted and to promptly make a record, in each case, of the information thus obtained. The clinical records of this hospital are filed most conveniently for ready reference, and their study cannot fail to be extremely interesting to any alienist who wishes to investigate questions pertaining to insanity. We invite physicians and philanthropists, who are fond of statistics and can take their time to do so, to examine these tables.

## TABLE NO. I.

The number of patients remaining in this hospital at the beginning (1,050) and at the end (1,047) of the biennial period represent approximately the normal capacity of the institution. It will be observed, however, that during the two years last past the number of male patients increased by thirty and the number of female patients diminished by thirty-three.

There has been an increase of 200 in the number of patients admitted into this hospital from year to year during the last decade. It 1888, before the hospital at Clarinda was opened, fifty-five counties were tributary to this institution. Now there are but thirty-nine counties sending patients to Independence. The proportion of patients admitted for the first time to the patients readmitted to this hospital continues to be about the same as heretofore, namely: four new patients to one old one.

This table shows that there were absent on parole at the end of the biennial period thirty-one patients. Never before in the his-



tory of this hospital have patients who went out on probation been carried over from one biennial period into the next. This practice has been avoided by requiring patients who were taken home on a visit by relatives to be returned to the hospital before the end of the period unless they were quite sure that they could keep them at home permanently, also by not permitting any patients to go home on parole during the last days of the biennial period if it was at all likely that it would be necessary for them to return to the hospital very soon.

When such patients paroled in one biennial period were brought back to the hospital in the next biennial period new admission papers were required and their names were placed on the record books of the hospital just as though they were new patients and had never been treated in the institution before. But the thirty-one patients who were absent at the end of the biennial period for which this report is made are not discharged and will be taken back without requiring new admission papers and without giving them new numbers and places in the record books of the hospital if they are returned to the institution before the expiration of the period for which they were paroled. In fact, one of these paroled patients returned on the first day and another one on the second day of the new biennial period, neither of them having been absent one week.

The greatest pains have been taken to determine the true and definite mental condition of each patient discharged. Considerable correspondence has been had to learn how patients have behaved and been regarded by relatives after they got home. It has been the earnest desire of members of the medical staff to view all questions from a scientific standpoint and to learn the facts if possible rather than consider patients as cured if they remain at home.

More than 25 per cent of the patients admitted for the first time were discharged recovered. When it is understood that more than 200 of the 768 cases admitted were afflicted with incurable forms of insanity—namely: imbecility, epilepsy, general paralysis, organic dementia, and senile dementia—it will be realized why the treatment of insanity does not produce more cures.

The results obtained in this hospital are equal to those secured in some of the best institutions of this kind in this country.

TABLE NO. 2.

This table is supplemental to table No. 1, and intended to show where some of the patients admitted came from and where some of the patients discharged during the period went to.

There have been no patients admitted to this hospital during the last two years from the hospital at Mt. Pleasant or from the one at Clarinda, but six patients have been admitted from the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown and four convicts have been received from the penitentiary at Anamosa.

There were transferred from county asylums to this hospital seventeen patients during the first year and twenty patients during the second year of the period, and during the second year seven patients were transferred from the St. Joseph's asylum at Dubuque.

Of the patients who were paroled sixty-five returned the first year and seventy-two the second year.

If patients undertake to sever their relations to the hospital on their own responsibility by running away from their attendants when they are at work out doors or out for a walk, or if patients who are permitted to enjoy the freedom of the grounds about the hospital or to go into town without being accompanied by an attendant, violate the confidence which is reposed in them and fail to return to the hospital on the same day that they escape, even if they return of their own accord on the next day or are brought back by some one within a day or two, their names are recorded as escaped patients, and this table shows that twenty-eight such patients were brought back to the institution the first year and thirty-four patients the second year of the period. Some of these patients succeeded in reaching their homes and were permitted to remain there for a time, but were returned to the hospital within the biennial period.

Of the patients who were sent away from this hospital during the last two years thirty-five went to Clarinda on the last day of September, 1899, seventy-four were sent to various county asylums, nine went to St. Joseph's asylum at Dubuque, 273 were patients who went out on parole and did not return so were discharged, and twenty-five were patients who had eloped from the hospital and have not been brought back so were likewise discharged. It should be observed in this connection that some of the patients who escaped from the hospital were convalescent cases, whose mental faculties had been almost entirely restored to a normal condition and who would have been discharged cured had they

remained in the hospital a few weeks longer. The patient no longer needs medical treatment, the recovery is completed at home.

TABLE 3.

This table is a summary of the movement of population in this hospital from the outset up to the first day of July, 1901. It shows that 7,039 patients were admitted for the first time and that 1,639 patients were readmitted, some of them more than once, and that the highest admission number at the end of the fifteenth biennial period of this hospital was 8,678. All told, there have been discharged from the hospital as cured, 1,912, as improved 2,566, as unimproved 1,537, and as not insane ten, five of each sex. Only during the last four years have any of the patients treated in or discharged from the hospital been regarded as not insane and so placed in the statistics. In former years it was thought best to regard all patients as morbid or mentally weak or temporarily deranged, even if they did not while in the hospital exhibit, in a pronounced manner, any particular form of insanity or any considerable degree of mental derangement. One thousand six hundred and six patients have died in this hospital since it was opened. Adding the dead to the discharged the total is 7,631, which number, subtracted from the whole number admitted, gives the number remaining in the hospital on the last day of June, 1901, which was 1,047.

TABLE 4.

About one-third of the patients admitted to this hospital are natives of the United States and their parents are also born in this country; another third of the native born patients have foreign-born parents; while the remaining third are foreign-born and, of course, their parents are also foreign-born.

TABLE NO. 5.

This table is intended to show the character of the parents of patients. In a hospital it is customary to learn, if possible, to what extent insanity can be found in parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, brothers and sisters of patient, but not to ascertain whether the parents were criminals. Since, however, such inquiries are made concerning the parents of the inmates of the penitentiaries and the industrial schools in this state, it is well to be able to make a comparison concerning this matter, even if the result is meagre and negative. Enough is known about the

character of the parents of most of the patients to warrant the assertion that but little criminality can be found among them. We have learned that the fathers of twenty-two patients and the mothers of forty-five were intemperate in the use of stimulants. The probabilities are that if the habits of the parents of *all* the patients were known that intemperate mothers would be less numerous than intemperate fathers.

TABLE 6.

The proportion of native-born patients is gradually increasing from year to year; it is now five-sevenths of the whole number admitted. Twenty years ago only one-tenth of the patients were born in Iowa, now more than one-sixth are Hawkeyes. Germany ranks first, Norway second, Ireland third, Denmark fourth, Canada fifth, Bohemia sixth and Sweden seventh in furnishing foreign-born patients.

TABLE 7.

Statistics are vitiated by having a lot of readmissions mixed in with new cases. Seven hundred and sixty-eight admissions during the biennial period represent as many different persons, but of this number eighty-nine had been in the hospital once before, twenty-six twice before, eight three times before, one four times, one five times and one ten times before. It is the policy of the hospital to detain in it continuously and permanently patients who are unfit to live outside; at the same time to permit demented patients to go home and remain there if they can be properly cared for by relatives. For various reasons it is undesirable to let patients go home frequently to stay but a short time. When once committed to the care of the hospital, patients should remain in it as long as there is hope of benefit.

About one patient in seven of those entering the hospital during the last two years had been treated in it before.

TABLE 8.

Of the 131 patients readmitted, twenty-three were unimproved when they left the hospital before, seventy-seven were improved and thirty were cured.

The functions of a hospital for the insane are threefold. First, to cure the patients when it is possible; second, to promote and establish desirable habits in patients whose minds cannot be fully restored, thus fitting them to live at home again; third, to make



as comfortable and happy as possible, those who, for various reasons, should remain in the hospital permanently.

TABLE 9.

The patients admitted to this hospital are almost exclusively white. No Indian or Chinaman has ever been within its walls.

Only one black person was admitted during the last biennial period. He was a young, single man, a vagrant, who had been in the town where he was arrested but a short time. Three black men, but no black women, are in the institution now. The colored population in northern Iowa is very small indeed.

TABLE 10.

A study of the ages of patients is interesting.

Two of the three fourteen-year old boys admitted were epileptics, the third was well developed and strong physically, but a case of dementia præcox.

Of the patients admitted, who were less than twenty years old, there were seventeen of each sex.

The ages of 175 fall into the third decade of life, 196 into the fourth, 146 into the fifth, 102 into the sixth, 53 into the seventh decade and fifty-two were past seventy years of age. In fact several patients were more than ninety years of age when they entered the hospital. Of these very old patients more than two-thirds were men. The average age of the men was six years older than that of the women (43).

TABLE II.

A glance at this table leads to the conclusion that the female patients in this hospital are better educated than the men. Although less than 43 per cent of the patients admitted were women, yet the members who had acquired a college education were five men and six women; a high school training, fifteen men and twenty-one women; common school, 361 men and 279 women. While nineteen of the male patients could not read nor write, only six women were without any education.

Since the illiteracy among the insane in this hospital does not amount to more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, it can hardly be said that this condition is an important factor in connection with the various causes of mental derangement, and yet it is firmly believed that a good education is, for various reasons, a preventive of insanity.

Twenty of the male and five of the female patients admitted



were imbeciles, consequently were incapable of acquiring an education.

TABLE 12.

This table gives the conjugal condition of patients admitted. Although but 4 per cent of the patients were less than twenty years old, yet 44 per cent of them had never been married. While 58 per cent. of the patients are men, 72 per cent. of the single are men. While 42 per cent. of the patients are women, 45 per cent of the married are women. Only twenty-four patients, out of the whole number admitted, had separated or been divorced. Probably the chief reason for more insanity among single men than single women is on the account of vicious habits. Diseases incident to child-bearing, overwork and vicissitude of wife-hood, conspire with latent causes to produce insanity in married women.

TABLE 13.

The object of this table is not so much to show the means of gaining a livelihood by persons who become insane as to show their environment, and to imply the physical and mental strain to which patients were subjected before their minds became deranged; hence the married women are not simply called housewives, but the occupation of their husbands is given. For patients who are single and have not left home to earn an independent living, the occupation of their father is given. As a matter of course, the members of farmers' families are most numerous represented, but, in my opinion, farmers and their wives and their children are less likely to become insane than people living in cities. Farm life is most healthful and most independent. The domestic relations between husband and wife, also between parents and children, are the most natural, the most constant and the most intimate possible. The members of farmers' families have plenty to eat, plenty to do, plenty of sleep; their habits are regular and virtuous; they are less likely to become insane than people living in cities. By means of the rural daily mail, the telephone and the trolley car, farmers will keep pace with the intellectual and social life of our enlightened civilization.

TABLE 14.

In table 14 an attempt has been made to enumerate some of the various bodily infirmities and diseases with which patients are afflicted at the time they enter the hospital.

In some instances these may be causative in their nature, in many simply complicating conditions, which, to say the least, are a disadvantage to the patient. Since a thorough physical examination of patients is made when they enter the hospital, information of this kind can easily be obtained, but it cannot be tabulated and condensed in a satisfactory manner.

Some conditions are not easily specified and some patients have more than one infirmity or disease.

TABLE 15.

The causes of insanity will ever be studied by the physician and the philanthropist, because they thus learn how to prevent this malady which is now conceded to be a disease.

But a table of this kind is not altogether scientific and reliable for two reasons:—In many instances the assigned causes of insanity are not true and reliable; again insanity is not usually produced by a single cause, but in this table only one cause can be assigned. In discussing this subject we speak of physical causes and of untoward mental influences; a predisposing and an exciting cause conspire to produce insanity when either condition unaided by the other can be withstood with impunity.

Alcohol heads the list of causes, not only alphabetically, but investigation leads to the conclusion that the habitual use of alcohol produces insanity, even when relatives believe that it has not been used to such an extent as to produce disease.

Alcohol is assigned as the cause of insanity in eighty-two male and four female patients.

Children and older persons who have spasms off and on for many years often become more and more disturbed in mind by the brain disease which produces the convulsions until the disposition becomes exceedingly irritable, the memory impaired, the patient irresponsible for his conduct, then the case is declared to be one of epileptic insanity and is sent to the hospital for treatment. Epilepsy caused insanity in thirty-one of the patients admitted.

Defective development is accountable for ten cases and heredity explains the misfortune in sixty-six male and 114 female patients.

Injury to the head is traced as the cause of derangement in eighteen men and two women. Masturbation is made responsible for the mental enfeeblement in twenty-one men and overheating in ten other male patients. Senility seems to have dethroned the

reason in fifty-one men and twenty-two women. Syphilis is determined in the cases of twelve men and six women and was probably the chief cause of mental derangement.

TABLE 16.

Alienists have failed in attempts to classify insane persons wholly in accordance with the causes which produced the mental derangement; the same may be said of pathologists who have tried to group alienated minds in accordance with the diseased conditions found in the brain or in other parts of the body. The forms of insanity which have been longest and most generally used are those which classify patients according to mental symptoms. Those who manifest an exalted frame of mind are called cases of mania, those who are constantly and excessively depressed in spirits are cases of melancholia. When mental weakness or a loss of the faculties is the chief characteristic, the cases are said to be demented. Specific forms of insanity are now being selected out of the three general forms and agreed upon on account not only of the constancy of the symptoms exhibited, but on account of the cause which produces these symptoms, or the period of life in which the insanity develops or the uniform course which the disease takes or the termination of it or the morbid changes found in the brain after death. Consequently dementia is divided into primary, which includes cases which develop early in life; senile, elderly patients whose faculties fail on account of the degeneration of the brain in advanced life, and organic dementia resulting from a gross lesion in the brain, such as a tumor, which may be found at any time in life.

It is quite easy to separate the mental derangement incident to epilepsy. Again, it is now practicable to differentiate insanity resulting from a poisoning of nervous tissues with alcohol or morphine or cocaine. Insanity caused by the second or third drug named is very infrequent and insignificant when compared with the insanity produced by the use of alcoholic drinks.

General paralysis was described first about one hundred years ago. It has become very common, especially in cities. It occurs usually in the prime of life; almost exclusively in men; runs a rapid course and terminates fatally. It is caused by syphilis, alcohol, excessive business activity or by a combination of all three conditions.

The most remarkable feature of this table is the large number of cases of primary dementia, otherwise known as dementia

præcox; it is a recently defined kind of insanity and is now being closely studied.

TABLE 17.

The forms of insanity named in this table are such as have been in use for a long time; they are the ones oftenest found in hospital report today, so have been agreed upon by the superintendents of the Iowa hospitals as a basis for uniform statistics.

It will be observed that the table only includes the patients who have recovered or who have died during the biennial period. There are some forms of insanity from which patients recover. One-fourth of the deaths occurred in old people and death is the inevitable result in general paralysis.

TABLE 18.

Here are embraced the cases of all patients discharged or died during the biennial period, grouping them according to the duration of insanity before coming to the hospital, together with the results of treatment. For example, it shows that more than half of the patients who recovered had not been insane more than two months before they entered the hospital, and that only thirty out of one hundred and sixty-two recoveries occurred in patients who had been insane more than one year when the treatment at the hospital began.

TABLE 19.

Table nineteen, by a compilation similar to that in the preceding table determines how long it takes to cure patients who are placed in the hospital. Only two recovered in less than a month, thirteen in less than two months, thirty-two in less than three months, seventy-six, or nearly one-half of the patients who recovered, secured this fortunate result with less than six month's treatment in the hospital. Nineteen recovered after treatment one year, six after treatment two years, four after treatment three years, and one after treatment ten years. It is possible for persons afflicted with some of the forms of insanity to recover after derangement has continued a long time. In fact time is an indispensable factor in recuperation from insanity. About one-tenth of the patients who died during the biennial period had been in the hospital more than ten years. On the other hand, thirty-four died in less than one month, eighteen in less than two months, and thirteen in less than three months after entering the hospital.



TABLE 20.

Here the whole duration of insanity, from the outset of the disease to the end of treatment in the hospital, is considered, and it is determined that thirteen months is the average length of time that the derangement continues in cases that recover. Since many mild cases of insanity recover at home, of the cases that recover in the hospital few do so in less than six months, and most of the cases that recover at all do so before the insanity has lasted two years. According to this table, the male patients are much more likely to die at the outset of the disease than the female patients. But few of either sex died until the derangement had lasted at least six months. The average length of residence in the hospital of patients who die in it is five years.

TABLE 21.

Although deaths were much more numerous among the male than among the female patients, it is to be remembered that the number of male patients admitted and the number treated is much greater. More than one-fifth of the patients who died were past seventy years old. The most remarkable thing about this table is the disparity between the sexes in the average ages, namely: forty-two years for the men who die and sixty-one years for the women. By reference to table No. 10 it will be seen that the average ages at the time of admission are forty-three years for men and thirty-seven years for women.

TABLE 22.

In this table are given the causes of death during the biennial period. The number is unusually large; the most prominent causes are exhaustion and cachexia, pneumonia, tuberculosis of the lungs, typhoid fever, convulsions. These causes embrace about three-fourths of all the deaths.

By comparing this table with No. 29, the last of the series, the complicating mental conditions can be learned. For example, seventeen of the thirty cases of exhaustion and cachexia were in patients who came into the hospital on account of senile dementia, eight other old people had tuberculosis and fourteen had broncho-pneumonia, thirteen cases of pneumonia were in patients suffering from dementia præcox and eight pneumonic cases with melancholia, thirteen cases of death from tuberculosis were in dementia præcox patients. The cases of typhoid fever who died were not restricted to one form of insanity more than



another; thirteen of the cases of death from convulsions were in patients having general paralysis and eight in epileptics.

TABLE 23.

Probably there is no hospital of this kind in this country where a larger percentage of the patients are employed in a healthful and agreeable manner than in this one. One-third of the men assist in ward work, which consists in bed-making, sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and dining-room work; one-third are engaged in various ways outside of their wards, in the kitchens, the laundry, the boiler house, the machine shop, the paint shop, the carpenter shop, the industrial building, the greenhouses, the barns, the cellars, the garden, and on the farm. Among the female patients four-tenths of them assist their attendants or do sewing in the wards, and about two-tenths of them work in kitchens, ironing-room, sewing-room or in the tailor shop. They are not inclined to work out of doors and their services are not desired in garden or in the field. However, large numbers of them were required in June, 1901, to assist the men to gather the immense crop of strawberries. With the excellent and well equipped industrial building, also the large farm, well stocked with horses, cows, pigs, sheep, and chickens, a variety and an abundance of work is furnished to the men both in summer and in winter. In the manufacture of clothing for patients and uniforms for officers and employes plenty of needle-work of various kinds is given to the female patients. By supplying a still larger number of attendants 10 per cent of the patients could be put at work with a little advantage to the patients, but they would require very close watching, their work would be carelessly done, some waste of materials would be incurred; for these and other reasons the work would be unprofitable.

TABLE 24.

Here may be learned what counties have sent patients to this hospital, how many of each sex, how many have been admitted during the last two years, how many all told, also how many from each county there were remaining at the end of the biennial period. In no biennial period in the history of the hospital have so few patients been admitted to be supported by the state at large.

TABLE 25.

Of the whole number (1,818) of patients treated in the hospital during the biennial period, ninety-nine were supported by the

state, 1,559 by the counties, 160 by themselves or relatives and none by other states.

TABLE 26.

This table shows more definitely how many patients, in each county and in the state at large, are supported at private and how many at public expense. Correspondence was conducted with the auditors of all counties concerned in order to secure the information herein contained. In less than nine per cent is the public treasury reimbursed for the treatment of patient in the hospital.

Even in the 160 cases where payment was made there are many instances in which the full amount of the board bill was not met.

On the other hand, claims are filed against the estate of patients so that finally the county will recover a large part, if not all, of the board bill which has been accumulating for years. In thirteen or one-third of the fifty counties included in this list no collections whatever were made.

TABLE 27.

The object of this table is to illustrate in what forms of mental disease heredity is most likely to be present. The heredity is classified under the heads of grandparents, *et cetera*. In the 768 cases admitted to the hospital, heredity was traced in 286 cases, more than 37 per cent. The percentage is shown to be much higher in women than in men. This implies that hereditary tendency toward insanity is more dangerous to women than to men. Where there was a total of ten or more cases the percentages run as follows: Maniac depressive insanity, maniac or excited type, 67; dementia præcox, 48; epileptic insanity, 45; imbecility, 40; involution melancholia, 36; maniac depressive insanity, depressed or despondent type, 30; senile dementia, 29; alcoholic insanity, 25. Heredity does not seem to be a prominent predisposing cause of general paralysis.

TABLE 28.

Here the form of mental disease in all patients admitted during the biennial period is given, also the number of male and female patients having each form of insanity; the discharged patients are thus listed in this same table and grouped according to the condition when discharged.

Of the 763 insane persons admitted, 162 or 21 per cent

recovered. This is a good result when the fact is taken into account that only twenty-five of the seventy-five cases of alcoholic insanity recovered, only twelve of the 228 cases of dementia præcox, none of the forty-two cases of general paralysis, none of the twenty-seven cases of organic dementia, but fourteen of the sixty-four cases of involution melancholia, none of the seventy-three cases of senile dementia, or of the thirteen cases of paranoia, or of the thirty-eight cases of epileptic insanity, or of the twenty-five cases of imbecility.

A goodly proportion of the cases already in a chronic condition when admitted had been well cared for at home, and most of them had received skillful medical treatment at the hands of good general practitioners. In brief, when 30 per cent of the patients admitted are suffering from forms of insanity which are positively and wholly *incurable* and when patients attacked with *curable* forms of insanity have passed into a chronic condition before they come to the hospital, the wonder is that so many patients are cured in the hospital.

TABLE 29.

This table is arranged for the purpose of showing how patients having any particular form of insanity have died. For example, thirteen cases of general paralysis and eight cases of epileptic insanity died in convulsions. Although this manner of death is not unexpected, yet it is sudden. Seventeen cases of senile dementia died on account of the general debility resulting from extreme age. Fourteen cases of this same form of mental disease died from a sub-acute form of pneumonia. The rest of the aged patients who died during the period were carried off by various diseases.

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## REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST.

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*Gershom H. Hill, M. D., Superintendent:*

In accordance with your request I herewith submit a report upon the pathological work of the fifteenth biennial period.

In the fall of 1898 the medical work of this institution was reorganized upon a plan which would give us better methods of study both in the wards and in the laboratory. The clinical work was an extension of previous methods with more careful physical examinations, and a systematic study of the mental condition of each patient, the results of this study to be embodied in a record that should be presented at one of the daily staff meetings for consideration and diagnosis; later this record was to be kept up with notes

of frequent observations upon the wards, and was to be closed with the discharge of the patient.

The work for the laboratory was planned to follow along three lines. First, the clinical diagnostic; second, the study of the material derived from autopsies; third, the working out of any special problems, experimental or other, that may be suggested in the clinical work or from the autopsies.

Since this reorganization the work has been carefully and conscientiously carried out as planned; the equipment of the laboratory has been increased until now it is quite complete.

The clinical diagnostic work for the period has included systematic urinary examinations in all cases admitted, as well as others, many special blood studies, and sputum examinations.

In addition to this routine work, one epidemic of diphtheria and two of typhoid fever have been the objects of interesting study, and have shown, in a very practical way, the value of a laboratory to an institution of this character.

In the epidemic of diphtheria in the fall and winter of 1898, over one thousand blood serum inoculations were sent to the laboratory. These were taken from all suspected cases and in those which proved to be diphtheria repeated inoculations were taken during the course of the disease, and no patient was released from quarantine until there was an absence of the bacillus of Klebs-Loeffler at two successive examinations. By this plan an early diagnosis was possible and must play a very important part in the fact that in the several epidemics that have visited the institution there have been only two fatalities among 138 cases, and the cases, both laryngeal, and each the first in two epidemics, were diagnosed, one only a few hours before death and the other at the autopsy.

In August, 1899, typhoid fever broke out in the institution. During this epidemic Widal serum tests were made in each suspected case, and repeated but unsuccessful attempts were made to isolate the bacillus of Eberth from the water supply of the institution. Another and more severe epidemic occurred from August to December, 1900, and during this time there were 221 cases among employes and patients. This epidemic was carefully studied by the staff and some special studies were undertaken, one of the relation of the Diazo reaction to the disease and one upon the complications and post-typhoid conditions. As before, the modern methods of clinical diagnosis were followed and the serum reaction made in each case. Careful bacteriological examinations were again made of the water with the result of the isolation of the bacillus of Eberth from the water in the tanks of the institution. A study of the pathological histology of the autopsy material in the cases of death from typhoid fever will form a special report to be made from the laboratory in the future.

There have occurred in this period 223 deaths and 196 autopsies were held, a percentage of eighty-eight. While this percentage is somewhat less than in the last period, the entire number of autopsies is much larger. The material from these examinations has all been carefully preserved and systematic studies made upon the cellular alterations in the cortex of the brain. During the past year all of the autopsy material from the beginning has been indexed according to the specific cause of death and according to the form of mental disease.



At the St. Paul meeting of the American Medical Association, a collection of anatomical specimens from this institution was exhibited in the pathological section.

The presence of an assistant, who has in charge the routine and technical work, and the occasional help from advanced medical students employed in the institution, have been of great value during the period.

At present efforts are being directed towards bringing together into a bulletin the special studies of the past six years.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT M. BARRETT,  
*Pathologist and Assistant Physician.*

### MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORK.

The number of new patients admitted into the hospital during the last two years averages more than one for every week-day in the period, and if the readmitted patients are included, the average is at the rate of more than one a day including the Sundays.

The custom has become established of having these patients accompanied to the hospital by some relative or acquaintance, usually in addition to the officer in charge, to give the physicians an opportunity to secure a full and reliable history of the case. An interview of one hour is required to write down the information thus obtained. A thorough physical and mental examination of each patient admitted requires another hour. If points in the history essential to a correct diagnosis are still lacking, they are obtained when possible by correspondence with relatives or with the physician who had treated the case at home.

Two or three hours more of the time of the assistant physician in charge of the case are required to arrange and write out for the permanent record a scientific description of the case.

The daily meetings of the medical staff require one hour.

The two or three daily visits to all the wards consume much time; thus, the quarters occupied by patients are inspected, the attendants inquired of and instructed, the patients conversed with and examined.

Surgical operations have been made, when needed to promote the comfort and well-being of patients. In brain surgery the field is limited, but whenever such an operation promises a beneficial result, the consent of relatives is obtained and the work done.

### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Dr. John C. Doolittle has been on the staff of this hospital constantly for more than twelve years. He has been first assistant physician for half of that time, and, in the absence of the superintendent, has had charge of the hospital. He gives his undivided attention to the six female wards containing recent and promising cases. Besides, all the gynæcological work is placed in his hands.

During the last five years 675 women have received this kind of an examination, and 300 of them have received this kind of treatment. Most of the treatment given is by means of local applications—electricity and tampons applied by the physician—hot and antiseptic douches given by the nurse.



Two forenoons each week are taken for the private examination and treatment of women. Four afternoons weekly the nurse is engaged in giving douches. From fourteen to twenty patients are thus treated three times a week.

Pathological changes were found in one or more of the pelvic organs in about sixty-six per cent, not counting cases in which the changes were physiological and due to age.

In eighty-three cases a lacerated perineum was found, in seventy-eight a lacerated cervix, in thirty-eight endocervicitis with erosions, in three a cervical polypus, in twenty-two some other fixed displacement of the uterus, in forty-nine sub-involution of the uterus, in three uterine myoma were found in three there was arrested development of the reproductive organs, in two both ovaries had been previously removed, in one both ovaries and the uterus, four women were found to be pregnant and one thirty-five years of age was found to be a man, was redressed and transferred to the male wards. During the year just passed three laparotomies have been performed, and numerous more common operations made.

Some of the conclusions reached are as follows:

1. Pelvic disease is often associated with mental disease, and may be a factor in etiology, but seldom, if ever, the sole cause of insanity.

2. Pelvic diseases and menstrual disorders are not associated with any particular characteristic psychosis.

3. There is no apparent relation between the intensity of the mental disturbance and the severity and extent of the pelvic disease.

4. Pelvic diseases in insane women should receive the same treatment when practicable as in the sane, and for the same reasons.

5. Surgical operations on those of unstable and defective mental organization, and on those hereditarily predisposed, will usually result unfavorably and leave the patient in a worse mental condition than before the operation, and this is particularly true when there is no local pelvic disease.

6. The best results from surgical operations may be expected in the hysterical and those especially disturbed at the catamenia.

Dr. Doolittle takes charge of the senior class in the training school every year and gives its members practical instruction, suitable for private as well as for hospital work. He also is floor manager at the weekly dance. He is a gentle physician, universally liked; he is faithful and skillful; his services are entirely satisfactory.

Dr. George Boody is second assistant physician. After four years of experience in a similar position at Kankakee, six years ago, he accepted the office he now holds. From the outset here he has had the care of the six wards containing the recent and promising male patients. He spends an unusual amount of time, early and late, in the "receiving ward," in making a thorough acquaintance with new patients. He is familiar with the art of nursing, and enjoys showing new attendants how to care for and manage patients. He teaches massage to attendants, both male and female, a few at a time, and creates a deep interest in this subject. He has charge of the chapel choir and is the active chief of the hospital fire department. He provides a varied and pleasing literary and music entertainment once a month, from October to May.

Dr. Boody spends an hour or two daily in bacteriological and other

diagnostic work in the laboratory. He is an enthusiast in his profession, a good surgeon, and a remarkably successful practitioner in medicine.

Dr. Alber M. Barrett holds the position of third assistant, but gives most of his time and attention to work in the hospital laboratory. He is a graduate of the state university, in its scientific as well as its medical department. After careful study here for three years he spent one year with Dr. Adolph Meyer in the laboratory of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Worcester, Mass., where he had the best opportunity this country affords for investigation in brain pathology and in psychiatry. For six years he has co-operated with the rest of the medical staff in a docile, every-day effort to learn the true nature of insanity, by comparing physical and mental symptoms with diseased conditions of the brain and other parts of the body found in the autopsy room by means of microscopic study.

On two Sundays out of three Dr. Barrett does the ward work of other assistant physicians; also when they are absent on vacations. He is requested to examine critical cases and to learn the mental condition of patients who are about to leave the hospital.

During the amusement season he assists in entertaining patients by means of theatrical entertainments.

Dr. Barrett is an earnest but conservative brain pathologist of great promise.

Dr. Arthur S. Hamilton has been the fourth assistant physician in this hospital for four years. He holds a Bachelor's degree obtained at the State University of Iowa and one of Doctor of Medicine secured at the University of Pennsylvania. He has the care of all the male patients not in the hands of the second assistant physician. He is studious, conscientious and faithful. He is well adapted to this specialty and is a growing man.

He teaches materia medica in the training school and furnishes a series of stereopticon lectures for the entertainment of patients every winter.

Dr. Susanna P. Boyle has been the woman physician in this hospital for three years. She is well educated and mature in judgment. She is strong both physically and mentally, a hard worker and discreet in all things. She has charge of all the female patients except those treated by the first assistant physician.

She teaches anatomy, physiology and hygiene to the junior class in the training school and assists in the theatrical entertainments; she is a good musician. Dr. Boyle is well adapted to institution work and performs her duties in a very acceptable manner.

The steward, James Netcott, has been an employe of this hospital constantly for twenty-five years; first as an honest and faithful storekeeper, now for three years in charge of farm, garden, the stock, and, in a general way, of stores and accounts. The fidelity and success with which he has performed his duties are well known to the board of control.

The matron, Mrs. Hannah Munnings, has served the state in this hospital for fourteen years, the last half of the time in her present position; although she has a general oversight of the officers' quarters, of the dress-making and the tailor shops, also of the laundry, most of her time and skill are given to the preparation and distribution of food in the six kitchens and in the bakery. Her service is painstaking, constant, and all important in

promoting the health and the comfort of the patients sent here for treatment. Mrs. Munnings is "behind the scenes" but not to be forgotten.

Specific statements, concerning the character and the various duties of the officers, have been here made to enable the board and the public to understand the operations in a hospital of this kind and the various ways in which time and money are used in doing good to some of the unfortunate wards of the state.

#### EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA.

In the middle of November, 1899, all at once, several cases of diphtheria developed in the hospital. The epidemic began immediately after the visit of a nurse who had been caring for cases of diphtheria in a neighboring town. There were altogether fifty-three cases; thirty-two developed in November, sixteen in December and five in January. The disease manifested itself in various parts of the hospital, and was distributed quite equally between male and female patients, male and female employes, attendants and employes outside of the wards. They were isolated in one ward and in the care of Miss Margaret S. Dunn, of Philadelphia, an excellent nurse, and of Dr. Boody. Drs. Barrett and Hamilton, also Julia Hill, had diphtheria at this time. There were no deaths and no untoward results of any kind. Antitoxin was promptly and freely used, not only as an antidote to the disease, but it was administered to the nurses who cared for the cases of diphtheria, to the physicians and to numerous employes, who were more or less exposed to the disease as a preventive. Great pains were taken to prevent diphtheria from spreading in the hospital and from being communicated to the relatives of employes and to other people outside.

Housecleaning and disinfection were so well done that there have been no cases since.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

The records of this hospital show that there were deaths from typhoid fever in the biennial period as follows: one in the second, two in the third, two in the seventh, nine in the thirteenth, one in the fourteenth, and thirty in the fifteenth.

Two male patients were admitted in April, 1900, each of whom had a mild attack of typhoid fever immediately after entering the hospital. Seven cases were put to bed on account of this disease in July, seventy-one cases in August, 101 in September, thirty-three in October, eight in November, and three in February, 1901.

In this total of 223 cases, 111 were male patients, seventy-seven were female patients, nineteen were male employes, fifteen were female employes and one was the wife of the superintendent. Besides the deaths among the patients, one female attendant was lost. This disease was unusually prevalent in Iowa last year. Somehow the water, in the pipes which has always been used with impunity to quench thirst, became impregnated with the germs of the disease. During the hot weather of June and July, 1900, this water was freely drunk, especially by patients and employes who were at work, so that in August the epidemic manifested itself in an extensive and serious manner.

In spite of the best care that could possibly be given these numerous cases, there was a death rate of 13 per cent. It is believed that by carefully



watching the condition of the water in the pipes, and by not drinking it when chemical and microscopic tests prove that it is dangerous, we will avoid typhoid fever hereafter.

### TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The first training school for nurses was started in 1860 by the great St. Thomas Hospital of London. The first one established in the United States was in 1873 by Bellevue Hospital in New York City. Now all large general hospitals throughout the civilized world are provided with schools for the purpose of teaching the science and the art of nursing. Although there are no large cities in Iowa, yet general hospitals are already quite numerous and some of them contain training schools for nurses.

The century which has just ended will reckon among its laurels and its best gifts to mankind the trained nurse. In the "'80's" training schools for nurses were organized in hospitals for the insane at Somerville, Massachusetts, Buffalo, New York, and Kankakee, Illinois. The one in this hospital was started in October, 1889, and a class of twenty women and four men was graduated in April, 1892. The tenth class graduated last May and swelled the total number of graduates to 139. The board of control have, by their presence at the graduating exercises each year and otherwise, greatly encouraged this and other methods of securing and of retaining the most kind and skillful persons possible to care for the patients. Physicians and surgeons in private practice insist upon having trained nurses to care for critical cases, consequently the demand for good nurses is greater than the supply. By giving a good training to nurses in a hospital of this kind, the services of a sufficient number of excellent women can be secured at moderate wages. There are now plenty of desirable applicants waiting for employment in this hospital. A hospital for the insane does not afford the various clinical opportunities to acquire the art of nursing that a general hospital does, but it gives better instruction in the principles and in the science of nursing. An attendant upon the insane for two years, constantly under the direction of successful nurses and of experienced physicians, is as well qualified to do private nursing satisfactorily as is the young doctor just launched from a good medical college. One reason why insane patients are now so quiet and tractable is because they are regarded as invalids and as irresponsible by the attendants on the one hand, and because the patient realizes that he is in the hands of nurses in a hospital and not in a "strong room" for the purpose of imprisonment. In other words, insane patients are now cared for as nearly like patients in general hospitals who are or are not insane, as possible. A training school develops self-respect, a laudable pride and enthusiasm in the nurses. They are not simply manual laborers at work by the month, but members of a skillful profession and public benefactors. They soon discover that the demand for them and the compensation are determined by their capacity for important service, by sincere devotion to their patients, and by their winning manners.

It is not necessary nor desirable that more than half of the attendants be graduates of the training school. Experienced persons are needed for supervisors, head nurses, night duty and charge attendants. A hospital cannot have in it a good school unless it has in it also inexperienced persons who need and who wish to be trained. The graduates who are best adapted to

the care of the insane and to teach new attendants are retained, and the less desirable ones are permitted to engage in service elsewhere.

### MALE ATTENDANTS.

Applicants for employment as male attendants are as numerous but not as suitable as those for female employment.

Men are seldom anxious to take up nursing as a vocation, they seldom thoroughly enjoy the work, they are not naturally adapted to it. In prosperous times, thrifty young men find plenty of chances to obtain employment at good wages, some of which enable them to get into a permanent business to be engaged in throughout life.

The training schools in general hospitals are for women only. Female nurses care for male as well as female patients. The private nurse who cares for the patient in his own home is almost never a man. But in hospitals for the insane, in the past and still, the male patients are cared for by male attendants, and in most institutions the sick men are cared for by male nurses.

In this hospital it is so, consequently all the male attendants and nurses are required to pursue the same studies and attend the same lectures, with few exceptions, that the women have. The instruction received and association with female nurses are a great advantage to the men even if they do not stay long enough to graduate from the training school.

Some medical students make good attendants and nine such are employed in the male wards at the present time; but they only stay during their summer vacation.

Since the hospital supports a good brass band and an orchestra, it is necessary to have some of its members serve as attendants. They must not only be good musicians, but good at some other work that needs to be done in a hospital. The band men have before coming to the hospital been engaged in various kinds of business; they may come from other states and some of them from other hospitals for the insane. A successful superintendent in a neighboring state has become so discouraged in his efforts to maintain a band that he no longer employs musicians to work in his hospital, not even singers; he thinks they are all inefficient and unreliable.

Here almost all the employes are residents of Iowa, very few of them have worked in any other hospital for the insane. The following quotation, from a printed report, recently made, contains the opinion of another superintendent of long experience: "Perhaps the most serious problem that confronts the hospital superintendent is the maintaining of an efficient nursing force.

"The applicants for positions on the wards of a hospital can be divided into two general classes, one having had previous experience in the care of the insane and the other without any experience. Occasionally in the first class we find some who are trustworthy, and who prove excellent nurses; but, as a rule, they are unreliable and there is always the danger of their belonging to the tramp nurse class, one of the worst nuisances with which a hospital has to do. The tramp nurse is, in some respects, like his brother of the road,—restless, discontented, and never holding to one position long. He is usually a person of good presence, intelligent, and apparently possessed of the virtues that go to make up a good nurse; but in reality he has most of



the vices that can be acquired from years of cultivation in various institutions. The patients under his charge are quiet and well behaved, but this condition is brought about by sly and unkind methods, for he is a master in the art of ill-treating and abusing patients without leaving mark of injury. It is employes of this class who are responsible for most of the abuse of patients in institutions for the insane, and the consequent abhorrence of them which the general public still feels. They are prone to immorality, always disloyal and fault-finding in an underhanded way, and altogether detrimental to good discipline and the well-being of an institution. One or two such can in a very short time make the entire nursing force discontented, disloyal and passively insubordinate.

"If it were always possible it would be best to select nurses invariably from the inexperienced applicants."

#### FEMALE ATTENDANTS FOR MALE PATIENTS.

An editorial in the June number of the *Journal of Mental Pathology* says: "The question of having women nurses to attend to men insane has been brought up at various times within the last few years as a sheer thought; a problem—so to speak—the physician hesitating to take any decided step in the direction, for many reasons that impose themselves on the mind traveling in the deep groove of routine. Conservatism is an excellent thing in many lines of business, but there are conditions in which radical remedies are the only ones feasible. The placing of women nurses in the wards for insane is a consummation most devoutly to be hoped for. Indeed, some practical work already done in that line warrants the formation of a most positive conclusion regarding the practicability of this innovation in the treatment of the insane."

"While no substantial information to uphold this argument may be had at present, there seems to be no lack of reasoning to warrant a trial of this system."

"The claim is not made here that men attendants should be done away with entirely; it would seem reasonable, however, to introduce women attendants to as large a degree as possible, retaining the men here and there where they are deemed to be indispensable."

The insane men of the future will be cared for by female attendants and nurses to a great extent. This method of management would progress much more rapidly if the wards were appointed with this method in view and when the precedent is once established. Many of the duties in the male wards can be better performed at less expense by female attendants.

When the legislature provides separate quarters for attendants, this method of administration will be promoted.

#### NURSES VERSUS ATTENDANTS.

In a general hospital most of the patients are in bed; they are incapacitated for manual labor; many are quite helpless, some are children, some are surgical cases; they require close attention day and night; symptoms must be observed and correctly recorded. The women who watch over them and help such patients are very properly called nurses.

In a hospital for the insane the inmates are all called patients, and one organ, at least, the brain is diseased, but most of them are dressed and go

to the table to take food, at least nine-tenths of them go out of doors daily for sunlight, fresh air and exercise. Only one-third of the insane patients do no work, but some even of this one-third are able to dress and feed themselves.

On account of these conditions it is more customary and proper to call the persons, male and female, who take care of insane patients attendants. The attendants have house-work and other duties to perform, in which they secure assistance from the patients. Occupation for mind and body is an advantage. Companionship rather than nursing is what most insane patients need.

But few of the large number of patients are acute cases. Unlike the patients in a general hospital, the insane remain for months and for years instead of for days or at longest for a few weeks.

Nevertheless it is not improper to call men and women who have had experience in caring for the sick and have been carefully instructed in the principles involved, nurses, even when employed in caring for patients who are not sick.

Both terms, nurse and attendant, are applied to persons who care for the insane, especially in a hospital of this kind which contains a training school. Probably the best distinction that can be made is to call only the graduates of a training school nurses.

### SPECIAL ATTENDANTS.

"The law in this state provides that if the relatives or friends of any patient shall desire it, and shall pay the expenses thereof, such patient may have special care and may be provided with a special attendant, as may be agreed upon with the superintendent."

During the last biennial period hundreds of dollars of patients' money have been expended, under the direction of the physicians having charge of such patients, for fresh fruit and for articles of special diet.

During the two years \$4,019.03 have been received to pay for special attendants.

The Board of Control has fixed a uniform charge of \$40.00 per month for such service.

But one patient has been provided with a special attendant throughout all of the twenty-four months.

Thirteen different patients have been thus supplied a part of the time.

On an average four special attendants have been employed.

Special attendants are not so much of an advantage to sick patients as to those who are benefited by companionship, by taking exercise apart from other patients, by visiting the town or by being kept in a pleasanter ward than they could occupy without the assistance of a special attendant.

### LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Changes in attendants, made by putting new ones in the places occupied by old ones, are, to say the least, experimental. The new ones are strangers to the patients and to their co-laborers. Time is required to get acquainted and to learn how to do the work. Promising applicants do not always develop into superior employees. Old attendants may become

debilitated, careless, impatient, depending more upon a good record than upon increasing usefulness.

Since the hospital is conducted in accordance with civil service principles, all persons realize that their stay in the institution depends not only on fitness, but on continued efficiency. There is always and everywhere plenty of hard work to be done; the most useful servants are the most desirable ones.

The female supervisor has been connected with the wards of the hospital for sixteen years; her assistant for thirteen years. The male supervisor and band leader has served in the wards here for nine years and his assistant for eleven years. There are thirty-three other graduates of this training school still employed here, two-thirds of whom are women and doing ward work. Of the eleven male graduates, one is druggist, one is head laundry man, one is farmer and one assistant gardener and florist, so that only seven graduates are now working in the male wards. One woman has worked here nineteen years, one fifteen and two fourteen years. The average length of service of the female graduates is seven years and of the male graduates six years. The engineer has held his position twenty-three years; his assistant twenty-one years. The woman in charge of the big kitchen recently resigned after a service of sixteen years, the special diet cook has been on the pay roll for seventeen years, and the head dressmaker for thirteen years. Numerous other employes have been here for several years and are also giving good satisfaction in their several positions.

#### HOME FOR NURSES.

It is now customary for nurses who are being trained in general hospitals to be provided with quarters separate and somewhat remote from the wards in which they work. Thus they have something of a home life when off duty. By separation from the scenes and sounds incident to the care of patients, the body and the mind of the nurse can be more completely relaxed and refreshed. But the great advantage of separate apartments for nurses is that the nurse can be transferred from one ward to another to work, as often as it seems desirable, without requiring them to change their room, and roommate and baggage. The state should provide each hospital with such a building as soon as practicable.

#### COTTAGE FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The function of the superintendent is to have a general management and oversight of the affairs of the hospital, also to enforce rules and regulations. He is a brain worker, his responsibilities are great and constant. Weariness is felt, not so much in hands and feet, as in the head. His services are valued by their quality rather than by the length of the day's work. Regular diversion and complete rest are desirable.

He is the only man on the staff who is permitted to have a family provided for at the expense of the state. For various reasons it would be better if his residence was without the walls of the hospital and apart from the quarters occupied by his associate officers. Some of the rooms intended for the physicians in this hospital are inconvenient and they are insufficient in number.

## COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS,

Several states have already adopted the policy of having a separate institution for epileptics.

The experiment is a success and this method of care and treatment has numerous advantages to commend it.

It should consist in a tract of land containing two thousand acres, centrally located, having the advantages of competing lines of railroads and of nearness to coal mines. It should be constructed on the cottage system plan, erected a part at a time, but managed so that finally accommodations would be furnished for all kinds of people afflicted with epilepsy. There are thousands of persons suffering from epilepsy in this state whom it would be well to collect into such a colony. Since several of these institutions already exist and their character is known to the Board of Control, and since this subject has heretofore been treated at length by several Iowa superintendents, it need not be enlarged upon here. Suffice it to say that the classifications of patients in the hospitals for the insane would be greatly improved and the institutions become more curative in character if epileptic patients are eliminated from them.

## APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED.

The appropriations made by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly for the benefit of this hospital have all been expended except one. On account of the strike among the iron workers this year the exhaust fans for ventilating six wards are not yet ready for use. After the building had been examined by two experts in this kind of work, it was determined that the appropriations would not pay for apparatus to properly ventilate more than one tier of wards. The ones which have been longest occupied and which contain sick men were the ones selected to receive this improvement first. We are confident that the method is a good one and that the tempering coils, fan and conducting pipes will work well. A thorough test of the apparatus will very soon be made.

Instead of purchasing three 150-horse power Fitzgibbons boilers for \$8,500.00, as contemplated, two 225-horse power Stirling water tube boilers were secured for \$6,000.00. These boilers were used last winter, they do good work and with them this institution is abundantly supplied with steam for heating and for other purposes.

The balance of the appropriations, \$2,500.00, was expended for pipes and valves to connect the new boilers with the steam main, and for two Cochrane feed-water heaters, with A. Sorge, Jr. company's appliance for purifying water attached to one of the heaters.

Water for the boilers and for the laundry is softened by this means so that no lime scale will be deposited on the surfaces within the boilers, and so that less soap will be required in the wash-house. The other heater furnishes hot water for bathing and for various other purposes. Condensed steam from the engines and dynamos is utilized to warm the water which passes through these new heaters. We are confident that an apparatus of this kind would be an advantage to all the hospitals and the larger state institutions.

The \$2,000.00 appropriated for new radiators for three sections of main building was expended by putting the best kind of indirect steam radiators



in the basement in such a way as to heat eight wards, four for men and four for women.

The radiators themselves cost \$1,500.00; the rest of the money paid for pipe, valves, non-conducting covering for the pipes and galvanized sheet iron covers for the radiators. The wards thus provided for will hereafter be economically and unfailingly warmed.

The \$1,000 00 appropriated for new shower baths was sufficient to place them in eight wards. They are a great improvement on the old cast iron tub method of bathing, besides less water and less time are required.

The \$800.00 appropriated for one new mangle was not enough to pay for the most desirable machine. The No. 1 Paragon mangle chosen, cost \$1,100.00, and the difference was taken from the repair and contingent fund. This machine takes the sheets and the pillow cases and the towels directly from the wringer and irons them all nicely. This kind of work keeps a dozen male patients constantly busy.

The \$5,500.00 appropriated to be used as a repair and contingent fund during the biennial period was expended in various ways, as follows—\$855 to install a system of telephones in the hospital; \$318 for a hot water pump; \$739 for four electric motors; \$100 to repair the oven in the bakery; \$450 to make up deficiency on mangle and to pay for shaft, pulleys and valves to put the machine in running order; \$400 to enlarge old green house and supply steam pipes; \$500 to mend and paint the tin roofs; \$500 to repair walls and ceilings in the wards, to plaster some ceilings in the basement and to pave the corridors there in which the new radiators are placed. The rest of this fund was expended for other repairs costing small sums of money.

#### GENERAL REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

This hospital was located in 1868, and a part of the walls for the north wing were laid that year. This part of the institution was occupied in 1873.

The wear and deterioration in an establishment of this kind and size is necessarily great.

It is a perpetual motion machine and occupied by inmates who are careless and irresponsible. The present population, including employes, is more than 1,200 persons. Like a dwelling, or a business house, or a factory, numerous and various repairs must be made every year in order to keep all parts in good running order. Furthermore, unforeseen breakdowns or accidents may occur which require immediate attention and involve an expense of hundreds of dollars.

To meet these conditions and keep the hospital constantly comfortable, and everywhere in first-class condition, a repair and contingent fund of not less than \$500.00 a month should be available at all times. This money will be expended in laying new floors, patching walls and ceilings, in frescoing, painting and varnishing, in replacing worn-out pipes and valves, both for steam and water, in mending boilers, pumps, dynamos, motors, engines and other machinery. Five hundred dollars annually of this fund should be available for new carpets and furniture. The roofs are extensive, they must not be neglected, but with window frames and cornices always be kept in good condition.



## NEW WATER CLOSETS.

The stools and methods of flushing them, in the toilet rooms, are the same that were introduced at the outset; they are rude, unsanitary and unsatisfactory. When the closets are changed, the rooms should be wainscoted with marble or tile, which will facilitate good care of these indispensable parts of the hospital.

## INDIRECT STEAM RADIATORS.

Heating surfaces of this kind which were placed in the basement in 1874 are still in use. They are inefficient, not economical, and are sure to leak steam, when most needed, in severe winter weather, so should be dispensed with next summer and replaced by the latest and the best the market affords.

## FORCED VENTILATION.

Until quite recently there has been no method of changing the air in any part of the hospital except by means of natural currents caused by introducing fresh air, which had been warmed in the basement, transmitted through flues and registers inside walls into the living rooms above, thus pushing out, to a limited extent, through other flues, the foul air in the wards. Two years ago exhaust fans were attached to ventilating pipes in the water closets more promptly and effectually to relieve these places of foul odors. This year two sections at the end of the north wing of the hospital have been equipped with the latest and probably the best means of supplying the wards with pure air. It is admitted through a window into the basement, there being warmed and forced by a large fan into the four wards in the stories above. At the same time the impure air is pushed out of the wards and up through the roof. It is recommended that this improvement be introduced into the rest of the wards in the main building and one of the cottages for men.

## INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.

In a convention recently held in Milwaukee, a member of the water commission of Detroit said that there could be no such thing as a waste of water in a city, and that the more of it used by the people and by the city the better it would be for every one. "We pump 75,000,000 gallons a day in Detroit, but we can pump 125,000,000 gallons a day and will do so if the people will use it. Wash the streets, wash the walks, wash the alleys, wash the buildings, wash your trees, wash your roof, wash everything. It is the first important secret for beautifying a city."

During the months of July and August when patients are out of doors all day long, nothing is more useful and ornamental than a bright, fresh, well-kept lawn.

An abundance of water is the secret of success in providing luxuriant flower beds and abundant blue grass.

The adage that "cleanliness is next to godliness" is not more applicable elsewhere than in a hospital for the insane.

When it is remembered that every ward and every suite of rooms, is supplied with wash bowls, sinks, water closets and facilities for bathing, it

must be conceded that an abundance of pure water should fill all the pipes constantly.

The city of Independence has for many years contracted to supply the hospital with water. Although a moderate supply has been forthcoming, yet, in the latter part of the day, on the upper floors, the quantity is insufficient.

It is believed that an artesian well will give relief, and as in former reports, it is recommended that one be provided as soon as possible.

In the early history of the hospital, water was secured in considerable quantities from surface wells located 100 rods west of the hospital; but the pipes connecting them with each other and with the institution have rusted out and become useless. Pumps will, of course, be required to distribute the water from the new well, but it is confidently expected that thus the institution will secure an abundance of good drinking water at less expense than heretofore.

#### NEW BEDS NEEDED.

There are constantly in use in this institution 1,200 beds, many of them have been in use twenty-five years, some of them are old-fashioned, loose-jointed, hard to keep clean and otherwise faulty. In each biennial period hereafter 100 new bedsteads, with curled hair mattresses, should be placed in the wards until all undesirable ones have been dispensed with.

#### ANOTHER IRONING MACHINE.

The capacity of the mangle bought last year is not sufficient to do all the work required of it in a satisfactory manner. By joining to it another section of the same kind the laundry will be able to dispose of all the bed linen promptly and return it to the wards perfectly dry in damp and in severe winter weather.

#### STORE HOUSE.

A building, ample in capacity and suitably arranged, is required, to receive, arrange and safely care for the various supplies used by the hospital family.

It should be like a well-appointed general merchandise store. There needs to be a cellar for molasses, syrup, vinegar, salt, cured fish and pickled pork. Cold storage rooms are required for butter, eggs, beef and fresh fruit; groceries and other provisions must be issued to the kitchens every morning. Space is also required for dry goods, clothing, shoes, crockery, hardware and various other supplies.

The storekeeper can receive, mark, dispose of and account for these goods with more safety, accuracy and satisfaction to all concerned if this long-felt want is met.

#### MORE FARM LAND.

The state has for several years rented 410 acres of farm land for the use of the hospital at Independence. Although 660 acres more are here owned, yet about 200 are required for pleasure grounds, on which the patients resort, each ward or family, in a place by itself, and which are needed for the long walks these people take daily throughout the year.

Aside from raising all the vegetables and grain and most of the fruit required by the institution, nothing is more desirable for the patients than to have an abundance of good milk.

There should be on an average one cow's milk for every ten persons fed, so that there would be no scarcity of this indispensable article in dining rooms and kitchens in "fly time" and in mid-winter. This necessitates keeping one-fifth as many more "dry cows."

A large amount of pasture, and hay and fodder land is required for these cows.

Pastures are also used for pigs and sheep.

Patients cannot only raise all the corn and oats to be fed on the farm, but grain to sell, if sufficient land is given them to work upon.

It may be said that as much land as is found in an eighty acre farm is required for orchard trees, small fruits, and vegetables (exclusive of potatoes and beans).

Furthermore, good results cannot be obtained in farming without rotating the crops. Pastures and meadows run out, new ground is required for potatoes and corn. So it is herein recommended that 700 acres of farm land be bought for this hospital next year. It can now be obtained, near at hand, at reasonable prices. Land is rapidly advancing in value. Some of the neighbors do not wish to sell at any price, others contemplate making improvements which are not needed on land used by the hospital.

#### PAVILION FOR WOMEN.

In the midst of the campus occupied by female patients there is a good location for a building of this kind. It would not only prove very useful, but add much to the good appearance of the pleasure grounds.

It would not be expensive and would certainly be a good investment.

#### A PALM HOUSE.

Already the hospital has a creditable conservatory, which is the source of great cheer to the patients. The cut flowers and potted plants which are everywhere seen during the dreary days of winter, as well as in all other seasons of the year, are good company for the disconsolate and the home-sick inmates. But an addition is needed to make rooms for tall plants, various shrubs and vines. While a large farm gives work to many hands in summer, there is a scarcity of employment for men in winter. Greenhouses afford agreeable occupation in cold weather, which is a good argument in favor of expanding this department. This is the place to which tired and unhealthy plants return for rest and refreshment.

#### A NEW ICE-HOUSE.

The place in which ice has thus far been kept is a rough board shanty, located near the laundry. It was used by contractors as a carpenter shop before any part of the hospital had been enclosed. It has been enlarged by a shed on either side, and requires new patches and braces every year. It is not only unsightly, but it is unsafe on account of its nearness to costly buildings.

The new ice-house need not be expensive. It can be located much farther from the hospital proper and still be very convenient.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

This institution has a well-trained fire department, consisting in a hook and ladder company and a hose company. The ladder and various other furnishings are carried on a good, strong truck, there is on hand a good supply of hose of the best quality, but a new cart is needed to carry the hose. This hose must be kept in a warm place in winter. No suitable or permanent house has yet been provided for the ladders and the hose and other equipment. Although fire has not visited this hospital, yet it behooves the caretakers of the state institutions to amply protect lives and property against fire.

#### TILE FLOOR FOR MAIN HALL.

The hall of the administrative building, which connects the main entrance with offices and other parts of the hospital, has a hard pine floor which is worn out and is now covered with linoleum. This floor should be renewed. Since it occupies such a public place and is subject to hard usage it should be laid with the best tile.

#### ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR ELEVATOR.

The administrative building is five stories high. The fourth and fifth floors are wards. The women on the fifth floor are able-bodied chronic cases and are employed in the forenoon in the basement in preparing vegetables for dinner.

The passenger elevator in the rear of this building runs up to this ward, carrying these female patients up and down. It is operated by hydraulic power. The expense of using it would be less and its service more constant if it is run by an electric motor. Such an improvement is recommended.

#### DRAINS FOR DOWN SPOUTS.

The pipes in the rear of the two wings of the hospital, which are underground and conduct rain water to a large cistern, should be cast iron, but they are made of terra cotta, the joints are open, admitting rootlets which obstruct them.

#### CEMENT WALKS.

Such walks are needed to connect the kitchen with the cold storage building, also the cottages for men and the industrial building with the laundry and the hospital proper.

#### SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO LAWS.

In the first report to the Board of Control attention was drawn to changes in the Code of 1897 which seemed desirable. You will pardon reference to some of them again.

"State Hospital at Independence" would be a better name for the institution than the one now used.



The annual report to county auditors is hard to make and of no definite value.

In the light of experience concerning the release of patients from the hospitals, section 2288 can be restated to good advantage. The part about the discharge of patients who are cured should be put in a section by itself, so that it can be referred to without misunderstanding.

Other amendments, embodying some of the rules and regulations already formulated by the board, might be made that would facilitate business between the hospitals and county officials.]

#### STATE SUPPORT OF ALL PATIENTS.

Officials who give attention to the operations of the various state institutions discover good reasons why the funds required for their support should come directly from the state treasury and so secured by tax that the supervisors of counties, or other local officers, will not refuse the benefits of these institutions, to the persons for whom they are intended, to save expense.

Now that county care for the insane has been tried there is no demand for it unless it is more economical.

The expense of sending the non-resident insane to their homes should be audited by the Board of Control then paid out of the state treasury.

#### VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT.

In Massachusetts, Maryland and in some other states there has been in vogue for many years the practice of the voluntary commitment of patients to hospitals for the insane.

There are advantages in it. To some extent it relieves the stigma of being legally declared insane and tends to make such institutions more inviting; besides it promotes the treatment of insanity in its early stages, during which mental derangement can be most easily and permanently relieved. This privilege is indulged in more in patronizing incorporated hospitals or private sanatoria for nervous invalids than in state hospitals for the insane. Since insanity is a positive bodily disease, often requiring hospital treatment, and since the conduct of hospitals for the insane is becoming more and more like that of general hospitals, why not admit into them, alcoholic cases in which the patient has lost self control, and cases of nervous prostration on account of which the patient is incapable of performing accustomed duties and who is pecuniarily unable to pay a high price for treatment in a private institution, by means of a permit signed by the Commissioners of Insanity of the county in which the patient lives. The patient or his friends would gladly guarantee to meet the expense. The condition for admission would simply be for the patient to sign a request, asking to be received into the hospital, agreeing to remain one, two or three months and promising to obey the rules and regulations while there. Thus the patient would be retained and treated indefinitely, upon that request, if he so chooses, and if the expense of the treatment is met in advance, but a provision should be made in the law whereby the patient upon giving the superintendent a few days notice can secure his release.

Such a procedure need not interfere with afterwards being adjudged insane and committed to the hospital in the usual manner.



## HOSPITAL PRINTING OFFICE.

Fifteen years ago a little hand printing press and some type were purchased for the employment of a patient who was a printer. The outfit cost thirty dollars. On this press programs, letter heads, and various forms of job work were printed.

"Hospital Press," vol. 1, No. 1, was printed on January 21, 1888. This paper is still issued monthly and distributed gratis among the patients, the employes, and a few outside friends.

The six blank forms used by the county commissioners of insanity in committing patients to this hospital are printed here. Blanks of various kinds used by the physicians, nurses and others are secured promptly, and in form exactly to suit, in the hospital printing office.

It is a money saver to the state. We cannot dispense with it. The patient now in charge worked in a city printing office for many years before he entered the hospital. He has met the requirements here constantly, patiently and satisfactorily for nine years. At present he is assisted by a newspaper man who came here for treatment a few months ago.

In 1888 a Gordon press and more type were bought by means of a small appropriation.

It would seem desirable to establish in one of the state institutions an office in which all the blank forms used by the Board of Control and by the institutions in their care can be ruled and printed.

## ABUNDANCE AND GOOD QUALITY OF SUPPLIES.

It affords me great pleasure to testify concerning the excellent quality of the food and clothing secured for this hospital, in accordance with the wish and by the great assistance of the Board of Control.

With the price of board at \$12.00 per month, and cost of food and fuel unusually high, it would be impossible to supply the patients with all things desirable for their comfort and restoration without using the best business methods of buying and distributing supplies. Only the best flour, fresh creamery butter, the highest grade of dressed beef, and the choicest groceries are bought. Money is not put into shoes, clothing or dry goods inferior in quality.

## SALARIES AND WAGES.

The schedule of salaries and wages made by the Board is comprehensive and elastic. The maximums enable the superintendents to secure assistant physicians, nurses and attendants of good character and ability to care for the patients. Enough help of every kind can, under the present methods and conditions, be secured. The generous policy of the Board is shown by supplying good musical instruments and favoring the employment of skilled musicians in all the institutions placed in their care. Much has been done in the last three years to make the hospitals more comfortable and more attractive than ever before.

## BOARD OF CONTROL LAWS.

After conducting this hospital for three years under the act authorizing the creation of the Board of Control of state institutions, it still seems

remarkable that a law making so many innovations and applicable to such diversified interests should work so well and require so little amendment.

It is a model and can with safety be commended not only as good legislation, but as a safe method for other states to use.

#### PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

Great credit should be given to Governor Shaw on account of the ability and fitness of the men selected by him for the Board of Control.

The procedure was utopian in that the office sought the man in each case.

Ex-Governor Larrabee was an ideal chairman to establish and give character to the new form of government.

The state owes him a debt of gratitude for the disinterested manner in which he studied the needs of the various kinds of unfortunates, and provided for them like a father.

Under the direction of the present chairman the work has progressed most favorably. The condition of Iowa hospitals is getting better every year.

I embrace this opportunity to thank each member of the Board of Control for respectful and friendly treatment at all times.

They have been very patient and considerate and helpful.

It has been my purpose to conform to the laws, also to the regulations made by the Board and to their wishes. An effort has been made to have this hospital cause the Board no great solicitude nor embarrassment.

Dr. Brower, of Chicago, in a paper read to the superintendents of hospitals for the insane, at their meeting in Milwaukee recently, said: "As we look over the history of medicine, we marvel at the wonderful advancement in psychiatry. In nothing else has the century just closed shown such mighty strides, and it is with commendable pride that we, as Americans, can claim that here the insane were first elevated from the position of victims of diabolic possession to the dignity of sufferers from disease; that here their hospitalization first began.

The great work cannot stop; advancement must continue.

As commendable as are the methods of yesterday and to-day, they must be improved, for progress is the order everywhere in medicine and surgery."

These words are inspiring; they voice my feelings, and I believe express the policy of the Board of Control of state institutions in Iowa.

Believing that the Divine Mind regards with favor every charitable undertaking, we enter, with renewed zeal, upon the work of another period.

Very respectfully submitted,

GERSHOM H. HILL,  
*Superintendent.*

TABLE No. 1.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining July 1, 1899.....	607	443	1,050	603	430	1,033			
Remaining July 1, 1900.....	176	146	322	192	123	315	368	269	637
Admitted for the first time.....	38	37	75	37	19	56	75	56	131
Readmitted to this hospital.....	214	183	397	229	142	371	443	325	768
Total number admitted.....	821	626	1,447	832	572	1,404	1,050	768	1,818
Total number treated.....	60	50	110	28	24	52	88	74	162
Discharged—recovered.....	74	87	161	23	23	46	97	110	207
Discharged—improved.....	55	53	108	32	34	66	87	87	174
Discharged—unimproved.....	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	1	5
Discharged—not insane.....	63	39	102	74	47	121	137	86	223
Died.....	255	229	484	158	129	287	413	38	773
Total discharged or died.....	597	430	1,027	611	422	1,033	604	426	1,030
Average daily number.....									
Absent on parole.....				13	18	31			
Remaining June 30, 1900.....	603	43	1,033						
Remaining June 30, 1901.....				637	410	1,047			

TABLE. No. 2.  
CHANGES IN POPULATION BY TRANSFERS, PAROLES AND ESCAPES,  
SUPPLEMENTAL TO TABLE No. 1.

	FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted by—									
Transfers from Iowa state hospitals.....									
Transfers from Iowa Soldiers' Home.....	3		3	3		3	6		6
Transfers from Iowa penitentiaries.....	1		1	3		3	4		4
Transfers from Iowa county asylums.....	7	10	17	17	3	20	24	13	37
Transfers from Iowa private asylums.....				5	2	7	5	2	7
Paroled patients returned.....	32	33	65	31	41	72	63	74	137
Escaped patients returned.....	20	8	28	24	10	34	44	18	62
Discharged by—									
Transfers to Iowa state hospitals.....	9	26	35				9	26	35
Transfers to Iowa county asylums.....	13	9	22	31	21	52	44	30	74
Transfers to Iowa private asylums.....		3	3	3	3	6	6	6	12
Paroled patients remaining absent.....	83	70	153	52	62	114	135	138	273
Escaped patients remaining absent.....	9	1	10	13	2	15	22	3	25

TABLE No. 3.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Admitted.. .. .	4,034	3,005	7,039
Readmitted.... ..	959	686	1,639
Total..... ..	4,993	3,685	8,678
Discharged—recovered..... ..	1,022	890	1,912
Discharged—improved..... ..	1,495	1,071	2,566
Discharged—unimproved..... ..	882	655	1,537
Discharged—not insane..... ..	5	5	10
Discharged—died..... ..	952	654	1,606
Total, discharged or died..... ..	4,356	3,275	7,631
Remaining June 30, 1901..... ..	637	410	1,047

TABLE No. 4.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

PATIENT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents..... ..	139	112	251
Native born, foreign parents..... ..	100	71	171
Native born, mixed parentage..... ..	33	33	66
Native born, parentage unknown..... ..	40	9	49
Foreign born..... ..	122	98	220
Nativity unknown..... ..	5	1	6
Not insane..... ..	4	1	5
Total..... ..	443	325	768

TABLE No. 5.

MORALS AND HEREDITY. CONDITION OF PARENTS.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminal father..... ..	..	1	1
Epileptic..... ..	5	2	7
Feeble-minded..... ..	..	1	1
Insane..... ..	45	52	97
Intemperate in the use of stimulants..... ..	22	45	67
Total..... ..	72	101	173
Not insane..... ..	4	1	5
Condition of parents unknown..... ..	367	223	590
Total..... ..	443	325	768

TABLE No. 6  
BIRTHPLACE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

BIRTHPLACE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa.....	140	112	252
All other states.....	151	113	264
Total native born.....	291	225	516
Austria.....	2	...	2
Bavaria.....	1	...	1
Belgium.....	1	...	1
Bohemia.....	7	6	13
Canada.....	10	4	14
Denmark.....	8	7	15
England.....	6	4	10
France.....	2	...	2
Germany.....	53	33	86
Holland.....	2	1	3
Hungary.....	1	...	1
Ireland.....	16	16	32
Italy.....	1	...	1
Norway.....	19	20	39
Poland.....	1	...	1
Prussia.....	3	...	3
Scotland.....	1	2	3
Sweden.....	6	5	11
Switzerland.....	3	...	3
Total foreign born.....	143	98	241
Unknown.....	5	1	6
Not insane.....	4	1	5
Total native and foreign born.....	443	325	768

TABLE No. 7.  
NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED TO THIS HOSPITAL.

TIMES ADMITTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Once.....	368	269	637
Twice.....	55	34	89
Three times.....	14	12	26
Four times.....	3	5	8
Five times.....	5	2	7
Six times.....	...	1	1
Seven times.....	1	...	1
Eight times.....	...	...	...
Nine times.....	...	...	...
Ten times.....	...	...	...
Eleven times.....	...	1	1
Total.....	443	325	768

TABLE No. 8.  
CONDITION WHEN LAST DISCHARGED OF PATIENTS RE-ADMITTED.

DISCHARGED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unimproved.....	11	12	23
Improved.....	47	30	77
Recovered.....	17	13	30
Undetermined.....	...	1	1
Total.....	75	56	131



TABLE No. 9.  
COLOR AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White .....	438	324	762
Black .....	1		1
Total .....	439	324	763
Not insane .....	4	1	5
Total .....	443	325	768

TABLE No. 10.  
AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGE PERIODS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	3		3
15 to 19 years.....	14	17	31
20 to 24 years.....	53	30	83
25 to 29 years.....	56	36	92
30 to 34 years.....	50	38	88
35 to 39 years.....	58	50	108
40 to 49 years.....	77	69	146
50 to 59 years.....	58	44	102
60 to 69 years.....	31	22	53
70 years and over.....	37	15	52
Age unknown.....	3	3	5
Not insane.....	4	1	5
Total .....	443	325	768
Average age .....	43	37	40

TABLE No. 11.  
EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED,

EDUCATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
College.....	5	6	11
High school or equal .....	15	21	36
Common school.....	361	279	640
None .....	19	6	25
Unknown .....	39	12	51
Not insane .....	4	1	5
Total.....	443	325	768

TABLE No. 12.  
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	242	94	336
Married.....	180	217	397
Divorced or separated.....	11	13	24
Unknown.....	6	.....	6
Not insane.....	4	1	5
Total.....	443	325	768

TABLE No. 13.  
OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

MEN.	WOMEN.
Agents..... 2	Bookkeepers..... 3
Auctioneers..... 1	Domestics..... 39
Barbers..... 1	Dressmakers..... 10
Blacksmiths..... 6	Milliners..... 1
Bookkeepers..... 2	Nurses..... 1
Butchers..... 2	Teachers..... 9
Carpenters or wagon makers..... 10	Agents' wives or daughters..... 4
Clergymen..... 1	Bankers' wives or daughters..... 1
Clerks, in stores..... 1	Barbers' wives or daughters..... 1
Cigarmakers..... 1	Blacksmiths' wives or daughters..... 1
Contractors..... 2	Butchers' wives or daughters..... 5
Coopers..... 1	Carpenter' wives or daughters..... 11
Dealers in lumber, coal or grain..... 1	Clergymen's wives or daughters..... 6
Dealers in cattle, hogs or horses..... 8	Clerks' wives or daughters..... 1
Editors..... 2	Cooks' wives or daughters..... 1
Electricians..... 1	Coopers' wives or daughters..... 1
Engineers..... 1	Engineers' wives or daughters..... 1
Farmers..... 192	Farmers' wives or daughters..... 129
Farmers and gardeners..... 3	Gamblers' wives or daughters..... 1
Harnessmakers..... 2	Grocers' wives or daughters..... 2
Hotelkeepers..... 2	Grooms' wives or daughters..... 1
Laborers, day or farm..... 137	Hotelkeepers' wives or daughters..... 2
Machinists..... 2	Laborers' wives or daughters..... 31
Masons, brick, stone, plasterers..... 5	Lawyers' wives or daughters'..... 2
Mail carriers..... 1	Masons' wives or daughters..... 2
Merchants..... 5	Miners' wives or daughters..... 1
Miners, coal, gypsum, lead..... 4	Mail carriers' wives or daughters..... 1
Painters..... 3	Merchants' wives or daughters..... 11
Peddlers..... 2	Mechanics' wives or daughters..... 2
Printers..... 1	Millers' wives or daughters..... 1
Physicians..... 2	Machinists' wives or daughters..... 5
Penitentiary guards..... 1	Physicians' wives or daughters..... 1
Shoemakers..... 1	Policemen's wives or daughters..... 1
Soldiers..... 1	Photographers' wives or daughters..... 1
Stenographers..... 1	Saloonkeepers' wives or daughters..... 1
Students..... 1	Stockbuyers' wives or daughters..... 1
Tailors..... 1	Sectionmen's wives or daughters..... 4
Telegraph operators..... 1	Shoemakers' wives or daughters..... 4
Teamsters..... 5	Tuners' wives or daughters..... 2
Tramps..... 1	Travelingmen's wives or daughters..... 5
Travellingmen..... 4	Teamsters' wives or daughters..... 1
Teachers..... 1	Teachers' wives or daughters..... 1
Watches, night..... 1	Occupation, none..... 2
Well drivers..... 2	Occupation, unknown..... 13
Occupation, none..... 6	Not insane..... 1
Occupation, unknown..... 6	
Not insane..... 4	
Total..... 443	Total..... 325

TABLE No. 14.

## PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female	Total.
Abscess.....	1		1
Acne.....		2	2
Albuminuria.....	4	6	10
Amputation, arm.....	1		1
Amputation, leg.....	1		1
Anæmia.....	2	6	8
Ankylosis.....	1		1
Antiversion of uterus.....		1	1
Aphasia.....	1	1	2
Arterial sclerosis.....	3	1	4
Assymetry of face.....		2	2
Asthma.....	1		1
Ataxia.....	11	2	13
Atrophy.....	3		3
Blind in one eye.....	1		1
Blind in both eyes.....	1		1
Bright's disease.....	3		3
Bronchitis.....		1	1
Burn.....	1	1	2
Carbuncle.....	1		1
Cataract.....	3	1	4
Chancroid.....	1		1
Chorea.....	1	2	3
Cleft palate.....	1	1	2
Coloboma.....	1		1
Conjunctivitis.....	1		1
Contusion.....	1	1	2
Cut throat.....	2		2
Deaf mute.....	2		2
Defective development.....	13		13
Defective hearing.....	24	7	31
Defective vision.....	6	1	7
Deformity of foot.....	1		1
Delirium.....	2		2
Diabetes.....	1		1
Diarrhoea.....		1	1
Dropsy.....	1		1
Dysmenorrhœa.....		1	1
Eczema.....	1		1
Emaciation.....	15		15
Empysema.....	1		1
Endocervicitis.....		1	1
Enlarged glands.....	2		2
Enlarged spleen.....	2		2
Fever.....	3		3
Gastritis.....	1		1
General debility.....	2	1	3
Glycosuria.....	1		1
Haemorrhoids.....	1	5	6
Hair lip.....		1	1
Headache.....	5	3	8
Head injury.....	8		8
Heart lesion.....	24	45	69
Hemiplegia.....	7	4	11
Hemiplegia infantile.....	1		1
Hernia.....	14	1	15
Hydrocele.....	1		1
Hypospadias.....	1		1
Ichthyosis.....	2		2
Inequality of pupils.....	2	1	3
Intestinal Fistula.....		1	1
Kyphosis.....	2		2
Laceration of Cervix.....	30		30
Laceration of Perineum.....	12		12
Leucorrhœa.....		3	3
Lipomata.....	1		1
Locomotor Ataxia.....	1		1
Lordosis.....	1		1
Lung lesion.....	11	4	15
Malformation of arm.....	1		1
Malformation of ear.....		1	1
Malformation of feet.....	3		3
Malformation of head.....		2	2

TABLE No. 14—CONTINUED.

## PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Malformation of teeth .....	2	2	2
Mammary abscess .....	1	1	2
Old fracture of patella .....	2	1	3
Old fracture of ribs .....	1	1	2
Opacity of Cornea .....	1	1	2
Orchitis .....	1	1	2
Paralysis of face .....	1	1	2
Paralysis of Agitans .....	1	1	2
Paraplegia .....	3	3	6
Pneumonia .....	2	2	4
Pregnancy .....	2	2	4
Retroflexion of uterus .....	6	6	12
Rheumatism .....	1	1	2
Scars of cornea .....	2	1	3
Scars of face .....	1	1	2
Scars general .....	2	2	4
Scars of head .....	1	1	2
Scoliosis .....	2	2	4
Senile debility .....	21	21	42
Speech defect .....	4	1	5
Strabismus .....	1	1	2
Syphilis .....	1	1	2
Tubercular antritis .....	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of lungs .....	1	1	2
Tremor .....	8	8	16
Tumor of abdomen .....	1	1	2
Tumor of thyroid .....	1	7	8
Ulcer of leg .....	1	1	2
Ulcer of pharynx .....	1	1	2
Varicocele .....	3	3	6
Varicose veins .....	4	4	8

TABLE No. 15.

## SUPPOSED OR ASSUMED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alcohol .....	82	4	86
Anæmia .....	1	1	2
Bright's disease .....	1	1	2
Business trouble .....	3	3	6
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	2	2	4
Cerebritis .....	1	1	2
Chorea .....	2	2	4
Cocaine habit .....	1	1	2
Death in family .....	1	2	3
Defective development .....	9	1	10
Diphtheria .....	1	1	2
Disappointed affection .....	4	4	8
Domestic trouble .....	1	10	11
Dysmenorrhœa .....	2	2	4
Epilepsy .....	19	12	31
Erysipelas .....	1	1	2
Exhaustion .....	1	2	3
Fright .....	2	1	3
General weakness .....	1	1	2
Glycosuria .....	1	1	2
Grief .....	2	2	4
Heart disease .....	1	1	2
Heredity .....	66	114	180
Injury to back .....	1	1	2
Injury to head .....	18	2	20
Injury to husband .....	1	1	2
Insomnia .....	1	1	2
Lagrippe .....	7	2	9

TABLE No. 15—CONTINUED.  
SUPPOSED OR ASSUMED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Malaria	1		1
Masturbation	21		21
Measles	1		1
Meningitis, cerebro spinal		1	1
Menopause		6	6
Miscarriage		1	1
Morphine	1	3	4
Operation, surgical	1	1	2
Organic brain disease	6	1	7
Overheating	10		10
Overstudy		1	1
Overwork	4	4	8
Paralysis agitans	1		1
Puerperal condition		8	8
Pneumonia	3		3
Poor health		4	4
Poverty		1	1
Predisposition without heredity	2	4	6
Religious excitement	1	2	3
Rheumatism	1	1	2
Senility	51	22	73
Severe illness	1		1
Small-pox		2	2
Spinal fever		1	1
Suppressed menstruation		1	1
Syphilis	12	6	18
Tuberculosis of lungs	1		1
Tumor of brain	1		1
Typhoid fever	1	2	3
Unknown	89	83	172
Uterine disease		5	5
Worry	4	1	5
Not insane	4	1	5
Total	443	325	768

TABLE No. 16.

[FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.]

FORM OF INSANITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute	12	23	39	16	11	23
Mania, chronic	4	5	9	1	10	11
Melancholia, acute	10	14	24	20	13	33
Melancholia, chronic	13	24	37	13	14	27
Dementia, primary	57	67	124	72	56	128
Dementia, secondary						
Dementia, organic	11	3	14	10	3	13
Dementia, senile	15	14	29	30	14	44
Epileptic insanity	11	10	21	12	5	17
Toxic insanity (Alcoholism)						
Morphinism and cocaineism	45	5	50	28	2	30
General paralysis	15	5	20	19	3	22
Paranoia	4	6	10		3	3
Imbecility	10	2	12	10	3	13
Undiagnosed	1	5	6		4	4
Not insane	2		2	2	1	3
Total	214	183	397	229	142	371



TABLE No. 17.  
FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS WHO RECOVERED OR DIED.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	18	28	46	10	7	17
Mania, chronic.....	17	18	35	2	2	4
Melancholia, acute.....	9	5	14	6	19	25
Melancholia, chronic.....	19	16	35	21	20	41
Dementia, primary.....						
Dementia, secondary.....						
Dementia, organic.....				10	4	14
Dementia, senile.....				33	22	55
Epileptic insanity.....				14	3	17
Alcoholic insanity (Morphinism and Cocainism).....	24	5	29	13	.....	13
General paralysis.....				25	5	30
Paranoia.....					1	1
Imbecility.....				1	1	2
Undiagnosed.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
Total.....	88	74	162	137	86	223

TABLE No. 18.  
DISCHARGED PATIENTS—DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE WITH RESULTS.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Less than 1 month .....	37	24	61	14	21	35	6	13	19	18	9	24	139
1 and less than 2 months .....	14	13	27	7	10	17	4	6	10	14	8	22	76
2 and less than 3 months .....	2	6	8	7	6	13	2	2	4	5	6	11	36
3 and less than 4 months .....	2	5	7	4	6	10	2	1	3	3	1	4	25
4 and less than 6 months .....	5	6	11	5	8	13	1	4	5	5	3	8	25
6 and less than 12 months .....	7	9	16	5	6	11	11	10	21	12	3	15	37
1 and less than 2 years .....	7	4	11	6	6	12	11	10	21	13	8	21	63
2 and less than 3 years .....	7	.....	7	10	8	18	15	10	25	14	8	22	66
3 and less than 5 years .....	4	3	7	9	13	22	9	5	14	12	9	21	65
5 and less than 10 years .....	5	2	7	7	9	16	9	8	17	17	10	27	72
10 years and over .....	.....	1	1	18	10	28	13	18	31	13	12	25	80
Unknown .....	3	1	4	4	1	5	4	1	5	8	5	13	27
Total .....	88	74	162	97	110	207	87	87	174	137	86	223	766
Av. total of known cases in months.	9.03	6.09	7.68	56.09	33.12	43.81	52.52	47.88	50.10	51.33	53.36	52.13	39.75

TABLE No. 19.  
DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS RECOVERED OR DIED.

DURATION,	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than one month.....		2	2	27	7	34
One and less than two months.....	7	4	11	11	7	18
Two and less than three months.....	10	9	19	9	4	13
Three and less than four months.....	8	6	14	3	5	8
Four and less than six months.....	19	11	30	11	4	15
Six and less than twelve months.....	29	27	56	11	10	21
One and less than two years.....	9	10	19	15	10	25
Two and less than three years.....	3	3	6	8	9	17
Three and less than five years.....	3	1	4	10	11	21
Five and less than ten years.....		1	1	23	7	30
Ten years and over.....				9	12	21
Total.....	88	74	162	137	86	223
Average of known cases in months.....	7.71	8.27	7.97	35.26	44.15	38.69

TABLE No. 20.  
WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS RECOVERED OR DIED.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than one month.....				7	1	8
One and less than two months.....	4	2	6	7	1	8
Two and less than three months.....	4	3	7	2	3	5
Three and less than four months.....	8	2	10	2	1	3
Four and less than six months.....	9	11	20	6	2	8
Six and less than twelve months.....	30	26	56	13	3	16
One and less than two years.....	11	20	31	13	9	22
Two and less than three years.....	8	3	11	10	12	22
Three and less than five years.....	9	3	12	16	14	30
Five and less than ten years.....	5	3	8	27	15	42
Ten years and over.....		1	1	34	24	58
Unknown.....					1	1
Total.....	88	74	162	137	86	223
Average of known cases in months.....	16.65	14.35	15.60	82.84	96.27	88.02

TABLE No. 21.

## AGE OF DEATH.

AGE PERIODS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under fifteen years.....	1	.....	1
Fifteen to nineteen years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty to twenty-four years.....	9	.....	14
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years.....	8	5	11
Thirty to thirty-four years.....	10	3	13
Thirty-five to thirty-nine years.....	16	10	26
Forty to forty-nine years.....	30	17	47
Fifty to fifty-nine years.....	12	16	28
Sixty to sixty-nine years.....	15	11	26
Seventy years and over.....	29	18	47
Age unknown.....	5	3	8
Total.....	137	86	223
Average age of known.....	49.91	52.58	50.94

TABLE No. 22.

## CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	Total.
GENERAL DISEASES—			
Bright's disease.....	2	.....	2
Broncho-pneumonia.....	.....	1	1
Cystitis.....	1	1	2
Cancer of the face.....	.....	1	1
Cancer of the liver.....	2	.....	2
Cancer of the stomach.....	1	.....	1
Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	2	3	5
Dysentery.....	1	5	6
Embolism, pulmonary artery.....	1	.....	1
Endocarditis.....	.....	1	1
Erysipelas.....	.....	3	3
Exhaustion and cachexia.....	25	5	30
Fracture of femur.....	.....	1	1
Gangrene of the lungs.....	1	.....	1
Hernia.....	1	.....	1
Organic disease of the heart.....	3	4	7
Pleurisy.....	2	3	5
Pneumonia.....	26	11	37
Peritonitis.....	1	1	2
Rupture of the heart.....	1	.....	1
Septicaemia.....	2	3	5
Sudden death.....	1	1	2
Suicide.....	.....	3	3
Tuberculosis, general.....	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of the intestines.....	.....	1	1
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	18	19	37
Typhoid fever.....	18	12	30
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—			
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	.....	1
Convulsions.....	20	3	23
Softening of the brain.....	2	1	3
Tumor of the brain.....	4	2	6
Total.....	137	86	223

TABLE No. 23.  
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED.

	MALE.					FEMALE				
	Working in Ward.	Working out- side of Ward.	Average Employed.	Average Population	Percent Employed.	Working in Ward.	Working out- side of Ward.	Average Employed.	Average Population.	Percent Employed.
1899.										
July.	195	231	426	603	70	170	68	238	445	53
August.	193	236	429	603	71	161	70	231	452	51
September.	205	223	428	601	71	170	72	230	449	53
October.	184	226	410	583	70	170	68	238	414	52
November.	184	214	398	583	64	156	43	199	410	49
December.	189	200	389	590	66	161	66	227	415	54
1900.										
January.	217	197	414	603	68	167	64	231	421	55
February.	214	197	411	607	68	171	69	240	433	55
March.	219	195	414	559	70	169	68	237	434	55
April.	219	203	422	595	71	196	71	267	431	62
May.	205	215	420	600	70	196	55	256	427	58
June.	215	222	437	603	72	188	68	256	430	60
July.	199	224	423	605	70	179	79	258	435	59
August.	199	216	415	600	68	150	87	237	439	54
September.	194	191	385	608	63	164	89	253	435	58
October.	190	202	401	599	66	154	60	223	433	51
November.	198	197	395	598	66	173	79	252	435	58
December.	193	193	386	594	65	173	85	258	413	63
1901.										
January.	211	197	418	601	69	171	87	258	403	64
February.	218	198	416	613	68	147	88	235	410	57
March.	231	195	426	623	68	171	85	257	418	62
April.	220	208	428	628	68	167	91	258	420	61
May.	192	228	420	637	67	162	96	258	411	63
June.	186	236	422	631	67	148	113	261	406	64
Average for biennial period	203	210	413	604	68	168	76	244	426	57

TABLE No. 24.  
RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

COUNTIES.	FROM THE BEGINNING.			DURING BIEN- NIAL PERIOD.			REMAINING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Allamakee	116	81	197	8	5	13	11	6	17
Appanoose	165	136	301	9	17	26	25	18	43
Benton	155	150	305	19	23	42	18	19	37
Boone	33	36	69						
Bremer	81	57	138	5	6	11	4	8	12
Buchanan	148	137	285	16	22	38	20	16	36
Buena Vista	45	39	84	1	6	7	9	9	18
Butler	84	55	139	7	9	16	5	8	13
Carroll	27	29	56						
Calhoun	66	36	102	17	2	19	23	11	34
Cass		1	1						
Cedar		3	3		1	1		1	1
Cerro Gordo	72	63	135	5	8	13	6	6	12
Cherokee	52	32	84	1		1	2		2
Chickasaw	105	82	187	12	4	16	15	5	20
Clay	34	27	61	3	4	7	4	9	13
Clayton	210	137	347	19	9	28	14	7	21



TABLE No. 24—CONTINUED.  
RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

COUNTIES.	FROM THE BEGINNING.			DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			REMAINING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Clinton	223	190	413	27	19	46	48	38	86
Crawford	24	14	38						
Dallas		2	2						
Delaware	136	90	226	7	8	15	17	15	32
Dickinson	16	13	29	2	1	3	5	1	6
Dubuque	339	258	597	34	20	54	29	14	43
Emmet	20	25	45	1	2	3	4	8	12
Fayette	161	111	272	14	6	20	15	8	23
Floyd	96	69	165	13	5	18	15	10	25
Franklin	78	54	132	9	4	13	17	7	24
Greene	31	35	66						
Grundy	52	43	95	9	4	13	12	5	17
Hamilton	66	60	126	8	10	18	16	7	23
Hancock	46	17	63	1	1	2	1	2	3
Hardin	96	93	189	8	13	21	16	24	40
Harrison		1	1						
Howard	71	57	128	6	5	11	16	7	23
Humboldt	48	29	77	11	5	16	11	11	22
Ida	18	22	40						
Iowa		1	1						
Jackson	103	95	198	10	9	19	10	5	15
Johnson	1		1						
Jones	128	95	223	22	12	34	28	19	47
Kossuth	75	37	112	7	5	12	13	7	20
Lee				1		1	1		1
Linn	250	191	441	25	16	41	14	4	18
Lyon	17	21	38						
Mahaska	1		1				1		1
Marshall	72	42	114	4		4	3	1	4
Mills	1		1						
Mitchell	64	62	126	12	9	21	16	14	30
Monona	27	25	52						
Muscatine	1		1						
O'Brien	38	27	65	2	2	4	1	1	2
Osceola	9	12	21						
Palo Alto	45	28	73	5	4	9	8	5	13
Plymouth	50	42	92						
Pocahontas	56	36	92	4	4	8	4	6	10
Polk	2	2	4						
Poweshiek		1	1						
Sac	20	18	38						
Sioux	54	31	85						
Story	25	12	37		1	1		1	1
Tama	115	86	201	11	5	16	8	6	14
Van Buren	1		1						
Washington	1		1						
Webster	145	131	276	13	19	32	35	24	59
Winnebago	35	29	64	3	5	8	9	13	22
Winnebiek	181	99	280	22	8	30	14	8	22
Woodbury	39	57	96						
Worth	37	27	64	7	2	9	10	7	17
Wright	61	53	114	12	4	16	16	7	23
State at large	428	141	569	11	1	12	68	2	70
Total	4,998	3,685	8,683	443	325	768	637	410	1,047

TABLE No. 25.  
PATIENTS SUPPORTED BY WHOM.

SUPPORTED BY WHOM.	Male.	Female.	Total.
By the state	81	18	99
By counties	878	681	1,559
By themselves or friends	91	69	160
By other states			
Total	1,050	768	1,818

TABLE No. 26.

EXHIBIT SHOWING HOW PATIENTS ARE SUPPORTED IN HOSPITAL AT INDEPENDENCE.

	FRIENDS.			COUNTY.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Allamakee .....		1	1	15	9	24	15	10	25
Benton .....	9	6	15	24	27	51	33	33	66
Black Hawk .....	10	10	20	30	28	58	40	38	78
Bremer .....				8	12	20	8	12	20
Buchanan .....		1	1	34	29	63	34	30	64
Buena Vista .....	1	2	3	12	13	25	13	15	28
Butler .....				14	15	29	14	15	29
Calhoun .....				33	14	47	33	14	47
Cedar .....					1	1		1	1
Cerro Gordo .....				8	13	21	8	13	21
Cherokee .....				11	10	21	13	10	23
Chickasaw .....	4	2	6	23	10	33	27	12	39
Clay .....	1	1	2	8	11	19	9	12	21
Clayton .....	1	1	2	32	12	44	33	13	46
Clinton .....	2	2	4	68	51	119	68	53	121
Delaware .....	2	1	3	21	19	40	23	20	43
Dickinson .....				6	4	10	6	4	10
Dubuque .....	3	1	4	55	36	91	58	37	95
Emmet .....		1	1	4	8	12	4	9	13
Fayette .....	2		2	34	20	54	36	20	56
Floyd .....	2		2	24	18	42	26	18	44
Franklin .....	3	4	7	20	8	28	23	12	35
Grundy .....				20	9	29	20	9	29
Hamilton .....	6	1	7	16	15	31	22	16	38
Hancock .....				9	5	14	9	5	14
Hardin .....	2	4	6	22	35	57	24	39	63
Howard .....	3		3	20	15	35	23	15	38
Humboldt .....	7	2	9	13	11	24	20	13	33
Jackson .....	2	2	4	14	13	27	16	15	31
Jones .....	2	1	3	35	29	64	37	30	67
Kossuth .....	2		2	20	11	31	22	11	33
Lee .....				1		1	1		1
Linn .....	7	8	15	51	31	82	58	39	97
Lyon .....					1	1		1	1
Marshall .....		1	1	4		4	4	1	5
Mahaska .....	1		1				1		1
Mitchell .....	6	9	15	17	14	31	23	23	46
O'Brien .....				3	3	6	3	3	6
Osceola .....				1		1	1		1
Palo Alto .....	2		2	12	9	21	14	9	23
Pocahontas .....		3	3	8	7	15	8	10	18
Scott .....					1	1		1	1
Story .....		1	1		1	1		2	2
Sioux .....		1	1					1	1
Tama .....	1		1	13	14	27	14	14	28
Webster .....	1		1	41	40	81	42	40	82
Winnebago .....		1	1	14	14	28	14	15	29
Winneshiek .....	2		2	26	14	40	28	11	42
Worth .....	1		1	14	8	22	15	8	23
Wright .....	1		1	20	13	33	21	13	34
State at large .....	5	2	7	81	18	99	86	20	106
Total .....	91	69	160	959	699	1,658	1,050	768	1,818

TABLE No. 27.

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE TABLE OF FORMS OF INSANITY AND HEREDITY.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 28.

FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE IN CASES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED WITH CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.

FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE.			DISCHARGED.													
	Male.	Female.	RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.					
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Delirium .....	14	3	17	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	12
Collapse delirium .....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Acute confusional insanity .....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Alcoholic insanity .....	71	4	75	22	3	25	17	2	17	9	1	10	13	.....	61	65
Morphinism .....	1	3	4	.....	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Cocainism .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dementia Praecox .....	111	117	228	9	12	21	34	43	77	38	37	75	16	18	34	207
Katatonía .....	18	6	24	10	4	14	6	3	9	3	1	4	5	2	7	34
General paralysis .....	34	8	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Organic dementia .....	26	6	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Involution melancholia .....	26	38	64	9	5	14	4	14	18	4	2	3	10	4	14	67
Senile dementia .....	48	28	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	7	6	13	22	34	63
Manic depressive insanity, manic type .....	18	37	55	13	22	35	1	14	15	3	8	11	4	5	9	70
Manic depressive insanity, depressive type .....	30	27	57	17	18	35	2	13	15	1	5	6	2	2	4	60
Paranoia .....	4	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	6	5	11	1	1	19
Epileptic insanity .....	23	15	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14	8	9	17	14	3	48
Hysterical insanity .....	6	6	12	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Imbecility .....	20	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	3	2	5	1	1	15
Acute chorea with mental disturbance .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acquired nemeasthenia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Undiagnosed .....	1	9	10	1	2	3	1	2	3	.....	2	2	4	2	4	12
Total insane .....	439	324	763	88	74	162	97	110	207	87	87	174	137	86	223	766
Not insane .....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409	357	766	5
Total admitted and discharged .....	443	325	768	88	74	162	97	110	207	87	87	174	137	86	223	771

TABLE No. 29—PART I.  
FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE IN CASES OF DEATH DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	TOTAL.		ALCOHOLIC INSANITY.		DEMENTIA PRAECOX.	KATATONIA	GENERAL PARALYSIS	MANIAC DE- PRESSIVE INSANITY, MANIAC TYPE.	MANIAC DE- PRESSIVE INSANITY, DEPRESSIVE TYPE.	MELAN- CHOLIA.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
General Diseases—											
Typhoid fever.....	18	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Septicaemia.....	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	18	19	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of the intestines.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, general.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cancer of the stomach.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cancer of the liver.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cancer of the face.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Diseases of the Nervous System—											
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Softening of the brain.....	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Convulsions.....	20	3	2	1	3	12	1	13	1	1	2
Tumor of the brain.....	4	2	6	1	7	2	1	3	1	1	2
Diseases of the Circulatory System—											
Endocarditis.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Organic disease of the heart.....	3	4	7	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	2
Embolism, pulmonary artery.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Rupture of the heart.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Diseases of the Respiratory System—											
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	26	11	2	2	4	4	1	5	1	1	2
Pleurisy.....	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Gangrene of the lungs.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Diseases of the Digestive System—											
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	2	3	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dysentery.....	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Hernia.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Peritonitis.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System—											
Bright's Disease.....	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cystitis.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2



TABLE No. 29—PART I—CONTINUED.  
FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE IN CASES OF DEATH DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	TOTAL.		ALCOHOLIC INSANITY.		DEMENTIA PRÆCOX.		KATATONIA.		GENERAL PARALYSIS.		MANIAC DEPRESSIVE INSANITY, MANIAC DEPRESSIVE TYPE.		MANIAC DEPRESSIVE INSANITY, MANIAC DEPRESSIVE TYPE.		MELANCHOLIA.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Diseases of the Skin—																
Erysipelas.....	3	3														
Other Diseases—																
Fracture of the femur.....	1	1														
Exhaustion and cachexia.....	25	5	30	1	1		1		2	1	3	1	1	1		
Sudden death.....	1	1	2													
Suicide.....	3	3									1	1			1	1
Total.....	137	86	223	13	13	13	16	18	74	5	30	4	5	9	3	6
															20	26

TABLE No. 29—PART II.  
FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE IN CASES OF DEATH DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	SENILE DEMENTIA.		ORGANIC DEMENTIA.		EPILEPTIC DEMENTIA.		PARANOIA.		IMBECILITY.		HYSTERICAL INSANITY.		COLLAPSE DELIRIUM.		DELIRIUM.		UNDIAGNOSED.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
General Diseases—																		
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2		4												1	1
Septicæmia.....	1	1	2	3														
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	3	3			2	3					1						1	2

[illegible]

## CLOTHING MANUFACTURED IN TAILOR SHOP.

Coats.....	895
Jackets.....	418
Overalls.....	887
Trousers.....	1,231
Vests.....	765

## MALE EMPLOYES' UNIFORMS.

Coats.....	99
Duck coats.....	106
Trousers.....	173
Vests.....	100

## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM.

Aprons.....	3,487
Bureau covers.....	271
Chemise.....	1,153
Curtains.....	65
Drawers.....	1,130
Dresses.....	2,382
Dust cloths.....	96
Ladies' vests.....	499
Laundry bags.....	71
Mattress ticks.....	215
Napkins.....	528
Night-dresses.....	650
Night-shirts.....	239
Pillow-cases.....	2,835
Sheets.....	5,843
Shirts.....	1,353
Skirts.....	1,065
Sun-bonnets.....	352
Table-covers.....	463
Towels.....	9,086

## FEMALE EMPLOYES' UNIFORMS.

Aprons.....	195
Dresses.....	347
Waists, extra.....	59

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PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

The following is a list of the grain, vegetables and fruits raised in the calendar years of 1899 and 1900. In June, 1901, there were gathered from four acres in the hospital garden, 21,503 quarts of strawberries, besides an abundance of early vegetables, but it is not convenient to have reports of farming operations made to correspond with the fiscal year which ends before many of the crops have been gathered.

## PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

ARTICLES.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	YEAR.
	1899		1900
Apples .....		Bushels ..	62
Asparagus .....	621	Bunches ..	1,089
Beans, navy .....	202	Bushels ..	240
Beans, lima .....	21	Bushels ..	51
Beans, string .....	199	Bushels ..	183
Beets .....	618	Bushels ..	485
Broom-corn .....	1,888	Pounds ..	5,342
Cabbage .....	8,065	Heads ..	4,200
Carrots .....	251	Bushels ..	618
Cauliflower .....	253	Heads ..	562
Celery .....	5,921	Heads ..	1,575
Cucumbers .....	212	Bushels ..	178
Currants .....	2,112	Quarts ..	121
Corn .....	1,135	Bushels ..	2,255
Corn fodder .....	136	Tons ..	140
Corn, sweet .....	1,277	Bushels ..	937
Greens .....	165	Bushels ..	292
Hay .....	451	Tons ..	402
Horseradish .....	14	Bushels ..	91
Lettuce .....	2 6	Bushels ..	220
Mangels .....	570	Bushels ..	1,560
Millet .....	27	Tons ..	20
Milk .....	284,945	Quarts ..	571,656
Melons, musk .....	312		
Melons, water .....	146		
Oats .....	2,658	Bushels ..	2,600
Onions .....	1,233	Bushels ..	1,030
Parsnips .....	215	Bushels ..	166
Peas, green .....	134	Bushels ..	353
Peppers .....	97	Dozen ..	
Ple-plant .....	3,627	Bunches ..	3,995
Popcorn .....		Bushels ..	75
Potatoes .....	10,030	Bushels ..	10,152
Pumpkins .....	247		959
Radishes .....		Bushels ..	340
Raspberries .....	554	Quarts ..	63
Sage .....	16	Pounds ..	29
Salsify .....	8	Bushels ..	38
Strawberries .....	150	Quarts ..	828
Straw .....	45	Tons ..	40
Squash .....	608		1,528
Tomatoes .....	632	Bushels ..	355
Turnips .....	555	Bushels ..	145

## DAIRY REPORT.

June 30, 1899	Cows on hand .....	135			
June 30, 1901	Cows bought in two years .....	45			\$ 1,748.50
	Total cared for .....		180		
June 30, 1901	Cows sold in two years .....	33		\$ 745.50	
	Cows slaughtered in two years .....	10		247.80	
	Cows died in two years .....	5			
	Total .....		48		
	On hand June 30, 1901 .....		132		
	Calves sold in two years .....	208		1,059.00	
	Cowhides sold in two years .....	14		73 91	
	Total receipts .....				\$ 2,126.21
	Paid for cows bought .....				1,748.50
	Credit balance .....				\$ 377.71

## REPORT OF CASH RECEIVED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Board of state patients .....	\$ 1,156.00
To pay special attendants .....	4,019.03
For patients' clothing furnished .....	1,719.02
Uniforms .....	2,381.87
Calves .....	1,058.00
Cows .....	745.50
Hogs .....	1,096.31
Sundries .....	1,433.07
Total .....	\$ 13,608.80

## SUPPORT FUND EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.

NO.	CLASSIFIED.	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
1	Salaries and wages .....	\$ 57,091.68	\$ 56,706.14
2	Provisions .....	49,195.74	47,435.54
3	Household stores .....	10,547.04	7,454.41
4	Clothing .....	10,500.99	6,064.21
5	Fuel and Light .....	16,951.38	16,600.12
6	Hospital and medical supplies .....	5,303.01	3,849.96
7	Shop, farm and garden supplies .....	12,282.45	7,829.39
8	Ordinary repairs .....	587.80	121.07
9	Library .....	20.45	34.35
10	Water and ice .....	3,668.76	3,671.69
11	Postage and stationery .....	1,443.25	1,017.69
12	Transportation of inmates .....	126.93	115.35
13	Miscellaneous .....	2,503.24	2,565.28
14	Contingent fund .....	687.71	562.50
	Total .....	\$170,317.03	\$ 154,027.83

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION MADE BY THE TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

June 30, 1899	Balance on hand .....		\$ 1,172.64
	AMOUNT EXPENDED.		
Aug. 5, 1899	Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. ....	\$ 648.00	
Sept. 1, 1899	Electric Appliance Co. ....	90.04	
Sept. 11, 1899	Buffalo Forge Co. ....	170.00	
Sept. 13, 1899	Chicago Engineer Supply Co. ....	42.00	
Nov. 14, 1899	Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. ....	190.00	
Nov. 30, 1899	Frank Marte, mason .....	32.60	\$ 1,172.64

## GENERAL REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND—CHAPTER 113, LAWS TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

June 30, 1899	Balance on hand .....	\$ 1,143.65
June 30, 1900	Amount expended .....	1,143.65

## FOR NEW BOILERS AND FURNACES—CHAPTER 133, LAWS TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

June 30, 1899	Balance on hand .....	\$ 28.99
June 30, 1900	Amount expended .....	28.99

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION MADE BY THE TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

April, 1900	Appropriated .....	\$ 19,300.00
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## GENERAL REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND—CHAPTER 150, LAWS TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

April, 1900	Appropriated .....	\$ 5,500.00
	AMOUNT EXPENDED.	
May 31, 1900	Frank Marte, mason .....	\$ 75.00
May 31, 1900	C. W. Carpenter, painter .....	16.11
June 30, 1900	Frank Marte, mason .....	75.00
June 30, 1900	C. W. Carpenter, painter .....	30.00
	Balance on hand after June vouchers have been paid. ....	\$ 5,303.88



## No. 10—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CLARINDA.

*To the Board of Control of State Institutions.*

GENTLEMEN—The second year of the seventh biennial period of this hospital ends the 30th of June, 1901. It is my pleasant duty to submit to you herewith the report covering the second year of this period, embracing the time from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, inclusive. The report embraces some matters touching the entire biennial period and is followed by statistical tables covering the years of the period.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

MOVEMENT	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number remaining June 30, 1900.....	504	412	916
Admitted during the year.....	204	118	322
Total under care.....	708	530	1,238
Discharged recovered.....	58	50	108
Discharged improved.....	39	22	61
Discharged unimproved.....	3	.....	3
Discharged not insane.....	3	1	4
Discharged died.....	55	29	84
Whole number discharged.....	158	102	260
Paroled and remaining at home.....	8	5	13
Remaining June 30, 1901.....	542	423	965
Daily average during the year.....	518	414	932

## ADMISSIONS.

It was a very noticeable and a matter of daily observation and remark that the patients admitted during the second year were of a much less promising type than those admitted during the first year of the period. I am not able to explain why this should be so, but the fact remains. An unusual number of old people with the impairment and weakness incident to old age were prominent among the number, and even in those admitted of younger years the mental disorder in a large proportion of the cases was of a chronic and intractable character. The result of this is plainly visible in the diminished number of recoveries and the increased number of deaths.

## DISCHARGES.

As heretofore, the same care and conservative judgment based on close observation and painstaking investigation were employed in discharging patients from the care of the hospital and especially in those cases who were allowed to go out as having recovered. It is a matter of satisfaction that of those discharged as recovered, comparatively few have been returned within the year. It is a matter of observation in most hospitals for the insane that a certain number of patients of weak character and mentality naturally, do well at the hospital where their daily doings and not doings are prescribed for them, but do not so well at home where they are thrown on their own resources. Some of these weak individuals become enamored of institution life, with its freedom from care, comfortable living, amusements and entertainments. These weaklings when returned home, perhaps as well as they have ever been, do not make an effort to get along, but rather do what they can to be returned. This has been emphasized in several instances of returns after patients have been sent home well within the past year. The percentage of those recovered based on the number admitted during the past year is 31.3 per cent. During the first year of the period, calculated on the same basis, it was 41.8 per cent. The percentage of those recovered during the second year to all discharged is 41.5 per cent.

The parole system of permitting patients to go home on trial has worked very nicely, and has been a source of comfort to patients as well as convenience to the friends. Quite a number have remained home on parole who continued to do well, so that they either still remain at home on extended parole or have been definitely discharged. Others, who were not equal to the trial during an extended period, have been returned, and this without much additional expense and trouble to the friends responsible for them. I think that the idea of being allowed to remain at home, being contingent on good behavior, acts as a psychic corrective and restraining influence on the patient himself. Whatever self-control and will-force remains to the patient will be exerted in the right direction under the dominance of this idea. Will-power grows with exercise like any other faculty, and I can well believe that the parole in some instances may act as a controlling factor in restoration of mental soundness.

## MORTALITY.

The percentage of deaths of all patients under treatment is

6.78 per cent, a percentage higher than that of the first year of the period, which was 5.67 per cent, calculated on the same basis. But, as already stated, this increase in mortality during the second year is entirely attributable to the unfavorable type of the patients admitted as well as to the increasing mortality due to the advance in age of the permanent hospital population. The hospital has been free from epidemic disease and from serious accidents or suicides.

The following table shows the cause of death of those who have died within the year:

CAUSE OF DEATH	Male.	Female.	Total.
Apoplexy .....	5	1	6
Bright's disease. ....	1		1
Cancer of the kidney. ....		1	1
Cerebral tumor .....	1		1
Chronic inflammation of brain .....	4		4
Consumption .....	3	6	9
Empyema .....		1	1
Epilepsy .....	6	2	8
Exhaustion, acute melancholia .....	1	2	3
Exhaustion, chronic melancholia .....	1	4	5
Exhaustion, chronic dementia .....	4		4
Exhaustion, chronic mania .....	3		3
Gastro-enteritis .....		1	1
General paralysis .....	11	1	12
Locomotor ataxia .....	2	1	3
Mania, acute delirious .....	3	1	4
Organic heart disease .....		2	2
Pernicious anæmia .....	1		1
Pneumonia .....	1		1
Senile exhaustion .....	8	5	13
Syphilis .....		1	1
Total .....	55	29	84

A fair and careful analysis of the table shows that 92.86 per cent of the deaths occurring during the year were from incurable or necessarily fatal diseases. In this mention I wish to draw particular attention to the large number where death was directly attributable to the exhaustion from old age. Many of these old people were recent admissions; some of them practically moribund when they came under the care of the hospital. A very sad feature about this is that the children and friends of many of these old people could have cared for them at home if they had been so inclined.

In connection with the above table I wish to draw attention to the large number of deaths among the men resulting from general paralysis. There were eleven deaths among men from general paralysis and two from locomotor ataxia, an allied affection and depending upon the same cause, a total of thirteen out of fifty-five, or nearly 24 per cent of all deaths among the men.

The admissions of men affected with general paralysis during the year was 5 per cent of the whole total number admitted. Not a very heavy percentage, and yet altogether too large when it is borne in mind that this is an entirely preventable disease. General paralysis is a progressive disease of the central nervous system, which, in probably more than 90 per cent of the cases, has its origin in syphilis. In these days, when strenuous effort is being made to reduce insanity and allied defects and diseases by all means, and even restrictive legislation looking towards the reducing of the potent factor of heredity to a minimal degree is employed to some extent, it may not be amiss to draw the attention of the public to a form of disorder which is entirely preventable and which does not draw its victims from the degenerate and neurotic by inheritance, but from men of the brightest intellect and in the prime of life. A disease which from its very inception is incurable and which notwithstanding isolated cases wherein a temporary arrest of destruction may be achieved by treatment, inevitably tends to mental extinction and death, and this within a short period of time. Not only does this disease hurry the victim quickly and without hope to an untimely grave, but leaves its withering influences on family and friends. Since it is a peculiarity of this disorder that in its *prae hospital* stage and before the disorder is recognized, the patient with much impaired judgment and general exaltation and extravagance of feeling usually has time to ruin his fortune and impair the maintenance of those who are depending upon him for support, so that when the disorder is finally recognized the patient is not only a hopeless wreck, but the family is pauperized.

I frequently meet with exaggerated notions as to the influence of alcohol in the causation of mental alienation. Now, I do not wish to minimize in the least the pernicious part alcohol plays in the social economy of the race, yet there are other causes much more potent for evil and destruction to intellect and life than alcohol in its various forms. Foremost amongst these baleful influences is the social evil. It is a matter of daily experience with us that the wages of sin indeed are death, and that the worshiper at the shrine of Venal Venus is more on the highway to ruin and destruction than the devotee to Bacchus.

From the study of a large number of hospital reports coming to my desk, I find that the percentage of patients suffering from general paralysis coming to this hospital is about on an average. The percentage of deaths from paralysis also is very nearly the



same on an average throughout the country. But there is a considerable variation in different localities. In those hospitals drawing their patients from cities, the percentage is higher than in those who draw from a rural community. This is to be expected from what is known about the causation of the trouble.

I think I have been able to see during some twenty years of hospital work among the insane, that there has been a steady increase in the frequency of this formidable disorder—the increase being much greater than that of other forms of derangement.

Believing as I do that many of these cases are victims rather of ignorance than of innate vice, I deem it my duty to draw particular attention to this grave disorder. Less with a hope that restrictive legislation may bring relief, but rather that enlightenment and education may guard where the law cannot.

#### EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Among the appropriations of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly for this hospital were \$5,000 for a cow barn. During the summer of 1900 a barn 142x52, two stories high, was erected and completed in a satisfactory manner for the amount appropriated. This barn contains stalls and mangers for 128 cows besides room for feed and other purposes, and storage capacity for about 150 tons of hay. The barn has been in use during the past winter and has been a source of great comfort and protection to the hospital herd as well as convenience for those who care for it.

The general kitchen which much needed enlarging and repairing was increased in capacity and generally made more efficient by the amount appropriated, and this alteration has been a source of greater convenience since.

The \$1,200 appropriated for a piggery were not expended last summer, owing to the high price of building material, but measures are taken to have this building erected and put in operation this summer.

Material for raising steam pipes in the first section of the male wing has been bought and the work will be done this summer.

The well was converted into a cistern.

Much painting has been done both within and without the building. All the wards on the male side which remained unpainted at the end of the last biennial period have been painted, and similar work is being done on the woman's side of the house, so that



probably by the end of the year there will be little interior surfaces unpainted.

A large force of men is engaged in painting the cornices and exterior woodwork of the building, which were much in need of it and if neglected would deteriorate and the state sustain damage.

The general library has been increased by some 300 volumes, and the property about the hospital has been kept up in good repair.

Some grading has been done, and I am pleased to think that the general condition of buildings and grounds has been improved during the last two years.

Some thirty-eight and one-half acres were acquired by condemnation proceedings, which were very much needed by the institution for park purposes and to afford shade and walks for patients. This acquisition has been a source of the utmost comfort and convenience for our patients.

During the middle of July, 1900, an appalling condition confronted us by the sudden and simultaneous failure of all wells supplying water for this institution. This hospital consumes something like 110,000 gallons of water per day, and within a few hours the three wells furnishing this water failed completely, so that the institution was entirely without water, excepting what was hauled in barrels from shallow and insufficient wells located at a distance on the farm. Measures were at once taken to locate new wells in more promising situations about the building, and fortunately with the most gratifying success. It was found that the former source of water which failed, instead of resting upon limestone shales, was resting upon a stratum of impervious clay some eight to ten inches in thickness. On penetrating this stratum a fine water-bearing deposit of coarse sand and gravel seven to eight feet in thickness was found, which since then has proven inexhaustible and has furnished a more than sufficient supply of water for the institution. There are now some three wells in operation, capable of furnishing, when drawn from at the full capacity of the pumps, in the neighborhood of 300,000 gallons per day. The water from the new source is of excellent quality but is much harder and produces more scaling of the boilers than water from the old source.

#### NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

One of the most urgent needs of the hospital is more land for

agricultural purposes, in order to give our patients opportunity for pleasant, suitable, and healthy occupation and to conduct the operations of the hospital on a more economic plan. We should have from 400 to 500 acres more of farming land. I will draw attention in this connection to the material increase in value of the land in this vicinity during the last two years. Land is held 25 per cent higher than it was two years ago.

Then every year it becomes more obvious that the cold storage building connected with the hospital is entirely unsuited to the present needs and is unsatisfactory and expensive in operation. Unusual care has been exercised to obtain the ice for domestic purposes from as pure a source as possible, yet it is a matter of common experience that even apparently pure sources may become contaminated and such contamination can often only be detected when it is too late. It is a matter of the most serious importance to have ice for drinking purposes of the very purest, since disease-producing germs are not destroyed or rendered harmless by freezing, and epidemics of typhoid fever and other diseases can be inaugurated by the ice supply. Besides, in southern Iowa the local ice supply is at best an uncertain matter. I, therefore, ask that an amount sufficient to erect and equip a sufficiently large and efficient cold storage plant, equipped also with an ice machine of some four tons daily capacity, be appropriated.

The present coal house is a mere shed, roughly put together out of old boards, and is a source of danger from fire or accident at all times, besides being entirely inadequate for its purpose. Appropriation for a coal house in keeping with the balance of the institution should be made.

The engine furnishing motive power for the principal dynamo on which the general lighting of the building depends has been very unsatisfactory from the beginning. It has been a great consumer of fuel and oil without giving adequate returns for the expenditures in running the dynamo. The dynamo itself is first-class and entirely efficient, but there should be an engine of a modern and approved pattern to render the best service possible and at the same time to effect a material saving in fuel and oil.

In a large institution there is always much necessary repair, and unforeseen contingencies arise so that a considerable sum is necessary to keep the institution in a creditable and efficient condition. I herewith subjoin a table of the most urgent needs of the hospital with an estimate of the amount deemed sufficient to meet each of the several necessities:

1. Land.....	\$ 30,000.00
2. Cold Storage.....	10,000.00
3. Coal house.....	12,000.00
4. Engine for dynamo .....	1,500.00
5. Repair and contingent.....	10,000.00

## CHANGES IN THE STAFF, ETC.

After two additional years of faithful and efficient service as first assistant physician at this hospital, Dr. C. F. Applegate was called to a larger sphere of usefulness by being appointed to the superintendency made vacant by the death of Dr. Frank C. Hoyt. While I am sorry to lose his services at this hospital I am pleased at the promotion, knowing full well that he is abundantly able and capable of carrying on the good work at the sister institution which has been interrupted by the death of our colleague, Dr. Hoyt.

Dr. B. F. Gillmor, the scholarly and efficient third assistant, severed his connection with this hospital in the summer of '99, on account of ill health. He has since improved in health and has done well from a professional standpoint.

Dr. F. A. Ely was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Gillmor and has done good and satisfactory work.

Dr. J. W. Wherry has been occupying the position of second assistant in an efficient and capable manner. Besides having charge of a number of wards he has done much original work of a scientific character.

Dr. Anne Burnet continues to fill the position of woman physician with singular efficiency, fidelity and zeal.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the unselfish labors of these devoted and conscientious physicians in behalf of the suffering people committed to our care.

Mr. E. R. Bailey remains the efficient steward as well as accomplished band leader.

Miss Elizabeth Webb remains the thoroughly faithful and efficient matron of the institution. Her work speaks for itself and needs no commendation at my hands.

Mr. J. W. Payne has served as supervisor of the men's department with distinguished ability and efficiency, and the conspicuous manner in which the men's side of the house is managed and kept up is owing to him. I take this opportunity to thank him for it.

Miss Minnie B. Scott, the pleasant supervisoress, severed her

connection with the institution in September, 1900, and the place has been acceptably filled by Miss Addie Pillard.

I wish to make special mention of the valuable services rendered to the state by the head farmer, Mr. Henry Jones. The high efficiency and productiveness of the institution farm is mainly attributable to him. I can only say in addition that his good work has been a source of satisfaction as well as comfort to me personally.

Mr. P. V. Hart, the capable and faithful engineer, remains at his post of duty.

There are many others, both men and women, who deserve special mention and commendation at my hands. So many who have been conspicuous for ability, efficiency and conscientious devotion to duty. To all these my sincere gratitude is due.

In closing I wish to express my gratefulness to you gentlemen, members of the Board of Control, for your continued good-will and aid to me. I have always felt that I could cheerfully go to you for advice and support in everything that was just and reasonable, and never desiring anything of a different character I was in advance assured of your cordial help. For this I thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX E. WITTE,  
*Superintendent*

TABLE No. 1.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

MOVEMENT.	FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining July 1, 1899	490	361	851	504	412	916	333	231	564
Remaining July 1, 1900	160	140	300	173	91	264	67	38	105
Admitted for the first time	36	11	47	31	27	58	340	269	609
Readmitted to this hospital	106	151	257	204	118	322	890	630	1,520
Total number admitted	686	512	1,198	708	530	1,238	146	107	253
Total number treated	88	57	145	58	50	108	3	2	5
Discharged—recovered	51	16	67	39	21	60	90	37	127
Discharged—improved	2	2	4	3	3	6	3	3	6
Discharged—unimproved	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4
Discharged—not insane	43	25	68	55	29	84	98	54	152
Died	182	100	282	158	101	259	340	201	541
Total discharged or died	495	386	881	510	414	924	507	400	907
Average daily number	504	412	916	542	423	965	8	6	14
Absent on parole	504	412	916	542	423	965	8	6	14
Remaining June 30, 1900	504	412	916	542	423	965	8	6	14
Remaining June 30, 1901	504	412	916	542	423	965	8	6	14



TABLE No. 2.

CHANGES IN POPULATION BY TRANSFERS, PAROLES AND ESCAPES.  
SUPPLEMENTAL TO TABLE NO. 1.

CHANGES.	FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			PERIOD.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted by—									
Transfers from Iowa state hospitals	9	26	35	6	5	11	9	26	35
Transfers from Iowa county asylums							6	5	11
Transfers from Iowa private asylums									
Transfers from Iowa penitentiaries				1		1	1		1
Paroled patients returned	4	3	7	7	4	11	11	7	18
Escaped patients returned	8		8	14		14	22		22
Discharged by—									
Transfers to Iowa state hospitals									
Transfers to Iowa county asylums				7	6	13	7	6	13
Transfers to Iowa private asylums									
Paroled patients remaining absent				8	6	14	8	6	14
Escaped patients remaining absent									
Whole number of patients paroled	9	10	19	20	16	36	29	26	55

TABLE No. 3.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

MOVEMENT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted	1,938	1,074	3,012
Readmitted	166	99	264
Total	2,104	1,172	3,276
Discharged—recovered	573	297	870
Discharged—improved	393	185	578
Discharged—unimproved	162	76	238
Discharged—not insane	3	1	4
Discharged—died	423	185	608
Total discharged or died	1,554	744	2,298
Out on parole June 30, 1901	8	5	13
Remaining June 30, 1901	542	423	965

TABLE No. 4.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

PATIENT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents	148	107	255
Native born, foreign parents	44	42	86
Native born, mixed parents	16	8	24
Native born, parentage unknown	51	31	82
Foreign born	91	60	151
Nativity unknown	50	21	71
Total	400	269	669



TABLE No. 5.  
MORALS AND HEREDITY CONDITION OF PARENTS.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	SEX OF PATIENTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminal—father.....			
Criminal—mother.....			
Criminal—both parents.....			
Intemperate in the use of stimulants.....	11	6	17
Epileptic.....			
Feeble-minded.....			
Idiotic.....			
Insane.....	34	37	71
Deaf.....			
Dumb.....			
Deaf and dumb.....			
Blind.....			
Parents blood relations.....			
Not given.....	355	426	581

TABLE No. 6.  
BIRTHPLACE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

BIRTHPLACE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa.....	84	81	165
All other states.....	171	108	279
Total native born.....	255	189	444
Australia.....	1		1
Austria.....	2	2	4
Bohemia.....	1		1
Canada.....	6	3	9
Denmark.....	7	6	13
England.....	7	5	12
France.....	2	1	3
Germany.....	28	13	41
Holland.....	6	2	8
Ireland.....	10	7	17
Norway.....	4	2	6
Russia.....	2	3	5
Scotland.....	2		2
Sweden.....	12	13	25
Switzerland.....	1	2	3
Wales.....	1		1
Various other countries.....	3	1	4
Total foreign born.....	95	60	155
Unknown.....	50	20	70
Total native and foreign born.....	400	269	669

TABLE No. 7.

## NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED TO THIS HOSPITAL.

TIMES ADMITTED.	Male	Female.	Total.
Once .....	333	231	564
Twice .....	52	32	84
Three times .....	13	4	17
Four times .....	1	2	3
Five times .....	1		1
Six times .....			
Seven times .....			
Eight times .....			
Nine times .....			
Ten times .....			
Total .....	400	269	669

TABLE No. 8.

## CONDITION WHEN LAST DISCHARGED OF PATIENTS READMITTED.

DISCHARGED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unimproved .....		1	1
Improved .....	36	12	48
Recovered .....	37	25	62
Undetermined .....			
Total .....	67	38	105

TABLE No. 9.

## COLOR AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White .....	396	269	665
Black .....	4		4
Red .....			
Yellow .....			
Total .....	400	269	669

TABLE No. 10.

## AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGE PERIODS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under fifteen years .....	1		1
Fifteen to nineteen years .....	11	11	22
Twenty to twenty-four years .....	36	30	66
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years .....	44	40	84
Thirty to thirty-four years .....	45	33	78
Thirty-five to thirty-nine years .....	54	50	104
Forty to forty-nine years .....	86	38	124
Fifty to fifty-nine years .....	52	30	82
Sixty to sixty-nine years .....	33	18	51
Seventy years and over .....	28	10	38
Age unknown .....	10	9	19
Total .....	400	269	669
Average age .....	42	38	40

TABLE No. 11.  
EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

DEGREE.	Male.	Female.	Total
College .....	1	1	2
High school or equal .....	2	2	4
Common school .....	262	168	430
None .....	48	22	70
Unknown .....	89	76	165
Total .....	400	269	669

TABLE No. 12.  
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	162	82	244
Married .....	180	145	325
Widowed .....	27	22	49
Divorced or separated .....	10	7	17
Unknown .....	21	13	34
Total .....	400	269	669

TABLE No. 13.  
OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agents .....	5	...	5
Bankers .....	1	...	1
Barbers .....	1	...	1
Blacksmiths .....	2	...	2
Bookkeepers .....	1	...	1
Broom makers .....	1	...	1
Butchers .....	2	...	2
Carpenters .....	11	...	11
Clerks .....	3	...	3
Cooks .....	1	1	2
Conductors .....	1	...	1
Dealers in cattle, hogs or horses .....	1	...	1
Dentists .....	1	...	1
Domestics .....	...	34	34
Dressmakers .....	...	8	8
Engineers, locomotive .....	3	...	3
Farmers and gardeners .....	197	...	197
Farmers' daughters .....	...	15	15
Firemen .....	1	...	1
Harnessmakers .....	1	...	1
Horse trainers .....	2	...	2
Housework .....	1	...	1
Justice of peace .....	...	146	146
Jewelers .....	1	...	1
Laborers .....	4	...	4
Lawyers .....	67	...	67
Machinists .....	2	...	2
Masons .....	1	...	1
Merchants .....	5	...	5
Miners .....	5	...	5
Milliners .....	6	...	6
Milliners .....	...	1	1
Matrons .....	...	1	1

TABLE No. 13—CONTINUED.  
OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nurserymen.....	1		1
None.....	16	15	31
Painters.....	4		4
Physicians.....	3		3
Porters.....	2		2
Plasterers.....	1		1
Peddlers.....	2		2
Printers.....	2	1	3
Saloonkeepers.....	2		2
Students.....	4	2	6
Salesman, traveling.....	4		4
Speculators.....	2		2
Tailors.....	1		1
Tailoresses.....		1	1
Teacher, school.....		9	9
Teacher, music.....		2	2
Unknown.....	29	32	61
Veterinary surgeon.....	1		1
Washerwoman.....		1	1
Total.....	400	269	669

TABLE No. 14.  
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Blind.....	1		1
Cancer.....	2		2
Cervix uteri lacerated.....		16	16
Crippled.....	2	1	3
Chorea.....	1	2	3
Cystocele.....		1	1
Chronic bronchitis.....		1	1
Cystitis.....	1		1
Epilepsy.....	29	10	39
General arterial sclerosis.....	12	1	13
General debility.....	138	79	217
Goitre.....		1	1
Health good.....	20	18	38
Health fair.....	121	94	225
Heart disease.....	10	5	15
Hernia.....	4		4
Kidney disease.....	3		3
Locomotor ataxia.....	4	1	5
Lymphangitis.....	1		1
Old age (general infirmity of).....	31	13	44
Paraly-is, general.....	20	1	21
Paralysis, hemipelvic.....	2	1	3
Perineum lacerated.....		11	11
Piles.....		2	2
Pott's disease.....		1	1
Pregnant.....		3	3
Syphilis.....	5	1	6
Tuberculosis.....		1	1
Tape worm.....		2	2
Talipes varus.....		1	1
Uterine disease.....		10	10
Total.....	417	277	694

Since a patient may have more than one infirmity and be counted repeatedly in this table, totals will not correspond with the whole number of patients admitted.

TABLE No. 15.  
SUPPOSED OR ASSUMED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Apoplexy.....	4	.....	4
Bright's disease.....	1	.....	1
Brain fever.....	2	.....	2
Cocaine habit.....	1	.....	1
Cigarette habit.....	1	.....	1
Christian science.....	1	1	2
Defective.....	.....	2	2
Disappointment.....	6	5	11
Domestic trouble.....	7	7	14
Dissipation.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	23	8	31
Exposure.....	2	.....	2
Financial trouble.....	14	.....	14
Grief.....	6	12	18
Heredity.....	14	16	30
Intemperance (alcoholic).....	32	2	34
Injury to head.....	16	7	27
Ill health.....	1	28	44
Injury to spine.....	1	.....	1
Insomnia.....	3	.....	3
Locomotor ataxia.....	1	.....	1
Masturbation.....	14	.....	14
Menopause.....	.....	13	13
Meningitis.....	.....	2	2
Not insane.....	3	1	4
Nymphomania.....	.....	1	1
Overwork.....	3	3	6
Overstudy.....	.....	2	2
Paresis.....	1	.....	1
Pregnancy.....	.....	8	8
Puerperal.....	.....	10	10
Religious excitement.....	8	9	17
Rheumatism.....	2	3	5
Senility.....	14	6	20
Scarlet fever.....	3	.....	3
Sunstroke.....	14	1	15
Syphilis.....	5	.....	5
Shock.....	.....	2	2
Uterine disease.....	.....	8	8
Unknown.....	161	102	263
Worry.....	16	9	25
Total.....	400	269	669

TABLE No. 16.  
FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

FORM OF INSANITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania acute.....	75	43	118
Mania, chronic.....	37	30	67
Melancholia, acute.....	111	76	187
Melancholia, chronic.....	41	42	83
Dementia, primary.....	.....	5	5
Dementia, secondary.....	20	24	44
Dementia, senile.....	22	12	34
Epileptic insanity.....	29	10	39
Toxic insanity { alcoholism.....	22	3	25
Toxic insanity { morphinism.....	.....	.....	.....
Toxic insanity { cocaineism.....	1	.....	1
General paralysis.....	20	1	21
Organic brain disease.....	1	.....	1
Paranoia.....	14	19	33
Imbecility.....	4	3	7
Not insane.....	3	1	4
Total.....	400	269	669



TABLE No. 17.  
FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS WHO RECOVERED OR DIED.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	48	27	75	13	3	16
Mania, chronic.....	10	14	24	13	11	24
Melancholia, acute.....	59	47	106	9	9	18
Melancholia, chronic.....	14	13	27	9	10	19
Dementia, primary.....		2	2			
Dementia, secondary.....				9	6	15
Dementia, senile.....				14	8	22
Epileptic insanity.....				8	4	12
Alcoholic insanity.....	14	2	16	4	...	4
General paralysis.....				10	1	17
Paranoia.....	1	2	3		1	1
Imbecility.....				3	1	4
Total.....	146	107	253	98	54	152

TABLE No. 18.  
DISCHARGED PATIENTS—DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE WITH RESULTS.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	UNIMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....				13	4	17	49	34	83	12	8	20	74	46	120
1 and less than 2 months.....				10	7	17	23	18	41	13	4	17	46	29	75
2 and less than 3 months.....				4	1	5	8	11	19	2	2	4	14	14	28
3 and less than 4 months.....				2	1	3	3	3	6	2	1	3	7	5	12
4 and less than 6 months.....	1		1	3	3	6	10	6	16	6	4	10	20	13	33
6 and less than 12 months.....		1	1	8	1	9	7	10	17	11	3	14	26	15	41
1 and less than 2 years.....	1	1	2	10	2	12	7	5	12	5	5	10	23	13	36
2 and less than 3 years.....				6	3	9	3	1	4	4	8	13	8	21	29
3 and less than 5 years.....				3	2	5	2	3	5	7	3	10	12	8	20
5 and less than 10 years.....				3	1	6	4	2	6	5	3	8	14	6	20
10 years and over.....				3	3	6	1	1	2	4	7	11	8	11	19
Unknown.....	1		1	23	10	33	29	13	42	27	10	37	80	33	113
Total.....	3	2	5	90	38	128	146	107	253	98	54	152	337	201	538
Average of known cases in months.....	14	17	15	25	23	24	9	9	9	26	39	32	18	19	19

TABLE No. 19.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS RECOVERED OR DIED.

DURATION.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than one month .....				19	6	25
One and less than two months .....	41	21	62	13	6	19
Two and less than three months .....	36	30	66	6	5	11
Three and less than four months .....	18	19	37	1	1	2
Four and less than six months .....	17	19	36	4	2	6
Six and less than twelve months .....	18	12	30	14	12	26
One and less than two years .....	7	2	9	19	4	23
Two and less than three years .....	2	2	4	7	4	11
Three and less than five years .....	3	1	4	3	4	7
Five and less than ten years .....	3	1	4	6	10	16
Ten years and over .....	1		1	6		6
Total .....	146	107	253	98	54	152
Average of known cases in months .....	9	6	8	25	29	27

TABLE No. 20.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS RECOVERED OR DIED.

DURATION.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than one month .....				4	4	8
One and less than two months .....	16	1	17	4	2	6
Two and less than three months .....	14	10	24	2	1	3
Three and less than four months .....	16	15	31	2	2	4
Four and less than six months .....	20	28	48	2	1	3
Six and less than twelve months .....	23	19	42	6	2	8
One and less than two years .....	12	7	19	16	4	20
Two and less than three years .....	6	6	12	7	3	10
Three and less than five years .....	6	3	9	7	8	15
Five and less than ten years .....	4	4	8	11	8	19
Ten years and over .....	2	1	3	10	9	19
Unknown .....	27	13	40	27	10	37
Total .....	146	107	253	98	54	152
Average of known cases in months .....	18	15	17	51	68	59

TABLE No. 21.

## AGE AT DEATH.

AGE PERIODS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under fifteen years .....	1	1	2
Fifteen to nineteen years. ....	4	4	8
Twenty to twenty-four years. ....	5	4	9
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years. ....	5	5	10
Thirty to thirty-four years. ....	13	8	21
Thirty-five to thirty-nine years. ....	28	12	40
Forty to forty-nine years. ....	12	6	18
Fifty to fifty-nine years. ....	16	6	22
Sixty to sixty-nine years. ....	12	7	19
Seventy years and over. ....	2	1	3
Age unknown. ....			
Total .....	98	54	152
Average of known .....	49	46	48

TABLE No. 22.

## CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>			
Appendicitis .....	1		1
Acute gastritis. ....	1		1
Bright's disease. ....	2	1	3
Cancer .....	1	2	3
Dysentery ..		1	1
Empyema. ....		1	1
Gastro-Enteritis ..		1	1
Organic heart disease. ....	2	2	4
Pneumonia. ....	2		2
Pulmonary abscess ..	2		2
Pulmonary gangrene. ....		1	1
Pernicious anaemia. ....	1		1
Syphilis. ....	1	1	2
Strangulated hernia. ....		1	1
Senility and grippe. ....		3	3
Tuberculosis. ....	9	12	21
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>			
Apoplexy. ....	11	2	13
Acute delirious mania ..	3	2	5
Brain tumor. ....	1	1	2
Exhaustion senile dementia ..	13	5	18
Exhaustion acute mania ..	1		1
Exhaustion chronic mania ..	5	2	7
Exhaustion acute melancholia ..	1	4	5
Exhaustion chronic melancholia ..	4	4	8
Exhaustion chronic dementia ..	5	1	6
Exhaustion myxoedematous insanity ..		1	1
Epilepsy ..	8	2	10
Encephalitis ..	1		1
General paralysis. ....	15	1	16
Locomotor ataxia. ....	2	1	3
Multiple cerebro-spinal sclerosis ..	1		1
Meningitis ..	4		4
Organic brain disease. ....	1	2	3
Total .....	98	54	152

TABLE No. 23.  
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED.

MONTHS.	MALE.					FEMALE.				
	Working in ward.	Working out-side of ward.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.	Working in ward.	Working out-side of ward.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.
1899.										
July .....	2,789	6,124	256	489	52	1,412	2,618	130	361	36
August .....	2,785	4,729	242	486	50	1,556	2,855	142	358	40
September .....	2,831	5,614	281	488	58	1,658	2,980	155	361	43
October .....	2,632	4,988	246	488	50	1,931	3,144	164	384	43
November .....	2,557	5,235	260	491	52	1,933	2,798	158	381	41
December .....	3,298	5,305	278	488	57	1,882	2,959	156	381	40
1900.										
January .....	3,205	5,743	289	490	59	1,946	2,955	158	384	41
February .....	2,437	4,608	216	499	43	1,913	3,606	193	396	49
March .....	2,766	5,448	266	505	53	2,071	2,674	153	402	38
April .....	2,426	5,139	252	506	50	2,076	2,697	159	405	39
May .....	2,733	5,671	271	505	54	1,719	1,707	104	406	26
June .....	2,534	5,623	272	510	53	2,494	2,849	170	412	41
July .....	2,524	5,166	248	506	49	2,138	2,715	157	419	37
August .....	2,534	5,206	253	507	50	2,351	2,746	164	422	38
September .....	2,151	4,563	227	503	45	1,971	2,647	154	410	37
October .....	2,587	6,092	280	505	55	2,631	2,875	178	414	43
November .....	2,543	4,299	228	507	45	2,804	2,606	180	414	43
December .....	2,793	4,579	238	517	46	2,997	2,895	190	406	47
1901.										
January .....	2,901	4,531	240	520	46	2,996	2,749	185	405	46
February .....	2,553	4,187	241	522	46	2,728	2,263	178	405	44
March .....	3,010	4,310	236	554	43	2,830	2,590	175	408	43
April .....	3,725	4,647	279	528	53	2,697	2,503	173	415	42
May .....	2,836	4,455	235	532	44	2,907	2,525	175	422	41
June .....	2,361	5,451	261	538	49	2,473	2,852	177	418	42
Average for biennial period...	2,729	5,075	254	508	50	2,246	2,742	163	400	41

TABLE No. 24.

## RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

COUNTY.	FROM THE BEGINNING.			DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			REMAINING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adair.....	53	32	85	12	5	17	13	8	21
Adams.....	48	25	73	7	8	15	9	7	16
Audubon.....	27	16	43	5	7	12	5	6	11
Boone.....	38	26	64	12	11	23	15	20	35
Carroll.....	42	20	62	7	4	11	7	11	18
Cass.....	45	40	85	9	9	18	7	15	22
Clarke.....	43	18	61	7	4	11	11	8	19
Crawford.....	63	30	93	9	4	13	19	10	29
Calhoun.....	1	2	3					1	1
Clay.....		1	1						
Cherokee.....	17	14	31	16	14	30	10	9	19
Decatur.....	54	39	93	6	8	14	5	7	12
Dallas.....	50	44	94	9	13	22	4	7	11
Fremont.....	66	32	98	13	8	21	15	11	26
Greene.....	39	23	62	5	4	9	10	9	19
Guthrie.....	51	27	78	13	4	17	13	9	22
Hardin.....	1		1						
Harrison.....	66	44	110	13	4	17	21	7	28
Ida.....	29	23	52	4	3	7	8	11	19
Lucas.....	55	32	87	8	7	15	15	12	27
Lee.....	1		1						
Lyon.....	10	8	18	2	2	4	7	7	14
Mills.....	60	24	84	5	2	7	12	4	16
Monona.....	50	23	73	10	8	18	13	10	23
Montgomery.....	55	34	89	4	6	10	8	13	21
Madison.....	52	46	98	12	11	23	13	18	31
O'Brien.....	17	17	34	9	5	14	14	5	19
Osceola.....	14	4	18	12	2	14	5	4	9
Plymouth.....	36	22	58	13	7	20	23	17	40
Poweshiek.....	1		1	1		1	1		1
Page.....	105	66	171	21	12	33	26	22	48
Pottawattamie.....	124	53	177	20	6	26	23	13	36
Polk.....	51	1	52						1
Ringgold.....	31	13	44	7	1	8	7	6	13
Story.....		1	1		1	1		1	1
Sac.....	32	19	51	8	7	15	12	5	17
Shelby.....	47	31	78	11	5	16	13	14	27
Sioux.....	28	17	45	15	5	20	12	9	21
Taylor.....	53	35	88	9	6	15	7	7	14
Union.....	62	47	109	14	7	21	13	10	23
Wayne.....	64	35	99	13	7	20	13	9	22
Woodbury.....	151	104	255	30	25	55	28	23	51
Warren.....	33	29	62	13	8	21	18	17	35
Washington.....		1	1						
State of Iowa.....	239	54	293	16	19	35	87	40	127
Total.....	2,104	1,172	3,276	400	269	669	542	423	965

TABLE No. 25.

## PATIENTS SUPPORTED BY WHOM.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
By the state.....	16	19	35
By counties.....	384	250	634
By themselves or friends.....			
By other states.....			
Total.....	400	269	669



## FINANCIAL.

## STATEMENT OF INSTITUTION GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 10,915.90
June, 1899, per capita.....	10,992.36
June, 1899, sales and collections.....	30.50
July, 1899, per capita.....	11,047.66
July, 1899, sales and collections.....	130.57
August, 1899, per capita.....	10,972.00
August, 1899, sales and collections.....	176.41
September, 1899, per capita.....	10,916.10
September, 1899, sales and collections.....	43.77
October, 1899, per capita.....	11,328.87
October, 1899, sales and collections.....	70.74
November, 1899, per capita.....	11,336.00
November, 1899, sales and collections.....	53.69
December, 1899, per capita.....	11,300.35
December, 1899, sales and collections.....	56.02
January, 1900, per capita.....	11,372.06
January, 1900, sales and collections.....	689.91
February, 1900, per capita.....	11,632.21
February, 1900, sales and collections.....	80.24
March, 1900, per capita.....	11,790.58
March, 1900, sales and collections.....	97.26
April, 1900, per capita.....	11,842.13
April, 1900, sales and collections.....	68.62
May, 1900, per capita.....	11,848.87
May, 1900, sales and collections.....	278.27
June, 1900, per capita.....	11,991.63
June, 1900, sales and collections.....	394.76
July, 1900, per capita.....	11,098.83
July, 1900, sales and collections.....	117.72
August, 1900, per capita.....	11,146.45
August, 1900, sales and collections.....	363.84
September, 1900, per capita.....	11,068.80
September, 1900, sales and collections.....	55.75
October, 1900, per capita.....	11,020.26
October, 1900, sales and collections.....	97.52
November, 1900, per capita.....	11,044.80
November, 1900, sales and collections.....	27.88
December, 1900, per capita.....	11,068.26
December, 1900, sales and collections.....	96.49
January, 1901, per capita.....	11,102.32
January, 1901, sales and collections.....	300.18
February, 1901, per capita.....	11,133.85
February, 1901, sales and collections.....	63.34
March, 1901, per capita.....	11,313.29
March, 1901, sales and collections.....	37.77
April, 1901, per capita.....	11,321.20
April, 1901, sales and collections.....	186.10
May, 1901, per capita.....	11,447.22
May, 1901, sales and collections.....	77.63
Total.....	\$285,646.38

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 85,924.42
Provisions.....	86,155.52
Household stores.....	14,929.47
Clothing.....	16,128.52
Fuel and light.....	32,551.58
Hospital and medical supplies.....	3,589.74
Shop, farm and garden supplies.....	19,983.44
Ordinary repairs.....	1,160.44
Library.....	26.40
Water and ice.....	1,618.64
Postage and stationery.....	2,538.18
Transportation of inmates.....	1,053.57
Miscellaneous expenses.....	3,784.12
Total.....	\$269,444.04
Balance remaining June 30, 1901— General Support Fund.....	\$ 15,952.34
Balance remaining June 30, 1901— To credit Contingent Fund.....	250.00
Total.....	\$ 285,646.38

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT FUND, SHOWING AMOUNT RECEIVED AND  
AMOUNT EXPENDED FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 162.22	
Received during biennial period, ending June 30, 1901.....	1,104.13	
Total amount expended from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.....		\$ 1,016.35
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....		250.00
Total .....	\$ 1,266.35	\$ 1,266.35

STATEMENT OF BALANCES OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION  
FUNDS. JUNE 30, 1901.

State of Iowa, special appropriations.....	\$ 10,665.18	
Improvement of grounds, chapter 153, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.....		.27
New range fund, chapter 153, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.....		9.80
Piggery, chapter 150, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....		1,200.00
Raising steam pipes, first section male wing; chapter 150, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....		561.46
Converting well to cistern, chapter 150, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....		702.08
Repairs to cold storage, painting, improvements of grounds, library and amusements, and repair and contingent, chapter 150, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....		8,191.57
Total.....	\$ 10,665.18	\$ 10,665.18

STATEMENT OF STATE OF IOWA, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS,  
SHOWING BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1899, AMOUNT  
APPROPRIATED, AND AMOUNT EXPENDED  
DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD, END-  
ING JUNE 30, 1901.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 4,102.69	
Amount appropriated during biennial period.....	23,300.00	
Amount expended during biennial period, ending June 30, 1901, as follows:		
Extraordinary repairs.....		\$ 9,665.61
Equipment.....		879.60
New buildings.....		5,204.16
Miscellaneous.....		988.14
Balance, June 30, 1901.....		10,665.18
Total.....	\$ 27,402.69	\$ 27,402.69

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

## DIARY MACHINERY AND COWS.

(Chapter 133, Twenty-fifth General Assembly).

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$	50.40
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....	\$ 50.40	
Total.....	\$ 50.40	\$ 50.40

## INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND MACHINERY.

(Chapter 133, Section 1, Twenty-fifth General Assembly)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$	22.45
Amount expended during biennial period, ending June 30, 1901.....	\$ 22.45	
Total.....	\$ 22.45	\$ 22.45

## NEW VIOLENT AND INFIRMARY WARDS ON FEMALE WING (FIRE PROOF).

(Chapter 141, Section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	15 36
Amount expended during biennial period, ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	15.36	
Total.....	\$	15.36	\$ 15.36

## IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

(Chapter 141, Section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	3.15
Amount expended during biennial period, ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	3.15	
Total .. . . .	\$	3.15	\$ 3.15

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

(Chapter 141, Section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	12.92
Amount expended during biennial period, ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	12.92	
Total.....	\$	12.92	\$ 12.92

## LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENTS.

(Chapter 141, Section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899 .. . . .		\$	8.75
Amount expended during biennial period, ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	8.57	
Total.....	\$	8.57	\$ 8.75

## INDUSTRIAL SHOP AND ADDITIONAL MACHINERY.

(Chapter 141, Section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899....		\$	.40
Amount expended during biennial period, ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	.40	
Total.....	\$	.40	\$ .40

## PAINTING OLD BUILDINGS.

(Chapter 141, Section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	4.37
Amount expended during biennial period, ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	4.37	
Total.....	\$	4.37	\$ 4.37

## ADDITIONAL LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

(Chapter 141, Section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.. . . .		\$	11.81
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	11.81	
Total . . . . .	\$	11.81	\$ 11.81

## TO FINISH FEMALE INFIRMARY AND VIOLENT WARDS.

(Chapter 153, Section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	429 01
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	429.01	
Total . . . . .	\$	429.01	\$ 429.01

## FOR PLUMBING FUND.

(Chapter 153, Section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	675.50
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	675.50	
Total .....	\$	675.50	\$ 675.50

## REPAIR AND CONTINGENT.

(Chapter 153, Section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	2,321.65
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	2,321.65	
Total .....	\$	2,321.65	\$ 2,321.65

## MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

(Chapter 153, Section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	5.60
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	5.60	
Total .....	\$	5.60	\$ 5.60

## IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

(Chapter 153, Section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	328.43
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	328.16	
Balance remaining June 30, 1901 .....		.27	
Total .....	\$	328.43	\$ 328.43

## LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENTS.

(Chapter 153, Section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	146.57
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	146.57	
Total .....	\$	146.57	\$ 146.57

## NEW RANGE.

(Chapter 153, Section 1, Twenty-seventh General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	40.10
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	30.30	
Balance remaining June 30, 1901.....		9.80	
Total .....	\$	40.10	\$ 40.10

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

(Chapter 141, Section 1, Twenty-sixth General Assembly.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		\$	26.40
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901 .....	\$	26.40	
Total .....	\$	26.40	\$ 26.40

## FOR COW BARN.

(Chapter 150, Section 5, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.)

Amount appropriated during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....		\$	5,000.00
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901.....	\$	5,000.00	
Total .....	\$	5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00

## PIGGERY.

(Chapter 150, Section 5, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.)

Amount appropriated during biennial period ending June 30, 1901, and  
remaining June 30, 1901..... \$ 1,200.00

## ENLARGING AND REPAIRING KITCHEN.

(Chapter 150, Section 5, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.)

Amount appropriated during biennial period ending June 30, 1901..... \$ 3,500.00  
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901..... \$ 3,500.00  
Total..... \$ 3,500.00 \$ 3,500.00

## RAISING STEAM PIPES IN FIRST SECTION MALE WING.

(Chapter 150, Section 5, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.)

Amount appropriated during biennial period ending June 30, 1901..... \$ 600.00  
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901..... \$ 38.54  
Balance remaining June 30, 1901..... 561.46  
Total..... \$ 600.00 \$ 600.00

## CONVERTING WELL TO CISTERN.

(Chapter 150, Section 5, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.)

Amount appropriated during biennial period ending June 30, 1901..... \$ 1,000.00  
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901..... \$ 297.92  
Balance remaining June 30, 1901..... 702.08  
Total..... \$ 1,000.00 \$ 1,000.00

REPAIRS TO COLD STORAGE, PAINTING, IMPROVEMENTS OF GROUNDS,  
LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENTS, AND REPAIR AND CONTINGENT.

(Chapter 150, Section 5, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.)

Amount appropriated during biennial period ending June 30, 1901..... \$ 12,000.00  
Amount expended during biennial period ending June 30, 1901..... \$ 3,808.43  
Balance remaining June 30, 1901..... 8,191.57  
Total..... \$ 12,000.00 \$ 12,000.00

## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

Number.	ARTICLE.	Estimated Value.
2	Adz handles.....	\$ .50
5	Axe handles.....	1.25
1	Broomcorn thresher.....	20.00
2,850	Brooms.....	566.60
4	Boxes, knife.....	3.00
140	Boxes.....	71.45
158	Brooms, whisk.....	15.80
6	Benches.....	10.00
12	Bedsteads.....	96.00
206	Blocks.....	17.58
2	Baseball bats.....	.80
40	Barrel covers.....	4.90
162	Brackets.....	3.35
3	Broom-racks.....	3.00
8	Bed-slats.....	.40
1	Bread-box.....	.17
10	Curtain poles.....	.50
70	Curtain sticks.....	1.00
3	Chests.....	18.00
147	Checkers.....	1.10
2	Chutes.....	3.25



## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING—CONTINUED.

Number	ARTICLE.	Estimated value.
1	Clothes carrier.....	.75
2	Clothes boxes.....	14.00
5	Croquet balls.....	.75
1	Cushion, buggy.....	4.00
3	Doors, screen.....	6.00
3	Doubletrees.....	1.40
2	Doors.....	13.50
1	Dresser.....	10.00
33	Floor rubbers.....	33.00
2	Filing cases.....	100.00
4	Flour racks.....	6.45
166	Felt blocks for beds.....	8.78
8	Feather pillows.....	4.00
7	Gates.....	47.50
12	Head boards.....	3.00
2	Horses, saw.....	.50
15	Hammer handles.....	2.85
87	Hair pillows.....	65.00
1	Laundry tub.....	2.00
2	Ladders.....	4.50
865	Mattresses.....	2,595.00
1	Meat rack.....	5.00
1	Music cabinet.....	4.00
13	Mirror frames.....	13.00
20	Mops.....	.86
3	Mallets.....	.75
23	Paddles.....	4.60
83	Picture frames.....	83.00
15	Plugs.....	.59
2	Patterns.....	.55
1	Pick handle.....	.25
1	Refrigerator.....	20.00
3	Rolling pins.....	.70
52	Screens, window.....	26.00
1	Slop box.....	1.00
16	Settees.....	110.00
3	Screens, oak.....	3.00
1	Stool, office.....	2.50
16	Stands.....	98.00
1	Swing.....	7.00
2	Sand boxes.....	.20
1	Sink.....	3.00
6	Stakes.....	.30
38	Shelves and brackets.....	54.00
1	Stepladder.....	2.50
2	Singletrees.....	.50
4	Sledge handles.....	1.05
33	Tables.....	247.50
1	Trough.....	4.00
4	Towel racks.....	2.50
2	Tubs.....	4.00
2	Tabouret.....	6.00
1	Water tank.....	3.00
1	Wheel jack.....	1.00
109	Window brackets.....	2.67
95	Window-shade sticks.....	1.20
1	Wardrobe.....	10.00
4	Wagon reaches.....	2.00
Total.....		\$ 4,457.85

## ARTICLES REPAIRED IN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

1	Ambulance.....	1.75
1	Axe.....	.15
176	Beds.....	58.85
325	Bedsprings.....	69.45
375	Billiard cues tipped.....	18.80
262	Broom handles.....	2.70
2	Bass viols.....	1.25
10	Bread knives.....	.65
7	Brushes.....	1.00
2	Benches.....	.45
1	Buggy tongue.....	.50
7	Bread-boxes.....	2.70

## ARTICLES REPAIRED IN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING—CONTINUED.

Number.	ARTICLES.	Estimated value.
1	Barber chair .....	.75
2	Bath tubs .....	2.30
1	Bookcase .....	2.25
2	Couches .....	2.25
3	Carts .....	1.85
830	Chairs .....	198.55
50	Cots .....	8.65
3	Carpet-sweepers .....	.85
1	Carpet-stretcher .....	.20
1	Crokinole board .....	.30
2	Chairs, upholstered .....	9.00
4	Clothes tubs .....	2.25
2	Cleavers .....	.35
24	Commodes .....	13.20
1	Churn .....	.50
5	Chairs, invalid .....	7.75
1	'Cello .....	.75
4	Clothes racks .....	1.75
152	Chairs set up .....	9.20
1	Carpet loom .....	.75
3	Dressers .....	1.75
3	Doors .....	1.15
15	Floor rubbers .....	3.95
4	Forks, hay .....	.50
7	Food cars .....	9.10
1	Fruit tub .....	.50
1	Flush tank .....	.50
1	Foot-board .....	.15
1	Floor-brush .....	.10
1	Hay rake .....	1.00
1	Hash cutter .....	.45
1	Hatchet handle .....	.15
6	Hoes .....	.60
2	Hatchets .....	.35
3	Hand axes .....	.45
1	Hall tree .....	.50
2	Handles for brushes .....	.20
4	Invalid commodes .....	1.10
2	Ironing boards .....	1.25
2	Invalid stands .....	.40
422	Knives sharpened .....	21.10
1	Knife box .....	.60
8	Knives .....	1.15
3	Lawnmowers .....	.80
8	Ladders .....	3.55
1	Laundry wagon .....	.50
2	Mattresses .....	1.40
1	Mattress rack .....	2.00
5	Mops .....	.35
1	Pulley .....	.10
2	Picture frames .....	.30
1	Paper cutter .....	.50
1	Plow .....	.50
5	Refrigerators .....	11.25
3	Rakes .....	.30
1	Reaper .....	1.10
1	Renovating vat .....	1.50
2	Restraint cribs .....	2.75
50	Settees .....	107.70
8	Stools .....	3.70
60	Screens .....	7.60
13	Stands .....	14.45
1	Stool, piano .....	.30
2	Stapladders .....	1.00
24	Spades .....	2.15
5	Springs .....	.25
1	Stink .....	.60
1	Sledge handle .....	.20
50	Scissors .....	2.50
2	Sickles .....	.30
11	Saws .....	2.35
1	Sleigh .....	5.00
1	Sausage grinder .....	3.00
1	Swing .....	1.00

## ARTICLES REPAIRED IN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING—CONTINUED.

Number.	ARTICLE.	Estimated value.
32	Tables.....	17.55
1	Towel rack.....	.20
4	Tubs.....	2.35
9	Wagons.....	9.90
1	Wheelbarrow.....	.15
1	Wheel chair.....	.75
7	Window sashes.....	1.30
2	Wringer frames.....	.75
2	Wagon tongues.....	1.55
3,087	Total.....	\$ 682.20

SHOE SHOP,  
ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

1	Instrument case.....	\$ 12.00
182	Pair shoes, women's..	465.50
554	Pair shoes, men's.....	1,109.00
621	Pair slippers, men's.....	595.70
156	Pair slippers, felt.....	156.00
6	Pair slippers, women's.....	5.40
1,520	Total.....	\$ 2,343.60

SHOE SHOP.  
ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Number.	ARTICLES.	Estimated value.
8 pair..	Boots.....	\$ 3.95
2 .....	Carriage curtains .....	2.00
28 .....	Harness repairs .....	8.65
1 .....	Horse blanket .....	.30
757 pair..	Shoes.....	445.85
12 pair..	Suspenders.....	.20
217 pair..	Slippers.....	81.20
1 .....	Saddle.....	.50
1 .....	Wristlet .....	.15
6 .....	Wheels.....	3.00
1,033	Total .....	\$545.80

## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM AND TAILOR SHOP.

Aprons, muslin.....	840
Aprons, drill.....	272
Aprons, duck.....	23
Aprons, oilcloth.....	2
Aprons, ticking.....	613
Aprons, carpenter.....	16
Aprons, gingham.....	12
Aprons, surgeon.....	24
Aprons, denim.....	12

Blouses.....	97
Basque.....	1
Burial robes.....	80
Burial skirts.....	24
Bolster cases.....	3
Bass viol cover.....	1
Coats, men's.....	1,277
Coats, duck.....	90
Coats, drill.....	85
Commode scarfs.....	108
Chemise.....	49
Comfort covers.....	9
Clothes sacks.....	400
Curtains, muslin.....	845
Curtain bands.....	403
Carpet, yards.....	117¼
Corset covers.....	2
Camisoles.....	43
Chair cushions.....	8
Dresses.....	1,197
Dress waists.....	72
Dress skirts.....	8
Drawers, men's.....	942
Drawers, women's.....	766
Draperies.....	6
Gowns.....	649
Holders for razor.....	2
Infirmery bibs.....	97
Iron holders.....	811
Mattress ticks.....	670
Mittens, pairs.....	334
Mangle covers.....	4
Napkins.....	1,068
Nightcaps.....	4
Overhalls, pairs.....	158
Pants, pairs.....	1,504
Pillow slips.....	1,824
Pillow ticks.....	153
Pillow shams.....	475
Restraint sacks.....	11
Rugs.....	35
Sacks.....	206
Sunbonnets.....	26
Shirts, cotton.....	1,176
Shirts, night.....	625
Shirts, under.....	817
Suspenders.....	616
Shades, window.....	571
Socks, pairs.....	586
Skirts, under.....	361

Sheets.....	4,165
Screen covers.....	8
Stretchers .....	2
Towels, hand.....	1,065
Towels, bath.....	2,348
Towels, roller.....	550
Towels, tea .....	733
Table cloths.....	596
Table covers.....	45
Tray cloths.....	12
Union suits.....	32
Under waists.....	529
Vests, men's .....	1,169
Total.....	<u>32,484</u>

## ARTICLES REPAIRED IN SEWING ROOM AND TAILOR SHOP.

Aprons .....	557
Blankets .....	4
Bloomers.....	4
Blouses.....	5
Bed spreads .....	17
Bibs.....	51
Camisoles.....	69
Clothes sacks .....	278
Carpets .....	23
Coats .....	1,038
Curtains .....	38
Comfort.....	1
Drawers, men's .....	652
Dresses.....	47
Gowns .....	86
Napkins.....	44
Overalls, pairs.....	10
Pillow slips.....	84
Pillow ticks .....	7
Pants, pairs .....	2,636
Rugs.....	20
Restraint sacks.....	51
Shirts.....	1,978
Stockings, pairs .....	873
Sheets .....	94
Skirts.....	142
Table cloths .....	106
Towels.....	64
Vests, men's.....	694
Total .....	<u>9,673</u>



## ARTICLES REPAIRED IN FEMALE WARDS.

Aprons .....	881
Blankets .....	56
Bed spreads .....	189
Comfort .....	1
Clothes sacks .....	162
Camisoles .....	3
Chemise .....	79
Curtains .....	140
Corset covers .....	13
Dresses .....	6,630
Drawers .....	3,954
Gowns .....	1,243
Hose .....	6,457
Napkins .....	42
Pillow slips .....	422
Pillow shams .....	39
Rugs .....	3
Restraint sacks .....	24
Skirts .....	3,511
Sunbonnets .....	29
Sheets .....	929
Socks, men's .....	448
Table cloths .....	576
Towels .....	251
Union suits .....	9
Vests, ladies .....	1,616
Total .....	27,707

REPORT OF FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS AND ESTIMATED  
VALUE OF THE SAME.

102 pounds asparagus .....	\$ 2.04
631 1-6 bushels beans .....	439.56
763 bushels beets .....	191.95
211 quarts blackberries .....	10.55
3 6-20 tons broomcorn .....	276.00
16,831 pounds beef .....	1,009.86
121 calves .....	696.73
57,111 pounds cabbage .....	915.20
5,880 pounds cherries .....	144.34
313½ bushels cucumbers .....	116.60
1½ dozen cauliflowers .....	.30
475½ bushels carrots .....	142.65
714 bushels corn, sweet .....	410.75
20 barrels cucumber pickles .....	24.00
890 tons corn fodder .....	1,170.00
300 egg-plant .....	3.00
1,842 pounds grapes .....	37.76

162	bushels lettuce.....	56.70
19,796	pounds lard.....	1,385.72
2,726	muskmelons.....	75.00
571,519	pounds milk.....	5,715.19
1,255 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels onions.....	512.30
71 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels peas.....	37.75
590	pounds plums.....	11.80
100	bushels parsnips.....	30.00
12,165	1-6 bushels potatoes.....	3,365.23
106,030	pounds pork.....	6,880.80
506	pumpkins.....	15.18
188	bushels radishes.....	135.20
7	quarts raspberries.....	.42
148	bushels rutabagas.....	14.80
8,595	pounds rhubarb.....	85.95
702	bushels rye.....	280.80
62 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels sweet potatoes.....	25.00
46	barrels sauerkraut.....	246.00
50	tons straw.....	100.00
2,285	quarts strawberries.....	114.25
1	bushel salsify.....	.40
1,218 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels tomatoes.....	489.75
359 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels turnips.....	49.68
3,527	watermelons.....	191.62
Total.....		\$25,410.83

## REPORT OF FRUIT CANNED.

12	gallons.....	Apple butter
15	gallons.....	Apple jelly
25	gallons.....	Blackberries
5	gallons.....	Blackberry jelly
268	gallons.....	Cherries
10	gallons.....	Crab-apple jelly
7	gallons.....	Grapes
4	gallons.....	Grape jelly
30	gallons.....	Pickles, mixed
30	gallons.....	Plum jelly
4	gallons.....	Strawberries
2,600	gallons.....	Tomatoes
125	gallons.....	Tomato catsup
12	gallons.....	Tomato preserves
3,147	gallons.....	

## No. 11—PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

*To the Honorable Board of Control of State Institutions, Des Moines, Iowa:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor of submitting to you my biennial report as warden of the state penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, covering the period from June 30, 1899, to July 1, 1901.

It has been my endeavor during the period named to see that no backward steps have been taken in any of the departments of this institution. I am happy to state that it is my belief that my efforts have been successful, and that the institution shows marked improvement in its various departments. Especially is this the case in its sanitary conditions. The building of a workshop in the new addition to the prison affords space so that much needed ventilation has been provided, which is of very great benefit to the men. The placing of apparatus in the cell-house, whereby forced ventilation can be provided for the same, is also a great improvement over the old method. The construction of a main sewer to the Mississippi river, whereby a complete system of sewerage can be provided, is another great improvement. Many other substantial improvements have been made which are spoken of under the head of construction and improvements.

On September 28, 1899, I entered into a contract with the Iowa Button Company whereby they contracted for the services of fifty-seven men for the period of five years from December 1, 1899, at 55 cents per diem per man. At the time this contract was made we had a large number of men practically idle, but the number has been steadily decreasing until last winter I was obliged to ask that additional territory be added to this district in order to get men to fill the contracts and perform all necessary state labor. Six counties were added, but they have not as yet supplied enough men to fill the shortage, and we are now running with a few men short on each contract.

On May 31, 1898, the number of men confined in this prison was 553. On June 30, 1901, the number was 445. I attribute the decrease of inmates to the prosperous condition of the country.

It is my opinion that the law fixing salaries of guards and officers of the penitentiaries should be revised; that guards should be classified or graded so that those filling the most responsible positions would receive higher wages. I recommend that the wardens of the two penitentiaries meet with the Board of Control and formulate a bill for this purpose to be introduced at the meeting of the next general assembly. I think the guards' salaries too low at present. The assistant deputy warden at this prison gets the salary of a guard, viz: \$50 per month. It is entirely inadequate for the services rendered. I think a decided increase of salary for this officer should be made. The physician is paid \$50 per month here, while the physician at Anamosa receives \$100. By examining the report of this prison, you will,

I think, be convinced that the physician here is entitled to the same salary. In connection with this I would ask that the law be revised to allow one guard for each eight men confined, the same as at Anamosa, instead of one for ten as at present.

During the term we have lost by death three of the officers of the prison, who, in the performance of their respective duties, were alike competent, efficient and faithful. Chaplain W. C. Gunn, who had been connected with the Iowa penitentiaries for nineteen years as chaplain, died in February, 1900, having been sick but a few days. In his death the church lost a faithful servant, the prisoner a true friend and the state an efficient, conscientious Christian gentleman, who was always true to his trust. A. R. Thayer, captain of the night guard, died in November, 1899, and W. H. Garner in March, 1901; both of whom were old employes of the state, always prompt and efficient in the line of duty. They have been greatly missed from the force.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the prison is good. The establishment of the graded system, which went into effect at this institution October 1, 1900, has proved a great factor in assisting in maintaining discipline. This, in connection with the good time law, and a constant endeavor on the part of all officers to maintain as good a standard of discipline as possible at all times, has met with good results. The prisoners in general are prompt in yielding obedience to the rules.

There were two escapes from this prison during this term, the only ones during my administration. One man was captured about four hours from the time of his escape, and the other was taken eighteen days after.

The parole law, as administered by the governor, is proving a wise provision. While all men paroled may not live up to the conditions of the restriction placed upon them, experience thus far shows the percentage returned to be very small. Governor Shaw has exercised great precaution and good judgment in administering the parole law as applied in this state, and much good has resulted therefrom.

I wish to again express myself in favor of the indeterminate sentence law, in connection with a parole law that will work in harmony with the conditions governing the same.

Much has been said regarding the payment of or reserving part of the money received by the state as wages earned by convicts, either to be paid to them upon their discharge or sent to their families to assist in their support while the men are confined. I would be in favor of a plan whereby the families of married men or parents dependent upon the convict for support while he was at liberty, could be paid a certain part of their earnings, otherwise inmates or such as deserve it to have a certain sum upon discharge to be added to their gift money. A law passed governing this matter should place restrictions on the habitual criminal and also the insubordinate.

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#### CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

##### BUILDINGS.

During the period covered by this report there has been erected a new workshop, three stories, forty-five feet wide by one hundred forty-five long and forty-



five feet high. This shop is occupied by the farming tool company, button company, and one large room as a storeroom for the state. The building is of stone and brick, substantially built, and is of great convenience as well as an improvement to the institution. The total cost of same, including elevator, was \$6,570.

There was also built as a dry room for use of the Farming Tool Company a brick building with stone foundation, twenty-four feet wide by thirty-eight feet long and fourteen feet high. This building is used in connection with shops in the new workshop as a dry room, and cost \$375. The Farming Tool Company paid \$200 towards construction of the same.

A building twenty-eight feet wide by thirty-eight feet long and fourteen feet high was built, for the use of the Iowa Button Company, as the space occupied by them proved insufficient for their wants. This building is of brick with stone foundation and cost \$400.

A retaining wall averaging fifteen feet high and 150 feet long has been built on the west side of the main approach to the prison, greatly improving the same in convenience and appearance.

The sewer from the prison to the Mississippi river is now in process of construction, the contract having been let to J. Kehoe & Sons. It will be finished in about thirty days.

#### VENTILATION.

The Twenty-eighth General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$1,500 for ventilation of the cell house. The ventilating flues of the cell house were all opened and thoroughly cleaned, preparatory to placing an electric fan and motor, which have been ordered and will be in place in a few days. The necessary connecting pipes were manufactured in the prison, and everything is in readiness to attach to machinery as soon as it arrives.

The floors have been removed from shops No. 13 and 15, greatly benefiting them for ventilation, as they are shops in which forges and furnaces are placed. This change has been of great benefit.

The Farming Tool Company has placed patent ventilation apparatus in the polishing shop, viz: No. 31, which takes the emery dust direct from the machine. This is a decided benefit to the men employed in this shop, and is an improvement long needed and sought for, and was made possible through the assistance of your honorable body.

#### REPAIRS.

The kitchen has been thoroughly repaired and space added, so that at present it is more than twice its original size, but still too small for the demands of the institution. A new range, new modern coffee boiler and tea-pot have been added.

The dining-room has been thoroughly repaired, a new floor has been laid, and new tables with seats attached placed therein, thus doing away with the stools which caused much confusion. It will now accommodate about 475 men at one time.

#### PAVING.

The sidewalks around the main building in the yard have been laid with vitrified paving brick, as well as the space in front of the laundry and solitary and also the space at the end of the laundry building, using in all about



35,000 brick. The roadway from the foot of the hill to the main gate has been paved with stone blocks, making a substantial improvement.

Many other minor improvements have been made wherever found necessary, the deputy's house having been entirely refitted inside and out, new iron doors have been supplied for the turnkey's office and the cell house, new floors laid in some of the workshops, and other improvements have been made as needed.

#### FINANCIAL.

Accompanying my report will be found the report of the clerk of the institution, giving a complete showing of the finances of the institution for the biennial term. The earnings of the prison by contract labor were \$92,352.76; of this amount \$1,646.85 were for piece-work and the balance for contract labor. This exceeds the earnings of the previous biennial term \$12,628.91. The addition of a new contract accounts mainly for the increase in earnings. In connection with expenditure of appropriations made by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, a number of the accounts show unexpended balances. These balances will undoubtedly be expended before the first of April, 1902, which is the time we would commence on new appropriations.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the prison has or will be immeasurably improved by the construction of the sewer to the river; the ventilating system placed in the cell house; and the changes made in certain shops as mentioned in the report of Construction and Improvements. But there is much still to be done in this line. We must bear in mind that this is an old institution, constructed without the least regard to modern rules of sanitation, and that while much has been done for improvement, a great deal still remains undone. In asking for appropriations I shall bear in mind at all times the stringent need for the betterment of the sanitation of the institution.

The hospital accommodations are lamentably lacking. They consist of one large room, with no place to separate pulmonary or other objectionable cases from the main ward of the hospital. There should be a new hospital provided, situated differently from the present one.

There should be a more complete system of sewerage established, which will not be difficult nor very expensive upon the completion of the sewer to the river.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

I most respectfully submit the following estimates for use at this institution, and hope your honorable body will find the same consistent with your ideas, and recommend that the same be made by the legislature:

For contingent and repair.....	\$ 7,000.00
For transportation of discharged convicts.....	3,000.00
For Warden's house fund .....	350.00
For Warden's subsistence for biennial term .....	1,000.00
For new power house, machine shop, blacksmith shop combined, also for digging one well inside yard, constructing receiving reservoir, pipe, connections, etc.....	16,000.00
For new hospital, library and schoolroom and fixtures and neces- sary appurtenances.....	30,000.00

For new solitary.....	3,000.00
For constructing new wall on east side of prison.....	20,000.00
For paving roads inside of prison.....	3,000.00

In connection herewith I think explanations necessary. In asking for a new building for hospital, library and schoolroom, I think that you will agree with me that the same is absolutely needed at this institution. I would recommend that a building for this purpose be built adjoining the east end of the cell house, as it is necessary that the structure be connected therewith. I will not state dimensions; if the board thinks necessary, Mr. Liebbe can give them.

A power house situated in the new addition to the prison is a positive necessity. We need one or more boilers added to our plant but have no room for them whatever. The placing of the power house in the location spoken of would be a great saving to the state, as the drainage from all the steam-pipes of the whole system could be returned to the boilers. It is impossible to heat the shops in the new addition from the present location to the power house; in fact we have not steam enough to properly heat the shops already connected.

The new wall asked for will have to be built soon, as the wall on the east side of the prison is in a dilapidated condition; the foundation is insufficient and in bad state. In building a new wall, a space about 200 or 250 feet wide, extending the full length of the yard could be added with comparatively light expense.

A new solitary for punishment should be provided, constructed so as to completely separate the prisoners. Under the present system, unless a guard is present constantly, all prisoners in solitary can communicate with one another. The present solitary is insufficiently ventilated, unsafe and not isolated enough from prison surroundings and is generally unsatisfactory.

#### NEW PAVING FOR ROADS.

Sufficient paving brick should be furnished to pave the roads inside the enclosure. There is a great deal of heavy hauling over them, and it is difficult to keep them in condition. This would also be a decided improvement in a sanitary point of view, as paved streets could be kept clean and free from dust.

Accompanying my report and made a part thereof, is the report of the deputy warden, containing the statistics of the prison; also the clerk's report, the physician's and chaplain's. It is unnecessary for me to compliment these officers more than to say that each of them has performed his duty in a highly satisfactory manner.

The hospital steward has been an able assistant to the physician in hospital duties, as has also the assistant deputy warden to the deputy and myself in administering the discipline and government of the institution. All other officers and guards connected with the institution have been prompt and efficient in their respective duties.

In conclusion, allow me to thank your honorable body for the manifest kindness and courtesy you have at all times displayed in performing your duties in connection with this institution.

The efficient system of the Board of Control law materially assisted by

the wise rules adopted by your honorable body, has been of great assistance in making decided improvements in all the departments of this institution.

Most respectfully submitted.

N. N. JONES,  
Warden.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE, IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, }  
FORT MADISON, IOWA. }

*N. N. Jones, Warden:*

SIR—I herewith hand you my biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1901, of facts and statistics taken from the records under my control. By perusal of the following statements you will find—

- Table No. 1, number of convicts received and discharged during said term;
- Table No. 2, age periods and age at time of admission;
- Table No. 3, sex and color of those received;
- Table No. 4, birthplace;
- Table No. 5, county where convicted;
- Table No. 6, conjugal relations;
- Table No. 7, education;
- Table No. 8, occupation;
- Table No. 9, nativity of parents;
- Table No. 10, health and physical condition of convicts received;
- Table No. 11, morals and hereditary condition of parents of convicts;
- Table No. 12, conjugal relations of parents of convicts received;
- Table No. 13, home life of convicts received;
- Table No. 14, habits;
- Table No. 15, number of terms served by convicts received;
- Table No. 16, terms of sentence and average sentence;
- Table No. 17, offenses of convicts received;
- Table No. 18, nativity of parentage compared with crime;
- Table No. 19, number received and discharged each month by months;
- Table No. 20, employment of convicts, giving number of days worked, amount received for same and per cent. on contract.

During the biennial term the discipline of convicts has been exceptionally good, due in a great measure to the efficiency of the guard force. The punishments have been few and of a milder form than in former years.

Thanking you for your advice and generous support of this office, I am,

Very respectfully,  
T. P. HOLLOWELL,  
Deputy Warden.

## PRISON STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

MOVEMENT.		June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1901.
RECEIVED.				
Number in confinement June 30, 1899	.....	524	.....	524
Number received by conviction of court	.....	219	202	421
Number returned by order of court	.....	1	.....	1
Number returned by order of governor	.....	3	6	9
Number received for safe keeping	.....	.....	2	2
Total received	.....	223	210	433
DISCHARGED.				
By expiration of sentence	.....	219	188	407
By suspension of sentence	.....	34	44	78
By commutation of sentence	.....	2	.....	2
By order of court	.....	2	3	5
By transfer—insane	.....	5	8	13
By death	.....	2	3	5
By pardon	.....	.....	1	1
By safekeeper	.....	.....	1	1
Total discharged	.....	264	248	512
Number in confinement June 30, 1900	.....	.....	483	.....
Number in confinement June 30, 1901	.....	.....	.....	445

TABLE No. 2.

## AGE PERIODS.

15 to 19 years	46	40 to 49 years	33
20 to 24 years	127	50 to 59 years	11
25 to 29 years	103	60 years and over	3
30 to 34 years	60		
35 to 39 years	50	Total	433

## AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION .

15 years	1	38 years	9
16 years	3	39 years	7
17 years	13	40 years	5
18 years	11	41 years	2
19 years	18	42 years	3
20 years	21	43 years	4
21 years	31	44 years	1
22 years	24	45 years	7
23 years	21	46 years	2
24 years	29	47 years	1
25 years	33	48 years	3
26 years	18	49 years	5
27 years	15	50 years	1
28 years	19	51 years	1
29 years	18	52 years	1
30 years	18	53 years	3
31 years	8	54 years	.....
32 years	19	55 years	.....
33 years	7	57 years	.....
34 years	9	58 years	1
35 years	13	60 years and over	3
36 years	11		
37 years	10	Total	433

Average age 28 years, 8 months.

TABLE No. 3.  
SEX AND COLOR OF THOSE RECEIVED.

White, male.....	385
Black, male.....	48
Total.....	433

TABLE No. 4.  
BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

Iowa.....	175	Nebraska.....	8
Arkansas.....	1	New Hampshire.....	1
Alabama.....	3	New York.....	25
California.....	2	New Jersey.....	1
Colorado.....	1	North Carolina.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	Ohio.....	18
Florida.....	1	Georgia.....	1
Illinois.....	33	Pennsylvania.....	23
Indiana.....	15	South Carolina.....	1
Kentucky.....	9	Texas.....	1
Kansas.....	4	Tennessee.....	6
Louisiana.....	5	Virginia.....	2
Massachusetts.....	4	Vermont.....	2
Michigan.....	9	Wisconsin.....	5
Minnesota.....	2	Total, native born.....	401
Missouri.....	41	Sweden.....	5
Canada.....	1	Switzerland.....	1
Denmark.....	2	Total, foreign born.....	32
England.....	5	Grand total.....	433
Germany.....	10		
Holland.....	1		
Ireland.....	6		
Nova Scotia.....	1		

TABLE No. 5.  
COUNTY WHERE CONVICTED.

Appanoose.....	7	Madison.....	10
Auburn.....	8	Mahaska.....	9
Adams.....	2	Marshall.....	25
Adair.....	1	Marion.....	8
Boone.....	5	Mills.....	9
Cass.....	9	Montgomery.....	6
Clarke.....	6	Monroe.....	14
Cedar.....	2	Muscatine.....	6
Clinton.....	2	Page.....	4
Crawford.....	1	Poweshiek.....	6
Davis.....	5	Polk.....	87
Decatur.....	5	Pottawattamie.....	31
Dallas.....	6	Ringgold.....	2
Des Moines.....	17	Story.....	4
Fremont.....	6	Shelby.....	2
Guthrie.....	4	Scott.....	4
Greene.....	5	Taylor.....	6
Harrison.....	6	Union.....	3
Henry.....	5	Van Buren.....	4
Iowa.....	1	Warren.....	1
Jasper.....	11	Wapello.....	22
Johnson.....	2	Washington.....	6
Jefferson.....	1	Wayne.....	2
Keokuk.....	13	United States.....	10
Lee.....	8	Total.....	433
Louis.....	2		
Lucas.....	12		

TABLE No. 6.  
CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Single.....	286	Divorced or separated.....	1
Married.....	122	Total.....	433
Widowed.....	24		

TABLE No. 7.  
EDUCATION.

Common school.....	336	Cannot read nor write.....	1
Good.....	27	Total.....	433
Poor.....	69		



TABLE No. 8.

## OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

Baker.....	8	Jockey .....	4
Barber .....	16	Laborers .....	107
Boatman.....	1	Lake pilot.....	1
Bookkeeper .....	5	Lathers .....	1
Brakeman, R. R. ....	10	Liveryman.....	3
Bricklayer .....	7	Lawyer.....	1
Butcher .....	5	Machinist .....	2
Broommaker .....	1	Marble cutter .....	1
Boilermaker .....	1	Merchant.....	2
Blacksmith .....	1	Mining stock dealer.....	1
Candy maker .....	1	Painter.....	11
Carpenter .....	9	Plasterer .....	1
Cigar maker.....	5	Peddler .....	1
Clerk .....	4	Printer .....	9
Coachman .....	2	Plumber .....	2
Coal miner.....	18	Porter .....	1
Cook .....	16	Railroad man .....	5
Cooper.....	3	Sailor .....	2
Decorator .....	1	Salesman .....	5
Engineer .....	4	Shoemaker.....	6
Editor .....	1	Steamfitter.....	1
Express messenger .....	1	Student.....	2
Farmer .....	79	Switchman .....	7
Fireman.....	6	Stone cutter.....	1
Hostler .....	3	Stenographer.....	1
Hatter.....	1	Tailor .....	6
Hotel keeper.....	1	Teamster.....	16
Hotel porter .....	1	Telegraph operator .....	3
Horseman .....	1	Tinner .....	2
Horse shoer.....	1	Waiter .....	11
Huckster .....	1	Well digger.....	1
Iron moulder .....	1		
Insurance man.....	1	Total .....	433

TABLE No. 9.

## NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

Native born, native parents.....	283	Foreign born .....	15
Native born, foreign parents.....	89		
Native born, mixed parents.....	37	Total.....	433
Native born, parentage unknown.....	9		

TABLE No. 10.

## HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

Healthy and whole.....	366	Lame.....	4
One arm crippled.....	1	One eye.....	1
One arm off.....	4	Piles.....	1
One leg off.....	3	Ruptured.....	3
Both legs off.....	1	Rheumatism.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1	Spinal trouble.....	1
Feeble and weakly .....	26	Venereal disease .....	15
Heart trouble.....	1		
Kidney disease.....	1	Total.....	433
Lung trouble .....	3		

TABLE No. 11.

## MORALS AND HEREDITY.—CONDITION OF PARENTS.

Criminal father .....	1	Intemperate father.....	43
Criminal mother.....	0	Insane parent.....	1
Criminal both parents .....	0		

TABLE No. 12.

## CONJUGAL RELATIONS OF PARENTS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

Divorced or separated.....	50
Happy.....	383
Total.....	433

TABLE No. 13.  
HOME LIFE OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

AGE AT DEATH OF—						EDUCATION OF—				Left home before 15 years of age.	Left home after 15 years of age.
FATHER.			MOTHER.			FATHER.		MOTHER.			
Under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Read and write.	Cannot read nor write.	Read and write.	Cannot read nor write.		
54	22	59	35	9	52	279	59	278	30	57	270

TABLE No. 14.  
HABITS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

Use tobacco.....	384	Do not use liquor .....	199
Do not use tobacco.....	49	Use opium.....	46
Use liquor.....	234	Do not use opium.....	387

TABLE No. 15.  
TERMS SERVED BY CONVICTS RECEIVED.

First.....	337	Fifth.....	1
Second.....	68		
Third.....	25	Total .....	433
Fourth.....	2		

TABLE No. 16.  
TERMS OF SENTENCE OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

Three months.....	5	Five years, six months.....	1
Four months.....	2	Six years.....	13
Six months.....	24	Seven years.....	10
Eight months.....	1	Seven years, six months.....	5
Nine months.....	9	Eight years.....	4
Ten months.....	3	Nine years.....	4
Eleven months.....	1	Ten years.....	7
One year.....	71	Twelve years.....	2
One year, one month.....	1	Twelve years, six months.....	3
One year, three months.....	15	Fifteen years.....	2
One year, four months.....	1	Seventeen years.....	1
One year, six months.....	39	Twenty years.....	7
One year, eight months.....	2	Twenty-three years.....	1
One year, ten months.....	1	Twenty-eight years.....	1
Two years.....	67	Thirty-three years.....	1
Two years, three months.....	1	Life.....	6
Two years, six months.....	15	Safe keeper.....	2
Three years.....	46		
Three years, six months.....	7	Total .....	433
Four years.....	15	Average sentence, three years, two months, fifteen days.	
Four years, six months.....	1		
Five years.....	36		

TABLE No. 17.  
OFFENSES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

Adultery.....	6	Incest.....	6
Arson.....	5	Larceny.....	79
Assault to commit manslaughter.....	11	Larceny by embezzlement.....	2
Assault to commit larceny.....	1	Larceny from building.....	1
Assault to commit murder.....	11	Larceny from person.....	15
Assault to commit rape.....	8	Lewdness.....	1
Assisting prisoner to escape.....	2	Manslaughter.....	10
Attempt to break and enter.....	3	Murder in first degree.....	5
Assault to rob.....	1	Murder in second degree.....	2
Bigamy.....	5	Maiming.....	1
Bootlegging.....	1	Obtaining money by false pretense.....	10
Breaking and entering.....	77	Perjury.....	4
Burglary.....	58	Rape.....	8

TABLE No. 17—CONTINUED.

## OFFENSES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

Common thief.....	3	Robbery.....	38
Conspiracy.....	3	Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Cheating by false pretense.....	2	Seduction.....	2
Defiling a woman.....	1	Selling mortgaged property.....	1
Embezzlement.....	2	Violating United States laws.....	10
Entering a building.....	1	Safe keeper.....	2
Escaping.....	1	Total.....	433
Forgery.....	27		
Grand larceny.....	5		

## SUMMARY.

		Percentages.
Against the person.....	72	.16 272-433
Against property.....	349	.80 262-433
Against public order and decency.....	12	.02 334-433

TABLE No. 18.

## NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF CONVICTS COMPARED WITH CRIME.

OFFENSES.	Native born, native par- ents.	Native born, foreign par- ents.	Native born, mixed par- entage.	Native born, parentage unknown.	Foreign born.	Native un- known.	Total.
Against the person.....	46	5	3	4	14	.....	72
Against property.....	226	24	31	5	62	1	349
Against public order and decency.....	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....	12
Total.....	277	33	37	9	76	1	433

TABLE No. 19.

## NUMBER RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

MONTH.	RECEIVED.					DISCHARGED.								Excess discharged.	Excess received.	Daily average per month.
	Conviction of courts.	By order of courts.	Revocation of pardon.	By transfer.	Safe keeper.	Expiration of sentence.	Suspension of sentence	Commutation of sentence.	By order of court.	Pardon.	Transfer.	Escape.	Death.			
1899																
July.....						20	5	1			2				27	505 1-31
August.....	2					13		1							13	489 17-31
September.....	24					17	2								5	484 22-30
October.....	36					13					1				22	504 22-31
November.....	25					26	1		1		1				4	510 1-10
December.....	24					26	2						1		5	506 14-31
1900																
January.....	21					21	7		1						8	496 1-31
February.....	20					15	5				1				1	495 6-28
March.....	13		1			25	2								13	489 25-31
April.....	22	1				18	4	1								479 1-6
May.....	24					12	1						1		10	485 8-31
June.....	8		2			13	4								7	487 1-30
Total.....	219	1	3			219	34	2	2		5		2		78 37	

Daily average for year, 494½, nearly.

TABLE No. 19.

NUMBER RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

MONTH.	RECEIVED.					DISCHARGED							Excess received.	Daily average per month.
	Conviction of courts.	By order of court.	Revocation of pardon.	Transfer.	Safe keeper.	Expiration of sentence.	Suspension of sentence.	Pardon.	Order of court.	Transfer.	Death.	Safe keeper discharged.	Excess discharged.	
1900.														
July.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	479 12-31
August.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	462 22-31
September.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	446 4-15
October.....	37	.....	1	.....	1	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	469 7-31
November.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	475 17-30
December.....	26	.....	1	.....	.....	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	474 11-31
1901.														
January.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	11	463 19-31
February.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	459 13-28
March.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	448 17-31
April.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	15	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	446 1-15
May.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	451 18-31
June.....	14	.....	1	.....	1	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	447 26-30
Total.....	202	.....	6	.....	2	188	44	1	3	8	3	1	72	34

Daily average for the year, 460 272-365.

TABLE No. 20.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

ON CONTRACT.

INDUSTRY.	Average number of men per day.	Number of working days.	Number of days' labor employed	Wages per convict per day.	Total amount received.	Number employed June 30, 1900.
Button contract.....	55	.....	8,922	.....	\$ 4,866.30	55
Chair contract.....	135	.....	40,235	.....	15,690.68	131
Tool contract.....	159	306	50,771	.....	24,579.50	154
Lumpers.....	22	.....	Included above.	.25	Included above.	22
Total.....	371	.....	99,928	.....	\$ 45,076.45	362

PIECE WORK.

			Seats caned.		
Caning.....	1	306	11,718	\$ 1,213.16	5

UNEMPLOYED.

In hospital .....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idle .....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRISON ACCOUNT.

Tailor shop, cell house, vard, kitchen, etc ..	100	306	41,998	.....	95
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SUMMARY.

Per cent employed on contract.....	75
Per cent employed on prison account.....	21.1
Per cent unemployed.....	3.9
Total per cent.....	100

TABLE No. 20.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

## ON CONTRACT.

INDUSTRY.	Average number of men per day	Number of working days	Number of days' labor employed	Wages per convict per day.	Total amount received.	Number employed June 30, 1901.
Button contract.....	52	.....	15,916	.55	\$ 8,574.10	48
Chair contract.....	127	.....	39,624	.50	15,448.11	123
Tool contract.....	150	306	44,833	.50	21,607.25	147
Lumpers.....	22		Included above.	.25	Included above.	22
Total.....	328		100,373	.....	\$45,629.46	340

## PIECE WORK.

			Seats caned.			
Caning seats.....	3	306	7,636	.....	\$ 433.60	6

## PRISON ACCOUNT.

Tailor shop, cell house, yard, kitchen, etc..	98	306	32,781		.....	93
---	----	-----	--------	--	-------	----

## UNEMPLOYED.

In hospital ..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Idle.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Totals.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

## SUMMARY.

Per cent. employed on contract.....	76.5
Per cent. employed on prison account.....	23.4
Per cent. unemployed .....	.1
Total per cent.....	100

*N. N. Jones, Warden:*

DEAR SIR:

I herewith present you the biennial report of the finances of this institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.

(Signed)

B. A. GREEN,

*Clerk*



## CASH RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES FOR TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DATE.	Salary fund.	Convict fund.	Contingent fund.	Bills receivable.	Gate receipts.	United States.	Sales, surplus, and refuse.	Contingent and repair.	Total.
Balance July 1, 1899.....	\$ 3,400.00	\$ 2,261.97	\$ 65.75	\$ 4,197.47	\$ 127.05	.....	.....	.....	2,327.72
July.....	3,313.34	675.84	184.25	3,913.62	728.70	.....	83.19	.....	8,667.80
August.....	3,368.79	437.17	125.00	4,036.81	113.50	\$ 603.17	363.00	.....	9,844.00
September.....	3,360.65	462.20	.....	3,843.14	86.50	.....	70.55	.....	8,051.85
October.....	3,321.36	991.25	185.94	3,233.76	46.75	839.86	158.87	.....	8,626.35
November.....	3,275.49	886.74	65.50	3,433.11	52.25	.....	275.34	.....	8,672.31
December.....	3,236.55	856.32	135.00	3,638.95	43.50	903.72	8.35	.....	7,760.52
January, 1900.....	3,197.85	1,006.76	110.00	3,694.60	22.75	.....	207.49	.....	9,149.07
February.....	3,178.51	756.75	165.00	3,260.60	30.50	.....	51.25	.....	7,358.03
March.....	3,147.41	1,691.86	238.28	3,361.58	43.25	751.58	260.57	.....	7,333.91
April.....	3,318.66	1,076.64	191.66	3,807.15	43.50	.....	170.92	.....	8,142.95
May.....	3,385.40	586.05	80.00	3,781.93	235.60	.....	35.27	.....	9,166.55
June.....	3,382.21	815.55	.....	4,170.91	161.75	.....	85.42	.....	8,215.01
July.....	3,346.34	468.43	.....	4,355.81	67.75	637.37	196.67	.....	9,276.49
August.....	3,362.79	893.39	185.75	4,499.88	92.50	.....	7.40	.....	8,916.23
September.....	3,523.49	841.37	125.00	4,422.70	50.25	623.78	55.33	.....	8,919.97
October.....	3,405.67	677.30	76.39	4,132.49	56.25	.....	38.40	200.00	9,099.92
November.....	3,388.21	444.01	130.00	3,229.51	41.00	.....	27.15	.....	9,259.88
December.....	3,361.06	883.45	105.97	4,296.16	30.50	492.98	333.71	.....	9,503.83
January, 1901.....	3,396.60	599.12	75.00	3,600.11	38.00	.....	21.38	.....	7,730.21
February.....	3,313.91	1,140.29	105.00	3,413.68	27.75	.....	4.35	.....	8,004.98
March.....	3,425.84	584.60	90.00	3,561.64	38.25	468.85	469.26	.....	8,641.44
April.....	3,448.30	487.69	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,990.99
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$80,343.43	\$10,948.17	\$ 2,599.72	\$88,633.99	\$ 2,273.60	\$ 5,681.31	\$ 2,982.34	\$ 200.00	\$202,661.67

# PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON.

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## CASH DISBURSEMENTS FROM ALL SOURCES FOR TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Salary fund.	Convicts' fund.	Contingent fund.	State treas- urer.	Total.
<b>1899.</b>					
July.....	\$ 3,400.00	\$ 578 65	\$ 125.00	\$ 4,407.71	\$ 8,511.36
August.....	3,313.34	510.42	77.05	5,968.49	9,869.30
September.....	3,368.79	380.61	108.80	4,220.86	8,079.15
October.....	3,360.65	499.32	65.50	4,088.51	8,013.98
November.....	3,321.36	730.25	135.00	4,395.71	8,582.32
December.....	3,275.49	643.27	140.00	3,493.71	7,552.47
<b>1900.</b>					
January.....	3,236.55	1,052.01	135.00	4,793.66	9,217.22
February.....	3,197.85	526.44	105.00	3,723.33	7,552.62
March.....	3,178.51	785.25	133.28	3,378.05	7,475.60
April.....	3,147.41	792.67	116.52	3,665.40	7,722.00
May.....	3,318.66	544.79	75.14	4,771.25	8,709.84
June.....	3,385.40	995.23	80.00	4,051.90	8,512.53
July.....	3,382.21	616.32	56.00	4,998.78	9,053.31
August.....	3,341.34	631.61	129.75	5,184.33	9,286.03
September.....	3,362.79	629.15	125.00	4,704.30	8,881.24
October.....	3,438.00	760.00	76.39	4,522.60	8,790.05
November.....	3,523.49	738.81	105.23	4,822.74	9,190.27
December.....	3,465.67	687.28	130.00	4,421.14	8,704.09
<b>1901.</b>					
January.....	3,388.21	801.88	105.97	3,297.66	7,593.72
February.....	3,361.06	728.69	75.00	5,153.35	9,318.10
March.....	3,396.60	595.01	105.00	3,659.49	7,756.10
April.....	3,313.91	1,140.63	90.00	3,445.78	7,990.32
May.....	3,425.84	549.28	55.00	4,541.00	8,571.12
June.....	3,448.30	720.24	115.00	.....	4,283.54
June 30th, balance on hand.....	.....	3,310.30	135.00	.....	3,445.30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$80,343.43</b>	<b>\$19,948.17</b>	<b>\$ 2,799.72</b>	<b>\$99,770.35</b>	<b>\$202,661.67</b>

## STATEMENT SHOWING COST TO STATE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PRISON AND AVERAGE COST PER CONVICT FOR:

	Amount expended	2 years.	1 year.	1 month.	1 day.
Provisions.....	\$ 47,932.05	\$ 100.49	\$ 50.24	\$ 4.19	\$ .1397
Household stores.....	3,382.67	7.09	3.55	.30	.0100
Clothing.....	14,880.86	31.20	15.60	1.30	.0433
Fuel and lights.....	11,148.86	23.37	11.68	.97	.0323
Hospital and medical supplies.....	2,827.99	5.92	2.96	.25	.0084
Shop, farm and garden.....	10,239.30	21.46	10.73	.89	.0293
Ordinary repairs.....	1,973.32	4.14	2.07	.18	.0060
Water and ice.....	86.75	.18	.09	.01	.0000
Postage and stationery.....	1,532.26	3.21	1.60	.13	.0043
Transportation of inmates.....	229.83	.48	.24	.02	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3,497.12	7.34	3.67	.30	.0110
<b>Total for supplies.....</b>	<b>\$ 97,731.01</b>	<b>\$ 204.88</b>	<b>\$ 102.43</b>	<b>\$ 8.54</b>	<b>\$ .2843</b>
Salaries.....	\$ 80,343.44	\$ 168.43	\$ 84.22	\$ 7.02	\$ .2340
Contingent and repair.....	4,028.39	8.45	4.22	.35	.0116
Transportation discharged convicts.....	2,625.93	5.51	2.76	.23	.0076
Lectures, concerts, and entertainments.....	93.50	.20	.10	.01	.0004
Books and periodicals.....	45.03	.09	.04	.....	.....
Library.....	95.19	.20	.10	.01	.0005
New barn.....	59.00	.12	.06	.....	.....
Support of warden.....	250.00	.52	.26	.02	.0009
Ventilating cells.....	237.44	.50	.25	.02	.0009
Sewer to river.....	62.90	.13	.07	.01	.0005
Tin roofs.....	612.13	1.28	.64	.05	.0016
Warden's house.....	310.25	.65	.32	.03	.0010
New shops.....	4,818.46	10.10	5.05	.43	.0146
<b>Total special fund.....</b>	<b>\$ 93,581.72</b>	<b>\$ 196.18</b>	<b>\$ 89.09</b>	<b>\$ 8.18</b>	<b>\$ .2736</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$191,312.73</b>	<b>\$ 401.06</b>	<b>\$ 200.52</b>	<b>\$ 16.72</b>	<b>\$ .5579</b>

## COST TO STATE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PRISON—CONTINUED.

	Appropriated by Twenty-eighth General As- sembly.	Balance in hand of state treas- urer June 30, 1899.	Cash remitted state treasurer	Total appropri- ation and amount in hands of state treasurer.	Amount ex- pended dur- ing biennial term ending June 30, 1901.	Amount in hands of state treasurer June 30, 1901.
Contingent and repair	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 1,229.36	\$ 200.00	\$ 6,429.36	\$ 4,028.39	\$ 2,400.97
Transportation dis- charged convicts	3,000.00	1,949.81	.....	4,949.81	2,625.93	2,323.88
Warden's house fund	250.00	63.25	.....	310.25	310.25	.....
Furnace for warden's house	.....	350.00	.....	350.00	.....	350.00
New work shop	.....	4,818.45	.....	4,818.45	4,818.45	.....
Ventilating cell house.	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	237.44	1,262.56
Locks for cells	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Sewer to river	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	62.96	2,437.04
Tin roofs	700.00	.....	.....	700.00	612.13	87.87
Extension to smoke stack	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Four steel doors	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Warden's support fund	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	250.00	250.00
New barn	.....	72.94	.....	72.94	59.00	13.94
Lectures, concerts and entertainments	.....	230.70	255.50	486.20	93.50	392.70
Books and periodicals.	.....	2,076.25	766.59	2,842.84	45.03	2,797.81
Total	\$15,150.00	\$10,787.76	\$ 1,222.09	\$27,159.85	\$13,143.08	\$ 14,016.77

NOTE—\$200.00 collected from tool company and placed to credit of repair and contingent fund.

Library fund balance, \$2,402.14 less \$95.19 paid out.	\$ 2,306.95
Transferred to books and periodicals	2,076.25
Transferred to lectures, concerts, etc.	230.70
Total	\$ 2,306.95

## STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR BIENNIAL TERM ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	CONTRACT LABOR.		PIECE WORK.
	Days worked	Amount earned.	Amount earned.
1899 and 1900			
Iowa Farming Tool company	50,771	\$ 24,579.50	.....
Ft. Madison Chair company	40,235	15,690.65	\$ 1 213.16
Iowa Button Works	8,922	4,806.30	.....
1900 and 1901.			
Iowa Farming Tool company	44,833	21,607.25	.....
Ft. Madison Chair compa y	39,624	15,448.11	433.69
Iowa Button Works	15,916	8,574.10	.....
Total	200,301	\$ 90,705.91	\$ 1,646.85

74,779 days labor for state.

*Hon. N. N. Jones, Warden Iowa State Penitentiary, Ft. Madison, Iowa.*

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit my biennial report for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1899, and ending July 1, 1901.

During the first year two deaths occurred and both were caused by pneumonia. The second year we had three deaths, one the result of an accident caused by the bursting of an emery wheel, crushing skull; one by suicide by drinking wood alcohol, and the other one from nephritis. Nightingale, who had the crushed skull, was trepanned, and was getting along nicely, being

rational and walking about the hospital, when, four days after the accident, his urine became completely suppressed and uræmia developed which did not respond to treatment, causing his death. He undoubtedly had Bright's disease. If his kidneys had been in normal condition, I believe he would have recovered.

The report will show that there were two hundred sixty-five surgical cases during the two years, necessitating many extra visits, and very often requiring a large part of my time and attention. The sanitary condition of the prison is good, as this report will testify. The food is wholesome, being well cooked and served and is in abundance, very few complaining of the fare.

We are sorely in need of a new and modern hospital building. The old dilapidated room that we call "the hospital" is a disgrace to the state, We have no observation ward or room for those that appear to be off mentally except to place them in the same cells that men are placed in for punishment.

Most of the deaths are from lung diseases and occur in the winter or early spring. We have had no epidemics except the la grippe, which was general throughout the United States.

Allow me to thank you for your kindness to me and for your co-operation in giving those sick or injured every care and attention possible. I want to also thank the Board of Control for their courtesy while visiting and inspecting my department. They have provided new and modern surgical instruments and seem willing to furnish anything that will add to the service and comfort of the patients

I want to thank our hospital steward, Mr. William Treusch, who has proved himself to be well qualified for the position he holds.

Hoping that you will recommend the building of a new hospital and an increase in my salary, I am,

Respectfully,

J. W. PHILPOTT, M. D.,  
Physician.

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PRESCRIPTIONS, ETC., FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.

DATE.	Whole number of prescriptions.	Old patients.	New patients.	Discharged from hospital.	Died.	Remaining in hospital.	Remaining in hospital at night.	Remaining in state-shop during day.	DEAD.
1899									
July .....	1,117	163	145	144	....	164	230	144	
August .....	1,164	231	109	110	....	212	287	123	
September .....	902	186	74	65	....	190	299	60	
October .....	981	244	65	68	....	183	265	126	
November .....	879	307	79	87	....	82	189	132	
December .....	1,076	403	110	103	I	141	290	135	Hickey, 7432
1900									
January .....	1,117	448	131	136	..	346	272	241	
February .....	1,031	395	113	96	..	322	271	187	
March .....	1,184	432	120	134	....	342	290	210	
April .....	944	369	104	100	....	293	271	180	
May .....	1,087	429	144	144	I	304	270	248	McGlone, 7627
June .....	975	372	145	137	....	253	208	264	
Total .....	14,454	3,979	1,339	1,324	2	2,832	3,142	2,050	



## STATEMENT OF INJURIES RECEIVED BY CONVICTS FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.

DATE.	NAME.	Register number	NATURE OF INJURY.	WHERE EMPLOYED.
July 2, 1899	Daniels .....	7470	Bruised arm.....	Chair contract.
July 2, 1899	Cummings.....	6790	Eye bruised .....	Chair contract.
July 3, 1899	Hickey .....	7431	Lacerated finger.....	State.
July 3, 1899	Johnson .....	7344	Bruised arm.....	Tool contract.
July 3, 1899	Groves .....	7298	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
July 3, 1899	Mason .....	7079	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
July 3, 1899	Combs .....	6963	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
July 11, 1899	Whitcomb .....	7034	Lacerated wound .....	Tool contract.
July 13, 1899	Pierce .....	7239	Burned hand.....	Tool contract.
July 13, 1899	Bailey .....	6771	Lacerated wound .....	Tool contract.
July 14, 1899	Nelson .....	7348	Bruised hand.....	Tool contract.
July 16, 1899	Lee .....	7417	Injured leg.....	Tool contract.
July 17, 1899	Pauley .....	7363	Bruised arm.....	Tool contract.
July 18, 1899	Burke .....	7467	Bruised hand.....	Tool contract.
July 18, 1899	Fullhart .....	7282	Lacerated thumb .....	Chair contract.
July 20, 1899	Dismond .....	7277	Head wounded.....	State.
July 21, 1899	Smith .....	7319	Bruised leg .....	Tool contract.
July 21, 1899	Ryan .....	7304	Lacerated hand.....	Tool contract.
July 24, 1899	Bennett.....	5913	Lacerated thumb .....	Chair contract.
July 27, 1899	Malone .....	7078	Bruised back.....	Chair contract.
July 28, 1899	Linn .....	6919	Bruised finger .....	Tool contract.
August 5, 1899	Craycraft .....	7231	Bruised head.....	State.
August 7, 1899	Preston .....	7273	Bruised foot.....	Chair contract.
August 8, 1899	Williams.....	7411	Bruised face.....	Tool contract.
August 10, 1899	Lincoln .....	7416	Sprained ankle.....	Chair contract.
August 10, 1899	Shelby .....	7343	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
August 12, 1899	Woods .....	7182	Bruised hand .....	Tool contract.
August 14, 1899	Kiehle .....	7191	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
August 15, 1899	Schumack .....	7175	Strained back.....	Chair contract.
August 16, 1899	King .....	7107	Injured knee.....	State.
August 17, 1899	Martin .....	7289	Punctured wound.....	Tool contract.
August 17, 1899	Bennett.....	7077	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
August 22, 1899	North .....	6678	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
August 25, 1899	Lutis .....	7258	Injured finger.....	Tool contract.
September 6, 1899	Nash .....	7262	Amputated finger.....	Chair contract.
September 6, 1899	Brown .....	7169	Scalp wound.....	Chair contract.
September 6, 1899	Connelly .....	6740	Burned face .....	Tool contract.
September 8, 1899	Kiehle .....	7191	Amputated finger.....	Chair contract.
September 9, 1899	Donnelly .....	7095	Lacerated wound .....	Tool contract.
September 9, 1899	Jones .....	7246	Burned eye.....	Tool contract.
September 9, 1899	Hanson .....	7435	Sprained ankle.....	State.
September 12, 1899	Wilson .....	7157	Bruised knee.....	Tool contract.
September 19, 1899	Price .....	7039	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
September 22, 1899	North .....	6678	Amputated finger.....	Tool contract.
September 28, 1899	Cunningham.....	7370	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
October 5, 1899	Brown .....	7311	Bruised foot.....	State.
October 17, 1899	Monroe .....	7452	Bruised toe.....	Chair contract.
October 18, 1899	Taylor .....	7179	Bruised finger.....	Chair contract.
October 19, 1899	Mowery .....	7358	Lacerated face.....	Tool contract.
October 21, 1899	Wilson .....	7374	Sprained wrist.....	Tool contract.
October 24, 1899	Miller .....	7313	Bruised finger.....	Tool contract.
October 25, 1899	Nelson .....	7232	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
October 24, 1899	Hinegardner.....	7004	Bruised foot.....	Tool contract.
November 3, 1899	McLaughlin.....	6210	Scalp wound .....	Tool contract.
November 10, 1899	Johnson.....	7321	Lacerated wound .....	Tool contract.
November 11, 1899	Schumack .....	7175	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
November 11, 1899	McCarthy.....	7530	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
November 14, 1899	Morgan .....	7302	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
November 15, 1899	Turner .....	7486	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
November 18, 1899	Howard .....	7334	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
November 21, 1899	Tillotson .....	5844	Bruised thumb.....	Chair contract.
November 27, 1899	Mowry .....	7358	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
November 29, 1899	Taylor .....	7179	Bruised hip .....	Chair contract.
December 1, 1899	Woods .....	7182	Bruised finger.....	Tool contract.
December 13, 1899	Miller .....	7342	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
December 14, 1899	Franklin .....	7430	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
December 14, 1899	Jefferson.....	7105	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
December 20, 1899	Hellenbach.....	7545	Strained hand.....	Tool contract.
December 21, 1899	Martinez .....	7408	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
December 29, 1899	McClusky .....	7252	Strained back.....	Tool contract.
January 3, 1900	Hill .....	6839	Injured hand.....	Chair contract.
January 3, 1900	Fuller .....	7579	Punctured arm.....	Tool contract.



## STATEMENT OF INJURIES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	Regular number.	NATURE OF INJURY.	WHERE EMPLOYED.
January 9, 1900	McArtor .....	7505	Lacerated hand.....	Tool contract.
January 16, 1900	Monroe .....	7452	Lacerated hand.....	Chair contract.
January 19, 1900	Preston.....	7273	Bruised foot.....	Chair contract.
January 20, 1900	Clark .....	7531	Bruised hand.....	Button contract.
January 20, 1900	Bailey .....	6771	Sprained hand.....	Tool contract.
January 20, 1900	Brady .....	7440	Injured arm.....	Tool contract.
January 26, 1900	Craycraft .....	7231	Sprained foot.....	Tool contract.
January 26, 1900	Moore .....	7491	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
January 30, 1900	Martina.....	6460	Lacerated hand.....	Tool contract.
February 7, 1900	Weems .....	6160	Bruised back.....	Chair contract.
February 8, 1900	Peterson.....	7563	Punctured hand.....	Button contract.
February 8, 1900	Franklin.....	6937	Lacerated wound.....	Tool contract.
February 8, 1900	Craycraft .....	7231	Bruised arm.....	Tool contract.
February 8, 1900	Howard .....	7334	Lacerated thumb.....	Chair contract.
February 6, 1900	Remington .....	7121	Injured shoulder.....	Chair contract.
February 9, 1900	Inman .....	7060	Lac. and fractured finger.....	Tool contract.
February 9, 1900	Combs .....	6965	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
February 15, 1900	Wilson .....	7374	Bruised finger.....	Tool contract.
February 19, 1900	Hesel .....	7567	Lacerated hand.....	Chair contract.
February 20, 1900	Smith .....	7543	Sawed arm.....	Chair contract.
February 20, 1900	Shelby .....	7343	Bruised shoulder.....	Chair contract.
February 20, 1900	Connolly.....	6740	Burn.....	Tool contract.
March 1, 1900	Craycraft .....	7231	Bruised arm.....	Tool contract.
March 6, 1900	Belden .....	7614	Sore hand.....	Button contract.
March 8, 1900	Underwood.....	7460	Bruised arm.....	Tool contract.
March 8, 1900	Kinney .....	7104	Bruised arm.....	Tool contract.
March 9, 1900	McHoahon .....	7548	Bruised foot.....	Chair contract.
March 10, 1900	Tillotson .....	6814	Bruised shoulder.....	Chair contract.
March 12, 1900	Davis.....	7373	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
March 15, 1900	Winslow.....	7556	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
March 16, 1900	Miles.....	7426	Burn.....	Tool contract.
March 16, 1900	Franklin .....	7430	Lacerated wound.....	Tool contract.
March 21, 1900	Madison .....	7616	Incised wound.....	Chair contract.
March 28, 1900	Martin.....	7289	Sprained ankle.....	Tool contract.
March 28, 1900	Ryan .....	7304	Bruised toe.....	Tool contract.
March 31, 1900	Quinn .....	7620	Bruised hip.....	Tool contract.
March 31, 1900	Hellenbach .....	7545	Bruised hand.....	Tool contract.
April 5, 1900	McHoahon .....	7548	Bruised foot.....	Chair contract.
April 10, 1900	Wertz .....	7196	Punctured wound.....	Tool contract.
April 12, 1900	Martin.....	7615	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
April 21, 1900	Buften .....	7657	Bruised finger.....	Chair contract.
April 25, 1900	Schroeder.....	7572	Lacerated hand.....	Button contract.
May 8, 1900	Patterson.....	7187	Bruised shoulder.....	Tool contract.
May 8, 1900	Franklin.....	6937	Bruised hand.....	Tool contract.
May 8, 1900	Rickebaugh .....	7527	Punctured wound.....	Tool contract.
May 11, 1900	Hesel .....	7567	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
May 12, 1900	Wilson .....	7374	Sprain.....	Tool contract.
May 15, 1900	Lutis.....	7258	Bruised toe.....	Tool contract.
May 22, 1900	Quinn .....	7620	Bruised finger.....	Tool contract.
May 22, 1900	Wood.....	7631	Lacerated finger.....	Button contract.
May 22, 1900	Harris.....	6781	Lacerated wound.....	Chair contract.
May 26, 1900	Dewey.....	7634	Strained wrist.....	Tool contract.
May 31, 1900	Martin.....	7615	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
June 6, 1900	Hedge.....	7575	Sprained arm.....	Button contract.
June 9, 1900	Nolan.....	7340	Lacerated arm.....	Tool contract.
June 11, 1900	Ryan .....	7304	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
June 12, 1900	Hough.....	7518	Sprained back.....	State contract.
June 13, 1900	Miller.....	7394	Bruise.....	Chair contract.....
June 19, 1900	Thompson .....	7647	Burn.....	Tool contract.....
June 19, 1900	Thimchell.....	7519	Bruise.....	Tool contract.....
June 20, 1900	Johnson.....	7632	Bruised foot.....	Chair contract.....
June 21, 1900	Barton.....	7560	Bruised knee.....	Tool contract.....
June 22, 1900	Patterson.....	7187	Bruised hip.....	Tool contract.....
June 25, 1900	Moore.....	7491	Injured finger.....	Tool contract.....
June 25, 1900	Kennedy.....	7364	Strained back.....	Tool contract.....

Total number injured, 137.

CONVICTS TRANSFERRED TO INSANE DEPARTMENT AT ANAMOSA FROM  
JULY 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.

DATE.		NAME.	Register number.
1899			
July	6	Holmes, John	6868
July	6	Jones, H.	7456
October	15	Norman, John	7328
November	20	Willhite, J. D.	7463
1900			
February	25	Rodgers, Frank	6384

Total number transferred, 5.

DEATHS.

DATE.		TIME.	NAME.	Register number.	Age.	CAUSE.
1899						
December	6	9:30 A. M.	Hickey, Ed	7432	20	Pneumonia.
1900						
May	26	7:45 A. M.	McGlone Joe	7627	21	Pneumonia.

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PRESCRIPTIONS, ETC., FROM JUNE 30 1900, TO  
JULY 1, 1901.

DATE.	Whole number of prescriptions.	Old patients.	New patients.	Discharged from hospital.	Died.	Remaining in hospital.	Remaining in hospital at night.	Remaining in state shop during day.	DEAD.
1900.									
July	1,182	514	151	155	...	338	278	328	
August	995	449	111	110	...	331	294	239	
September	904	374	90	96	...	301	253	147	
October	870	332	73	76	...	265	225	126	
November	827	264	63	61	...	219	207	94	
December	906	110	83	65	...	91	210	134	
1901.									
January	1,217	497	142	125	1	304	287	338	Nightengate 7777.
February	1,050	425	114	94	2	274	265	262	{ Lee 7517.
March	1,005	395	126	128	...	297	266	222	{ Jones 7704.
April	1,477	423	118	105	...	270	145	279	
May	1,064	335	92	101	...	225	187	218	
June	891	265	80	77	...	191	173	154	
Total ..	12,388	4,395	1,243	1,193	3	3,106	2,790	2,541	

## STATEMENT OF INJURIES RECEIVED BY CONVICTS FROM JUNE 30, 1900 TO JULY 1, 1901.

DATE.		NAME.	Register number.	NATURE OF INJURY.	WHERE EMPLOYED.
July	2, 1900	Nelson.....	7348	Bruised hand.....	Tool contract.
July	11, 1900	Adams.....	7489	Punctured wound.....	Tool contract.
July	13, 1900	Merritt.....	7559	Bruised thumb.....	Tool contract.
July	13, 1900	Madison.....	7536	Punctured wound.....	Chair contract.
July	17, 1900	Jefferson.....	7650	Strained hand.....	Tool contract.
July	20, 1900	Hayes.....	7623	Bruised arm.....	Tool contract.
July	21, 1900	Hillingsworth.....	7140	Lacerated hand.....	Tool contract.
July	23, 1900	Davidson.....	65t9	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
July	23, 1900	Mason.....	7079	Lacerated hand.....	Tool contract.
July	25, 1900	Crawford.....	6852	Lacerated arm.....	Tool contract.
July	28, 1900	Reynolds.....	7603	Bruised foot.....	Tool contract.
July	30, 1900	Skidmore.....	7628	Lacerated thumb.....	Chair contract.
August	2, 1900	Griffith.....	7669	Bruised face.....	Chair contract.
August	4, 1900	Patterson.....	7187	Lacerated arm.....	Tool contract.
August	6, 1900	Martin.....	7616	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
August	7, 1900	Langdon.....	7605	Lacerated lip.....	Tool contract.
August	8, 1900	Carroll.....	6831	Lacerated throat.....	State contract.
August	10, 1900	McCarthy.....	7530	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
August	16, 1900	McArtor.....	7505	Punctured wound.....	Tool contract.
August	23, 1900	Moran.....	7509	Lacerated thumb.....	Tool contract.
August	27, 1900	Allison.....	7508	Lacerated thumb.....	Button contract.
September	7, 1900	McHernary.....	7088	Incised wound.....	Chair contract.
September	15, 1900	Cupp.....	7044	Punctured thumb.....	Tool contract.
September	19, 1900	Brown.....	6293	Crushed finger.....	Chair contract.
September	19, 1900	Godfrey.....	7667	Bruised hand.....	Tool contract.
October	4, 1900	Barton.....	7560	Crushed hand.....	Tool contract.
October	15, 1900	O'Hara.....	7014	Bruised hand.....	Button contract.
October	16, 1900	Judy.....	7727	Bruised knee.....	Tool contract.
October	20, 1900	Wilson.....	7374	Sprained hand.....	Tool contract.
October	22, 1900	Warrinez.....	7408	Bruised foot.....	Tool contract.
October	23, 1900	Ryan.....	7304	Bruised foot.....	Tool contract.
October	24, 1900	Roy.....	7662	Sprained hand.....	Button contract.
October	30, 1900	Morgan.....	7302	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
October	31, 1900	Hackett.....	6686	Lacerated wound.....	Tool contract.
November	9, 1900	Kidd.....	7747	Sprained wrist.....	Tool contract.
November	9, 1900	McCulla.....	7295	Bruised thumb.....	State contract.
November	10, 1900	Johnson.....	7321	Bruised finger.....	Tool contract.
November	10, 1900	Judy.....	7727	Sprained wrist.....	Tool contract.
November	10, 1900	Jennings.....	7069	Bruised wrist.....	Chair contract.
November	12, 1900	Nelson.....	7348	Bruised finger.....	Tool contract.
November	14, 1900	Williams.....	7520	Injured finger.....	Tool contract.
November	14, 1900	Wylie.....	7760	Bruised hand.....	Chair contract.
November	17, 1900	Kelly.....	7747	Sprained wrist.....	Tool contract.
November	24, 1900	Miller.....	7771	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
November	24, 1900	Kennedy.....	7304	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
December	4, 1900	Glover.....	7477	Sprained arm.....	Tool contract.
December	5, 1900	Fitz.....	7453	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
December	8, 1900	Morris.....	7728	Sprained finger.....	Tool contract.
December	14, 1900	Robinson.....	7785	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
December	15, 1900	Martin.....	7615	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
December	19, 1900	Warren.....	7716	Sprained arm.....	Tool contract.
December	19, 1900	Edridge.....	7712	Bruised finger.....	Tool contract.
December	20, 1900	Cannon.....	7775	Mashed hand.....	Tool contract.
December	24, 1900	Nightengale.....	7777	Lacerated wound.....	Tool contract.
December	28, 1900	Adams.....	7349	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
December	29, 1900	Weston.....	7352	Lacerated hand.....	Button contract.
December	30, 1900	Nightengale.....	7777	Crushed skull.....	Tool contract.
December	30, 1900	Young.....	7063	Crushed arm.....	Tool contract.
January	8, 1901	Bird.....	7748	Lacerated finger.....	Button contract.
January	8, 1901	Goodin.....	6854	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.
January	9, 1901	Wright.....	7480	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
January	9, 1901	McArtor.....	7505	Lacerated finger.....	Tool contract.
January	9, 1901	Laskey.....	7664	Lacerated hand.....	Button contract.
January	13, 1901	Johnson.....	7637	Bruised toe.....	Chair contract.
January	19, 1901	Robinson.....	7785	Lacerated hand.....	Tool contract.
January	19, 1901	McGrew.....	6462	Lacerated hand.....	Chair contract.
January	20, 1901	Miller.....	7639	Crushed arm.....	Chair contract.
January	20, 1901	Knapp.....	7462	Crushed foot.....	Chair contract.
January	22, 1901	Rice.....	7772	Lacerated wound.....	Chair contract.
January	25, 1901	Lushlow.....	7291	Bruised hand.....	State.
January	26, 1901	Miller.....	7771	Lacerated finger.....	Chair contract.

## STATEMENT OF INJURIES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	Register number.	NATURE OF INJURY.	WHERE EMPLOYED.
January 27, 1901	Wilson .....	6875	Crushed hand .....	State.
January 29, 1901	Bogart .....	7813	Bruised finger .....	Tool contract.
January 29, 1901	La Salle .....	7762	Lacerated wound. ....	Chair contract.
February 4, 1901	Smith .....	7783	Burned finger .....	Tool contract.
February 9, 1901	Winslow .....	7556	Bruised. ....	Chair contract.
February 15, 1901	Eckert .....	7815	Bruised side .....	Chair contract.
February 19, 1901	Barton .....	7560	Burn .....	Tool contract.
February 20, 1901	Simpson .....	7809	Burn .....	Tool contract.
February 25, 1901	Jones .....	7533	Lacerated hand .....	Chair contract.
March 2, 1901	Elliott .....	7552	Lacerated hand .....	Tool contract.
March 5, 1901	Whipple .....	7757	Cut finger .....	Chair contract.
March 5, 1901	Baker .....	7788	Fractured finger .....	Button contract.
March 7, 1901	Burger .....	7800	Lacerated finger .....	Tool contract.
March 8, 1901	Tibbits .....	7549	Pinched finger .....	Tool contract.
March 9, 1901	Edridge .....	7712	Bruised hand. ....	Tool contract.
March 14, 1901	Hill .....	7779	Cut finger .....	Button contract.
March 18, 1901	Mack .....	7601	Lacerated finger .....	Button contract.
March 25, 1901	Stull .....	7832	Lacerated thumb .....	Chair contract.
March 27, 1901	Nevins .....	7272	Bruised finger .....	Chair contract.
April 2, 1901	Lunney .....	7801	Bruised hand. ....	Button contract.
April 8, 1901	Cupp .....	7044	Burn .....	Tool contract.
April 12, 1901	Moore .....	7795	Burn .....	Tool contract.
April 12, 1901	Mack .....	7602	Lacerated thumb .....	Tool contract.
April 12, 1901	Dunn .....	7835	Bruised foot .....	Chair contract.
April 14, 1901	Munsey .....	7840	Wound. ....	Chair contract.
April 15, 1901	Ryan .....	7725	Bruised finger .....	State.
April 19, 1901	Reynolds. ....	7201	Burn .....	Tool contract.
April 20, 1901	Ward .....	7744	Bruised arm .....	Tool contract.
April 30, 1901	Soderstrom. ....	7831	Bruised leg. ....	Chair contract.
May 1, 1901	Tatroe .....	7858	Lacerated thumb. ....	Chair contract.
May 2, 1901	Walker .....	7378	Bruised arm .....	Tool contract.
May 2, 1901	Harris .....	7160	Lacerated finger .....	Chair contract.
May 7, 1901	Mack .....	7601	Injured knee .....	Button contract.
May 11, 1901	Turner .....	7038	Lacerated thumb. ....	Tool contract.
May 11, 1901	Baker .....	7788	Injured thumb .....	Button contract.
May 13, 1901	Allison .....	7506	Burned hand .....	Button contract.
May 16, 1901	Corett .....	7212	Puncture wound. ....	Tool contract.
May 17, 1901	Cupp .....	7044	Sore hand .....	Tool contract.
May 22, 1901	McGrew .....	6462	Lacerated wound. ....	Chair contract.
May 24, 1901	Snyder .....	7774	Bruised leg. ....	Tool contract.
May 25, 1901	White .....	7874	Bruised finger .....	Tool contract.
May 28, 1901	Parker .....	7199	Lacerated finger .....	Chair contract.
May 29, 1901	Morgan .....	7302	Lacerated finger .....	Chair contract.
May 29, 1901	Bragg .....	7768	Bruised hand. ....	Tool contract.
June 12, 1901	McGrew .....	6462	Lacerated finger .....	Chair contract.
June 13, 1901	Bird .....	7718	Contused wound. ....	Tool contract.
June 15, 1901	Stull .....	8832	Lacerated finger .....	Chair contract.
June 16, 1901	Jackman .....	7173	Bruised foot .....	Tool contract.
June 18, 1901	Stewart .....	7750	Bruised hand. ....	Tool contract.
June 18, 1901	Merritt .....	7559	Burn .....	Tool contract.
June 21, 1901	Snyder .....	7774	Sore hand .....	Tool contract.
June 22, 1901	Fields .....	7534	Bruised arm .....	Tool contract.
June 26, 1901	Bragg .....	7768	Lacerated finger .....	Tool contract.
June 27, 1901	Walker .....	7378	Puncture wound .....	Tool contract.
June 27, 1901	Raezer .....	7790	Lacerated wound .....	Tool contract.
June 28, 1901	Henderson .....	7731	Scalp wound .....	Tool contract.
June 28, 1901	Hansen. ....	7895	Lacerated finger .....	Chair contract.

CONVICTS TRANSFERRED TO INSANE DEPARTMENT AT ANAMOSA FROM  
JULY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

DATE.	NAME.	Registered number.
1900.		
November 1	Siegler, Frank .....	7711
November 27	Merihew, W. ....	7773
1901.		
May 3	Gier, Jacob .....	7357
May 3	Wilson, Fred .....	7377
May 10	Rodgers, Robert .....	7197

Total number injured 128; deaths, none.



## DEATHS.

DATE.	TIME.	NAME.	Registered number.	CAUSE.
1901.				
January 4	11:30 A. M.	Nightengale, Ed.....	7777	Crushed skull.
February 8	4.05 A. M.	Lee, James.....	7417	Acute nephritis.
February 25	8.50 A. M.	Jones, A. E.....	7704	Suicide by wood alcohol.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

FT. MADISON, IOWA, July 1, 1901.

*N. N. Jones, Warden:*

SIR—The following report, which I have the honor to submit to you, covers a period of sixteen months only, my services having begun March 5, 1900. Rev W. C. Gunn, whose death occurred the month previous, had the respect of those with whom he served, and the esteem and confidence of the prisoners. The school, just closing when I took up the work, seems, from the record kept, to have had a successful term; and the other duties of the chaplain had been regularly performed. There is, however, no data at my command for a detailed statement of this time, and my report of necessity commences with my entrance upon the work of this office.

## FACTS RESPECTING THE MEN.

I find many facts in the official record of commitments, and from personal acquaintance with the men, which are of more than ordinary interest. Among these may be mentioned *the average age*, which is placed at twenty-eight. It is encouraging in one aspect of the case to know that the population of this prison is not composed of aged and time hardened evil-doers. Many are very young, and easily susceptible to good influences. It is most unfortunate for these that the state has no intermediate institution of a purely reformatory character. And it is most unfortunate for the state as well, since, under proper conditions, separated from habitual criminals and incorrigibles, many more of these young men might be reclaimed to useful citizenship than now is the case. Our present system often affords opportunities for education in crime.

The *percentage of illiteracy* is small compared with similar institutions in other states. While we have a few educated men, the majority have at some time enjoyed the advantages of the common school. They most appreciate and use regularly the books of the library and are free subscribers, where they have the means, to the newspapers and periodicals which are admitted to the prison. I will merely add in this connection a thought suggested by a knowledge of the *social status* of most of the men before coming here. A few have had early training and homes calculated to develop correct habits of industry and morality and have fallen in spite of them. The surroundings of the majority, on the other hand, account very readily for the development of criminal practices. Fortunately the prevention of crime by the improvement of the physical condition of the lower classes is occupying at present a large place in the schemes of social reformers. To prevent



the making of a criminal is better than to suppress him when made. By stamping out the slums in our large cities; by improving the condition of tenement districts; by schools of manual training for the children of the poor, and many other agencies, much can be done to prevent crime, and fortunately the latest trend of thought in dealing with this question is along these lines.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

These occupy but a small portion of a chaplain's time in a prison, but are nevertheless an important part of his work. Services are regularly held Sundays from 7:30 to 9 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. The morning service is divided into two parts, a devotional meeting following the sermon. From seventy-five to 100 voluntarily remain to this after meeting. Many participate in prayer and relation of experience, for which the freest opportunity is given to all. About twenty per cent of the men in the prison claim to be Christians. I have preached at these morning services fifty-eight times and conducted thirty-nine social meetings. Interesting services on the first Sunday in June are annually held by Mrs. M. F. Hinman, representing the State W. C. T. U., and we have had visits from "Mother" Wheaton, Chaplain Byers, Rev. F. E. Lyon, Ex-Chaplain Williams, Secretary Thompson of the Keokuk Y. M. C. A., and occasionally sermons by pastors of the city.

Sunday school is held for one hour in the afternoon. Attendance is optional, and about one-half of the prisoners are usually present. A corps of earnest and efficient teachers from the city carry out this work from week to week. I desire to record my deep sense of obligation for their faithfulness, and the respect in which I hold their efforts. The prison Sunday school is a very helpful adjunct to the chaplain's work.

A personal visit is made to each man in the cell house on Sunday during the hours from 9 to 12 A. M. I take this opportunity to personally converse with the men; to become better acquainted with their characters; and to offer such suggestions and advice as may seem appropriate. Also religious reading is furnished to all who wish it. The demand in this respect is much greater than one not acquainted with the men would suppose.

#### THE LIBRARY AND INTELLECTUAL AIDS.

The library now contains about 7,000 volumes, including new books not catalogued. When supplemented by the purchase of 800 books recently made, it will be very well represented in the various departments. It seems to me it would be wise to make additions not less often than once in two years. The cost of printing supplemental lists would be small and the library could then be kept supplied with the best late literature.

I have endeavored to make the library as useful as possible to the men by suggesting lines of reading for them, and aiding those unfamiliar with books to make their selections. These efforts have met with gratifying results, and many have made considerable progress in an intelligent appreciation of the best literature.

There will be need very soon, as the library grows, of additional room. We are already cramped, and the shelving should be replaced with other, better constructed and more adequate to its use. Many of the volumes need rebinding badly. Some, in fact, are already shattered beyond repair, and unless measures are speedily taken to repair others they will soon be in the same condition.

## THE SCHOOL.

For five and one-half months school was held five evenings in the week. While the aim has been to reach the illiterate and those most in need of instruction, more advanced classes are organized as well.

One hundred and thirty-seven were enrolled last winter. The interest was maintained until the close, and when the men were working full time during the day. I anticipate a much better school during the coming winter, and arrangements have been made to have the session continue for six months. Five convicts assisted me in the work, attending regularly, and executed their duties faithfully and well.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS.

During the time of my service I have had occasion to write nearly one thousand letters. The greater part of these have related to paper subscriptions. \$920.87 have been expended by the men for papers and periodicals. As I have secured from publishers discounts of from ten to twenty-five per cent on the greater part of the papers taken for the benefit of the men, the amount above named is probably \$200 less than the papers would have cost at publishers' rates.

Visits to the hospital for conversations with the sick, and in some cases the dying, have been made daily, and men have come freely to the office to see me. The liberty to do so, which you have granted, has been appreciated by myself as well as by them, and only in rare instances have they abused the privilege with calls for trivial purposes.

## THE DISCHARGED AND PAROLED MEN.

Considerable attention has been given to aiding these men to secure work and encouragement when going out. The men, themselves, are frequently and unfortunately often the ones who make such efforts of little avail; but nevertheless the effort is worth the making. There should be some systematic, organized efforts however. I am not personally favorably impressed with state agency work for this purpose. I think the best results can be obtained through an organization, like the Central Howard Association. The only difficulty with a benevolent organization having a man in the state to do this work is, that, being supported by voluntary contributions, the agent must devote a large portion of his time to gathering funds to carry on the work. Let the state furnish as much money as the society to keep a good man at work in the interest of the ex-prisoner, but let the society direct and control his efforts. I hope to see the Howard Association, or some other good organization, keeping one good man at work, the state furnishing one-half the funds needed, and thus relieving the financial embarrassment which has crippled all efforts in this direction heretofore.

In conclusion I wish to express my grateful acknowledgements to you for the fullest freedom to do the work in the manner that has seemed to me the most desirable; and your sympathy and co-operation with all efforts looking toward the intellectual and moral elevation of the men. The chaplain has nothing but kindness to remember in connection with his sixteen months' of service.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

A. H. JESSUP.

*Chaplain.*

## No. 12—PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, September 1, 1901.

*Board of Control of State Institutions, Des Moines, Iowa.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the operations of this institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, together with a detailed statement showing the financial transactions and statistical tables relating to convicts confined in this prison, and made part of this report.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Since the establishment of the penitentiary at Anamosa, May 13, 1873, there have been

confined in the institution up to June 30, 1901.....	4,693
Discharged during this period.....	4,251
Total number of prisoners in confinement June 30, 1901.....	442

Of this number 425 were males and seventeen were females, or twenty-five men to one woman in confinement at this institution. The total prison population of Iowa on July 1, 1901, was 887; of these, 870 were men and seventeen women, or for every woman undergoing imprisonment in the state, there were fifty-one men.

Total number of prisoners at the close of June 30, 1899.....	529
Total number of prisoners at the close of June 30, 1901.....	442
Decrease in two years 87, or 16 per cent.	
Discharged during the two years ending June 30, 1901.....	507
Received during the two years ending June 30, 1901.....	420
Decrease in population for two years 87.	
Population June 30, 1898.....	626
Population June 30, 1899.....	529
Decrease for the year, 97, or 15½ per cent.	
Population June 30, 1899.....	529
Population June 30, 1900.....	494
Decrease for the year, 35, or 6½ per cent.	
Population June 30, 1900.....	494
Population June 30, 1901.....	442
Decrease for the year, 52, or 10½ per cent.	
Decrease for the three years, 184, or 30 per cent.	

The highest point in the prison population was reached March, 1898, 641. Since that time there has been a steady decline, which has been especially marked in 1899.

Of the 420 prisoners received during the biennial period, 386 were white males and 15 white females; 14 were black males, and 5 black females.

The average age at date of admission for the total number received, was 30 years and 5 months.

The average of sentence for these 420 men, was 2 years and nine months.

Three hundred and fifty-four were native born and 66 foreign born, making the native born 80 per cent. of the whole.

Eighty-one per cent. of the 420 were in good health at the time of admission to the prison; 85 per cent. were users of tobacco and 65 per cent were possessed of the liquor habit.

Sixty-four per cent. or 266, were married at the time of their admission; 92 per cent. could read and write.

Out of the 420 received during the biennial period, 332 served a first term; 59, (58 males and 1 female) a second; 14, a third; 5, a fourth, and 10, 1 or more terms, unknown.

Eighty-four of the total number committed crimes against the person; 231 against property, and 83 against public order and decency.

#### MAINTENANCE.

It is some satisfaction that I am able to report that notwithstanding the general advance in the market of all commodities required for the support of the institution, the reduction of expenditures on account of the support fund, over that of the last biennial period, is \$28,423.06.

You will also observe that there has been a decrease in salary and wages for the same period of \$8,859.06.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations necessary to complete buildings now under construction, to enclose the north cell house and to cover the demands of the next biennial period. The estimate is based on the best quotations obtainable, and as reliable as it is now possible to make, owing to the unsettled conditions of the markets.

The Twenty-eighth General Assembly appropriated, "roof for the north cell house, \$6,285.93." This material has not yet been purchased and the metal market has advanced over the quotations of two years ago, \$1,000.00—hence I include \$1,000.00 in the estimate for the north cell house to cover this deficit.

I would call your special attention to amounts asked for laundry equipment and machinery for engineering department. We have no conveniences whatever for washing the soiled clothing, simply using a barrel and a hand pounder with steam jet, which is destructive and fails to thoroughly cleanse and wash the clothing. I regard the purchase of equipment for laundry as important, both as to the saving of clothing and the health of the men.

The estimate for the engineering department includes cast iron mains for water system. The old mains are rusted and pitted and will not bear fire pressure. In tests made we were not able to put on over sixty pounds for fear mains would burst. Machinery asked for will soon pay for itself in work that we will be able to do in place of sending it outside. We have been very much crippled in our work on account of the lack of proper machinery.



There was appropriated by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly \$7,000.00 for the completing and furnishing of the administration building and warden's residence. The guard's hall, rotunda and connecting corridors were omitted in estimates submitted to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. Thus, with the sharp advance in building material and the more substantial and better finish given the building than was originally contemplated, we find that the appropriation is insufficient for this purpose. There are five floors to be furnished, and if the furniture is to be in harmony with the finish of the building, the sum asked for will be needed.

It will be observed that I am not asking appropriations for additional buildings, as the appropriations of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly provided for two shops and a cold storage building. The building of these shops, the enclosing of the north cell house and the finishing of the administration building and warden's residence, taking into account the reduced population, will be all that we will be able to accomplish during the next biennial period. We expect to complete, ready for occupancy, the administration building and warden's residence by January 1, 1902.

### MEMORANDUM.

To carry on the work for the next two years, the following appropriations are asked:

#### NORTH CELL HOUSE.

1. To cover advance on metal material for roof north cell house, appropriated by Twenty-eighth General Assembly. ....	\$ 1,000.00
2. Doors, window frames, sash, sash cord, glass, hardware, putty, lead, oils, etc., to enclose north cell house. ....	1,150 00
3. Nails .....	150.00
4. Lumber for roof, common fencing .....	300.00
5. Fifty barrels Stucco, at \$1.25. ....	62.50
Total, north cell house. ....	\$ 2,662.50

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

6 Freight on stone. ....	2,000.00
7. Salary of foreman. ....	11 600.00
8. Derrick supplies .....	800.00
9. Stone and quarry tools and repairing cars. ....	800 00
10. Powder and fuse .....	600.00
11. Contingent and repair fund. ....	8,000.00
12. Gift and transportation of discharged convicts fund. ....	3,500.00
13. Laundry equipment. ....	2,000 00
14. Machinery and repairs of water system, engineering department. .	6,500.00
15. Furnishing warden's new residence. ....	2,500.00
16. One hundred barrels cement. ....	240.00
17. Warden's house fund. ....	500.00
Total, miscellaneous. ....	\$ 39,040.00
Total .....	\$ 41,702.50

### EXPLANATION OF MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

#### ITEM (7) SALARY OF FOREMEN.

Salary of constructing engineer, \$100.00 per month. ....	\$ 2,400.00
Salary of chief engineer, \$83 33⅓ per month. ....	2,000.00
Salary of superintendent of quarry, \$75.00 per month. ....	1,800 00
Salary of superintendent of masons, \$75.00 per month. ....	1,800.00
Salary of superintendent of derricks, \$75.00 per month .....	1,800.00
Salary of superintendent of wood work, \$75.00 per month. ....	1,800 00
Total .....	\$ 11,600.00



## ITEM (14) MACHINERY AND REPAIRS OF WATER SYSTEM, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

For electric light, south cell house, rewiring.....	\$ 150.00
Repairs on present lighting plant station .....	200.00
New plumbing fixtures for insane building and hospital. ....	500.00
One eighteen-inch lathe for machine shop... ..	570.00
Shafting for machine shop.....	100 00
One fifteen-inch shaper for machine shop ... ..	315.00
One pipe cutting and threading machine.....	200.00
One Cochran water heater and purifier.....	3,000.00
Cast iron water mains to replace old system which is defective .....	465.00
One drill press.....	400.00
Rip saw and sticker (two machines) for carpenter shop.....	600.00
Total.....	\$ 6,500.00

## HEALTH OF PRISON.

The physician's report shows the general condition of health among the prisoners as good. The hygienic conditions of the penitentiary are carefully guarded and kept up to a high standard of excellence. The physician makes a weekly examination of cells, which are well-lighted and ventilated; of the water supply, which is furnished by the prison water system drawn from a well 2,000 feet deep and bountiful in its supply; of the kitchens and dietary, which is ample and in sufficient variety to meet all needs, and gives close inspection as to the manner of cooking and preparing the food for the table.

The sewerage system of the institution is frequently investigated that we may know at all times the exact sanitary conditions of the prison, which is high, as evidenced by the fact that there has never been a case of typhoid fever in the penitentiary. With the exception of an epidemic of la grippe, which occurred in March, 1900, while somewhat severe in a few cases but successfully passed with but one fatality and no bad sequels so common to this disease, there has been no unusual sickness in the prison.

During the long term of excessively hot weather which we have experienced during the past summer, while very depressing, I am pleased to report not a single case of prostration among the prisoners occurred, although they labored every day both at the prison and the quarry, where they were unprotected from a relentless sun, which registered on the ledges at the quarry as high as 120 degrees and in the prison yards, 107 degrees. Fortunately this season of great heat was passed without the appearance of diarrhœa or gastro-intestinal disturbances in an epidemic form.

Tuberculosis, in its several forms, is prevalent and persistent in almost every prison in this and other countries, as it is constantly appearing among the prisoners and most dreaded by the officials—in this we have been most fortunate and have to-day but one tubercular patient and he was transferred from the penitentiary at Ft. Madison to our hospital. He is isolated from the healthy convicts who are thus protected from the danger of contagion and given the advantage of plenty of open air exercise.

## QUALIFICATIONS AND COMPENSATION OF GUARDS.

As a factor in promoting the discipline of the prison, the warden must have the hearty co-operation and loyal support of all officers under him, but even here the most intelligent and experienced warden will fail unless his officers thoroughly understand what is expected of them, and what disci-

pline means both to the corps of officers and guards and those under them, hence the absolute necessity of having intelligent officers, men of judgment and tact, and working in harmony with the warden, and actuated by the best of feeling for the welfare of the prison and the improvement of the inmates. As a means to secure this desired end, a training school for officers was organized in January, 1899, in which the officers and guards are instructed by the warden as to the manner in which the work coming under their charge ought to be done, the relation of the officer to the prisoner, and the individual relation of the officer and guard to the warden. Free discussions are held in regard to the management of the men in the various lines of work, and the statutory laws in regard to the penitentiaries, discussed. I have found this interchange of views beneficial both to officers, guards and myself, and I believe it has a tendency to make the officers more efficient.

The law provides that the pay of guards at the penitentiary shall be fifty dollars per month, without reference to the class of service performed. It is somewhat difficult to find men fitted by nature for the hazardous and responsible position of working and controlling convicts, at the compensation provided. As the cost of living has greatly increased in the past two years, a number of our most efficient officers find it difficult to support their families on this salary. Again, I believe greater efficiency can be attained by dividing the officers into classes, so that when a new officer was appointed he would be assigned to the lower class, and then promoted as he demonstrates his fitness for a prison officer. Therefore, I would recommend the grading of salaries, so as to establish three classes of guards, to be known as the first, second and third class guards, and to be paid \$50, \$55, and \$60 per month respectively; and an annual vacation of ten days to be given to each class.

#### DISCIPLINE.

There has been a marked improvement in the discipline during the past two years. The rules are better enforced and the men yield a cheerful and ready obedience in cleanliness, orderliness, and faithful performance of the work allotted. It has been my aim to not inflict unnecessary humiliation and degradation upon the prisoner, or to have my action suggest to him that because he is a convict he has ceased to be a human being, as this would have a tendency to extinguish the last spark of self-respect and manliness in him. However, at all times I have given him to understand that the rules are to be regularly and inflexibly enforced, with firmness and impartiality, and that any infraction of these rules will certainly be punished, not only for his good, but for the good of the institution. It is gratifying to me to be able to report that the discipline to-day has reached a higher standard than ever before attained.

#### BERTILLION SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENTS.

The Bertillion system is now complete in this institution, and every prisoner received and every inmate has been measured in accordance with it. We have now more than 900 measurements on file in the prison. The system, however, is practically worthless without a plan of exchange with other penal institutions and police departments. The fullest benefits of this system can only be attained by the use of a central bureau, in which duplicates of all cards prepared at the several institutions should be filed. Attempts to organ-

ize such a bureau have met with failure, although the system is in operation in many of the states, but so far they work independently, there being no unity of operation.

A central bureau for the state of New York is authorized by law and managed and controlled by the superintendent of state prisons.

Recently he made a proposition that the state of New York would bear all expenses and he cheerfully gave his labor to establish a bureau that would afford immediate service, without prejudice to the organization of a national bureau of the United States government. I cheerfully accepted this proposition and am now a member of this exchange. We are furnishing measurements and cards, which he agrees to file and make a research on each and every record of the men represented, and report the same properly to the warden from whom it is received, further agreeing that the cards thus filed are to be properly protected and that use shall be made of them for no other purpose than that of identification. This will be a great benefit to us as Massachusetts, Indiana, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin and Connecticut, and several other states, have already become members of this central bureau.

#### GRADING SYSTEM.

July 1, 1899, I received your order establishing the grading system at this institution. In accordance with the rules already provided, and although much had been done previous to this time to prepare the way for the introduction of this system, I found many details to be perfected, and it was not until February, 1900, that the men were all clothed and classified according to their respective grade standing, and the system in full and complete operation.

A separate and distinct bill of fare is furnished each grade. A slight difference in favor of the first grade over the second is made in the food served in the dining room and still greater difference between that served to the second and the third. The substitution of a respectable gray suit for an unmistakable stripe of infamy, the greater variety of food supplied, with the improved table furnishing, has brought with it a respect that has manifested itself in many ways, especially in the improvement of discipline and the decrease in solitary punishments, proving that the humane and disciplinary benefits claimed for it are fully justified in the results obtained. The success of the grading system depends upon the conscientious reporting of all infractions of the rules, especially as to the minor offenses, as this has a tendency to restrain the men from committing a greater offense. The officers and guards have been more faithful in reporting the minor offenses as shown by the figures given by the report of the deputy warden.

The decrease in solitary punishments since the establishment of the grading system, fully justifies the board in introducing this system into the penal institutions of Iowa. The solitary punishments for the year ending June 30, 1899, before the advent of the grading system, were 280. The solitary punishments for the year ending June 30, 1900, the first year of the grading system, were 133, showing a decrease of 147, or 52½ per cent.

The solitary punishments for the year ending June 30, 1901, were 100, a decrease of thirty-three over the previous year, or 24 per cent.

A comparison will show that the solitary punishments of the year ending

June 30, 1901, were 180 less, or 64 per cent, than the solitary punishments for the year preceding the establishment of the grading system.

#### PAROLE AND INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

*Parole:* I submit herewith some statistical evidence taken from the records of this institution justifying the recommendations made in the last biennial report by the wardens of the Iowa penitentiaries, asking that the legislature pass a parole law and an indeterminate sentence law, as they are safe-guards of society and the most efficient measures so far applied for the reclamation of the erring and the reformation of the degraded. We have in our penitentiaries a class of prisoners rarely found in the prisons of other countries, the educated and accidental prisoner. In this growing class are found men who occupied almost every vocation in life, and contains about 40 per cent of the population of our penal institutions. Many of these are men of ability, good breeding and social position. The donning of the convict suit, the yielding to exact and unbending prison rules and the degradation and humiliation of their environment, makes their punishment complete. Time adds only distress. This class can be released with safety to society at any time. The failure of the legislature to pass a parole law, justifies the action of the governor in exercising his constitutional right in the liberal policy of extending clemency in the form of parole to this class of prisoners. The following statement shows the number of prisoners released and returned by the order of the governor:

Pardoned .....	5
Paroled .....	80

Total ..... 85

Returned for violation of parole during the biennial period..... 5, or 6 per cent of the whole.

*Indeterminate Sentence:* Sentiment has greatly changed in the past few years with reference to crimes and criminals, and the people are beginning to realize that while there is a distinct class, every person who commits a crime is not necessarily a criminal.

It is clear that any law that makes retaliation and vengeance its end, and regards punishment as synonymous with justice, is wrong in conception and hurtful in execution.

When it shall appear that there is a strong or reasonable probability that a prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society why should he not be given a chance; or if he still manifests a criminal tendency, why discharge him?

I earnestly recommend the passage by the next general assembly of a parole and an indeterminate law; however, if but one can be passed, I would prefer the parole.

#### AMERICAN COOPERAGE COMPANY.

The contract with the American Cooperage company of Anamosa, for the employment of from twenty-five to fifty men for the manufacture of butter tubs went into effect January 1, 1900, and on this date twenty-five men were assigned to this work. The experiment has been successful from the first. Since the establishing of the prison, the labor of the inmates has been used in the building of the institution, and this is the first contract for



convict labor at Anamosa, and so far has furnished constant and steady employment for the prisoners thus engaged. This is the prime factor in the conducting of a penal institution. It is the great moving principle on which all theories for the management, reformation and reclamation of the prisoner must be constructed, whether it be under the progressive or repressive system. I have been able to test during the period this contract and its disciplinary influence on the prisoner as compared with those on state account. The conduct, health and moral improvement have greatly advanced in the same length of time. This can be seen even casually, and is spoken of by officers and others when the men are marching through the yards. The erect carriage and springy step of the company from the butter tub factory is in noted contrast with some of the companies working on state work. By the rules adopted for the management of this shop, a task is established, stipulating the exact number of tubs to be made in the shop, and each convict when his task is performed has the option of quitting work or continuing, and receive pay for his work at a fixed price per tub. This has a beneficial influence and stimulates men to complete the task, which is usually accomplished early in the afternoon, giving them several hours each day for themselves. The money thus earned is collected by the clerk monthly and is placed to their credit and is at their disposal. The fixed task and overtime labor eliminates any tendency on the part of the contractor of over-tasking the men or brutalizing them, even if the contractors were thus disposed. Experience, even of free labor, shows that those who participate in the profits of a business work harder than toilers by the day at a fixed price, so that the convict working on a task, with overtime allowance, within his capabilities, is undoubtedly a better and superior prisoner to his fellow convict who sees no end to his penance. Some of these men have earned as high as \$11.00 in one month, and none have dropped below \$1.00 per month. The factory with twenty-five men is turning out from 600 to 1,000 tubs per day.

#### LABOR AND CONSTRUCTION.

The past two years have been devoted to continuing the work on the various buildings under construction, which has progressed very satisfactorily, the men laboring cheerfully and diligently, many of them giving as satisfactory service as free labor, and a number of them becoming skilled and intelligent artisans. With an average daily population of 481 for the biennial period, on the basis of 308 working days to the years, there were performed 272,236 days of labor out of a possible 296,296. The loss of 23,560 days during this period is accounted for by the absence of those in punishment, the insane, the aged and infirm, crippled, inclement weather and holidays, amounting to twelve per cent. loss of the possible number of days for labor.

*Administration Building.*—The administration building and the warden's residence are almost completed. The guard's hall, rotunda and connecting corridor, all a part of the center building, are completed. During the past two years, what is known as the center building has been plastered throughout, requiring about 10,000 yards of plaster, and on the basis of free labor would cost about \$2,800.00. It was thought advisable to erect stone stairs and railings in the entire center building, in place of wood, as first



contemplated. The stone from the state quarries being unsuitable for this purpose, led me to investigate the question of procuring a suitable stone from some other section of the state. The Le Grand quarry submitted a proposition to furnish this stone at \$3.15 per cubic foot, f. o. b. Le Grand. The proposition was declined, and just at this time I discovered a stone in the northwest part of Jackson county, thirty miles from Anamosa, near the Emiline postoffice, but ten miles away from any railroad. This stone closely resembles the Marshall county marble, with a handsome grain and susceptible to a polish probably equal to the Vermont or Tennessee marble. At first there was some question in my mind as to the durability of this stone, but I was shown a school house built in 1861 of this rock, that has been in constant use ever since, and shows but little sign of wear. This fully convinced me on this point and I at once concluded to use this stone for the stairways. These quarries have never been opened, except small quantities of rubble have been taken out by the owner for purposes in the immediate neighborhood. I contracted with parties to quarry and deliver to the prison sufficient of this stone to construct these stairs, including some secured in Jones county, at an entire cost of \$215. On the basis of free labor these four stairs would have cost \$1,615, showing a net profit of about \$1,400. These stairs are completed and are known as the hanging or self supporting stairs, handsome in design and finish, and probably the only stairways that are made entirely out of Iowa stone on the state, and costing the state \$53.75 a flight; at free labor they would have cost \$403.75 a flight.

*Marble Floors*—The Twenty-seventh General Assembly appropriated \$100 for glazed tiled flooring for the hallways on the first floor of the administration building. The best figures obtainable from some of the largest manufacturers of this class of tile was \$450. This sum so far exceeded our appropriation for this purpose that it was decided to use other material. After investigation it was found that scrap marble could be purchased in Chicago for \$80 a car delivered at Anamosa. With your approval this change was made. The polishing and cutting from the rough marble for the floors of the administration building was begun in August, 1899. A 1,400-pound rubbing bed was cast in the foundry, set up in the west wing of the stone shed and connected with an engine to furnish motive power. The blocks are marked and cut to their proper size, then put on the rubbing bed and ground down to their exact shape and size. Four kinds of marble have been used in these floors, taking their initial polish on the rubbing bed before laid. We used only about sixty per cent of the first carload for the main hall in the administration building, or the hall before mentioned, at a cost of \$48. The best figures obtainable on the market for marble floor of this pattern for this hall, which contains 535 square feet, was \$1.70 a foot, super., or \$909.50. The architect pronounces this floor 100 per cent. better than any other material that could be used, taking into account both durability and beauty of finish. As we had on hand quite a quantity of marble left from the first car, I asked permission to buy more of this scrap and finish several other rooms in marble. From the first car we obtained material sufficient to make mop boards for the hall and first stairway, as well as two mantels and subsequently two cars were ordered and the material worked up as detailed below.

Hall, first floor Administration building, 535 square feet, at \$1.70. ....	\$	909.50
Floor, Turnkey's hall, 546 square feet, at \$1.70 .....		928.20

Seven fire place hearths, 134¾ square feet, at \$1.70.....	229.07	
Toilet room, 88 square feet. at \$1.70 .....	149.60	
Clerk's office, 128 square feet, at \$1.70.....	217.60	
Two bath rooms, 164 square feet, at \$1.70.....	278.80	
Six mantels, \$60 each.....	360.00	
Two mantels (Female building), \$25 each.....	50.00	
Two hundred and six feet of base board, \$1 per foot .....	206.00	
First floor of porch, 600 square feet, at \$1.70.....	1,020.00	
Hall on second floor, 535 square feet, at \$2.25.....	1,203.75	
Dining room, 446 square feet, at \$2.25 .....	1,003.50	
Marble steps leading from hall on second floor.....	33.00	
Base boards, 230 feet. at \$1.....	230.00	
Cost at free labor, total.....		\$ 6,819.02
Three cars of scrap marble, \$80 per car.....	240.00	
One-third car.....	30.00	
Polishing material and cement.....	160.00	
Total .....		\$ 430.00
Net profit to the State .....		\$ 6,389.02
The actual cost of marble used for all these floors is \$20.00 less than the best price obtainable on the market for the glazed tile floor for one hall. In addition to this, we have laid tile in the basement hall and one other room, made of marble chips and cement, which contains 500 feet, at 50 cents a foot, or .....		
Erected in the south tower of the Administration building, a winding stone stairway, five stories, containing 109 steps, valued on the basis of free labor.....	250.00	\$
Floor in the rotunda, 3,600 square feet, at 60 cents. made of flagging stone, valued on basis of free labor.....	400.00	
Steps from turnkey's office to guard's hall, circular in form, valued on basis of free labor .....	2,160.00	
Circular stone steps, 220 feet, at 80 cents. West door of dining-room.	150.00	
Cement work, 300 yards, at 20 cents, Administration building, valued on basis of free labor .....	175.00	
The plans provided for a stone portico from the west door of the south cell house to the dining hall. This has been erected with the exception of the roof and supporting columns, and is provided with two sets of stone steps valued on the basis of free labor, at.....	60.00	
Stone platform has been erected connecting the east door of the kitchen with kitchen storeroom at the east door of the kitchen, valued on basis of free labor.....	500.00	
At the north end of the store-room double doors have been cut through a 7-foot wall, and a solid stone platform, the full width of the building, with stone stairs at both ends, with a derrick set up for the purpose of receiving and discharging goods from the store-room, valued on the basis of free labor.....	100.00	
A fountain, 12 feet high, erected in the court.....	300.00	
A tunnel, connecting boiler room with the female building, passing under the wall, protected by iron grating, valued on the basis of free labor.....	150.00	
Stone stairs and platform leading into the solitaries, valued on basis of free labor.....	125.00	
A two-story stone porch with stone and iron columns, in front of the administration building, with steps and ornaments, valued on basis of free labor .....	150.00	
A walk, 10 feet wide and 100 feet long, of flagging, with artistical steps, curbing, coping and side walls, and stairs into the guard's hall, valued on the basis of free labor.....	4,000.00	
Erected in the yard, a stone pump house, with flag floor and metal roof, valued on basis of free labor.....	1,000.00	
Tunnel, running from boiler room to pump, and branching to carpenter shop, 2,100 super. feet of masonry and flagging, valued on basis of free labor.....	4,500.00	
	1,050.00	

Hog house, stone work, corn crib and feed yards, valued on basis of free labor (the lumber and carpenter work on this house would be worth \$600) .....	1,500.00
Stone sink for emptying and washing cell pails .....	100.00
1,000 feet of flagging cut for the walks in female reformatory court, ready to lay .....	350.00
Painting first floor administration building, turnkey's hall, rotunda and connecting corridors .....	500.00

## NORTH CELL HOUSE.

Work on the north cell house was not resumed until late in the fall of 1900, as it was only designed to bring the west wall of the superstructure up to the height of that already built, so that the wall and foundation might have plenty of time to settle. Twelve thousand cubic feet were laid during this time. Again on the 17th day of March, 1901, work was continued and up to the closing of this biennial period, 31,296 cubic feet of superstructure laid. This, with the amount laid the first year covered by this report (12,000 feet), making in total 43,296 feet, at \$1.25 per cubic foot. ....

54,120.00

Total .....	\$ 71,641.00
	6,389.02
Grand total .....	\$ 78,030.02

While other work has been done which has not been enumerated, I mention these principal items of construction as it will give the board some idea of the return they are receiving for the expense of maintaining this Institution, as we are wholly dependent for our support upon the general revenues of the state. The stone work alone on the basis of free labor, amounts as detailed above, to \$78,030.02. We have drawn from the state treasurer, on account of the support fund, for the year ending June 30, 1901, \$49,576.12. On the basis of free labor this one department has paid for the entire support of the institution for the year above mentioned, with a balance of \$28,453.90.

Of the 31,000 cubic feet of stone that have been cut and sent to the North Cell House this year, not to exceed four cut stones have been broken by accident or otherwise. This fact demonstrates that convict labor can be brought to a high state of proficiency and skill. The attention of the state architect was called to this on his recent visit to the institution.

## WOOD DEPARTMENT.

The establishing of the planing mill has been of great benefit and convenience to this institution. For the first time in its history, windows, doors, frames, sash, mouldings, casings, grills and in fact everything required in the shape of wood work have been made, making a great saving both in time and in money. The wood work of the Administration building is of superior workmanship and design. Under the supervision of Mr. A. A. Fife, superintendent of this department, he has successfully used convicts who had no knowledge of the carpenter and joining work at the time of their admission, but who have attained skill and proficiency under his charge, and the evidence of this is the elegance and excellence of the wood-work in this building. The first floor is finished in golden oak. The floor of the hallway and the clerk's office is in marble. The second floor is finished in mahogany and light oak; the floor of the hall and dining room, marble; and the living rooms have polished oak floors. The third floor is

finished in light oak, both casings and floors throughout. The fourth floor is finished in hard pine. The basement is finished in pine, with tile floor.

The labor on the wood work for this building up to July 1, 1901, at free labor, represents.....	\$ 2,600.00
The repair work done at the carpenter shop for the biennial period is estimated to cost, if done on the outside, \$1,200 a year, or total for both years ...	2,400.00
The carpenter work and lumber for the hog house is estimated to be worth.....	600.00

Therefore, the wood department of this institution for the biennial period could be fairly credited with profits aggregating..... \$ 5,000.00

#### BUILDING FOR FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The Twenty-eighth General Assembly established the Industrial Reformatory for Females, locating it in Anamosa in the building that was intended for the female department of the prison. This building was erected, closed and roofed some eight or ten years ago, but allowed to remain in this unfinished condition until June 8, 1899, when work was actively commenced for its completion under my supervision. This building is 150 feet long, fifty feet wide, three stories and a basement underneath same, built of stone, iron, cement, and fire proof throughout. It is an imposing structure, substantially built, and well finished. It required 150,000 brick for arches, about 8,000 yards of plastering, 200 barrels of cement, and has six flights of hanging stone stairs.

The bill creating the Industrial Reformatory for Females set apart the two large work rooms on the main floor for the store-room for the institution.

The labor on this building was performed with great inconvenience, as the building opens on the street, and we were compelled to transfer over a twenty-seven-foot wall, with a derrick, all material for finishing and completing it. The building was completed December 20, 1900. It is provided with hot and cold water, laundry, bath rooms, steam heating, electric lights, and is ready for occupation.

The labor performed in finishing this building represents several thousand dollars. The money expended for material was \$6,836.63, leaving an unexpended balance of \$163.37. This will be needed for the finishing of the rooms now occupied by the warden and clerk's offices, when vacated.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

**PUMP HOUSE:** The new pump house provided for by appropriation of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, is completed and occupied. The building is valued at \$4,500.00, and the outlay of actual money was \$384.67.

**HOG HOUSE:** The hog house also provided for by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, was built and completed last year. It is one hundred feet long, twenty-three feet wide, with a feed yard twelve feet in width and a stone wall enclosing it, running along the entire east side, and with stone corn-crib is valued at \$2,000.00. Three hundred and fifty dollars was expended on this building for material. It is equipped with a cooker and a large stove for heating purposes.

During each year we keep employed steadily a white-wash and painting gang on the different buildings, keeping the walls white and the paint regularly renewed.



The chapel is a large, commodious room, seating about 800, and has been frescoed in water colors at a total cost of not over \$10.00. Estimated at free labor this would cost probably more than \$100.00. It has greatly improved the appearance of the room and the change is much appreciated by the men.

The kitchen and kitchen cellars are probably more frequently white-washed than any other part of the prison, to keep them looking fresh and clean and in good sanitary condition, as the health of the men is always considered in these matters.

I have made a number of important changes in the dining room and kitchen during the past two years. A new steward has been employed who has materially improved the service. The introduction of the grading service into the dining room, with the new table furnishings, has greatly improved the appearance of the tables. More care is taken in cooking the food than formerly and there is a greater variety in the dietary. I herewith attach a bill of fare for one week, showing the service for each grade:

#### BILL OF FARE, WEEK ENDING JUNE 9, 1900.

##### SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

###### BREAKFAST.

*First grade*—Steamed rice, boiled potatoes, brown gravy, cucumber pickles, coffee, with sugar and milk.

*Second grade*—Boiled potatoes, brown gravy, cucumber pickles, bread, coffee with milk.

*Third grade*—Boiled potatoes, brown gravy, bread, coffee.

###### DINNER.

*First grade*—Boiled ham, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, lettuce, radishes, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter, cheese, ginger bread, coffee with milk and sugar.

*Second grade*—Boiled ham, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, radishes, bread, butter, ginger bread, coffee with milk.

*Third grade*—Boiled ham, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, bread, coffee.

##### MONDAY, JUNE 4.

###### BREAKFAST.

*First grade*—Fried bacon, boiled potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee, with milk and sugar.

*Second grade*—Fried bacon, boiled potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee with milk.

*Third grade*—Fried bacon, boiled potatoes, bread, coffee.

###### DINNER.

*First grade*—Boiled beef, bean soup, boiled potatoes, onions, bread, water.

*Second grade*—Boiled beef, bean soup, boiled potatoes, bread, water.

*Third grade*—Boiled beef, bean soup, bread, water.

###### SUPPER.

*First grade*—Stewed peas, bread, butter, tea, with milk and sugar.

*Second Grade*—Stewed peas, bread, butter, peas, with milk.

*Third Grade*—Bread and tea.



## TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

## BREAKFAST.

*First grade*—Boiled potatoes, brown gravy, cucumber pickles, bread, coffee, with milk and sugar.

*Second grade*—Boiled potatoes, brown gravy, cucumber pickles, bread, coffee, with milk.

*Third grade*—Boiled potatoes, brown gravy, bread, coffee.

## DINNER.

*First grade*—Fried mess pork, boiled potatoes, brown gravy, boiled beans, radishes, bread and water.

*Second grade*—Fried mess pork, boiled potatoes, brown gravy, boiled beans, bread, water.

*Third grade*—Fried mess pork, boiled potatoes, bread, water.

## SUPPER.

*First grade*—Prune sauce, bread, butter, coffee with milk and sugar.

*Second grade*—Prune sauce, bread, butter, coffee with milk.

*Third grade*—Bread and coffee,

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

## BREAKFAST.

*First grade*—Fried liver, boiled potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee with milk and sugar.

*Second grade*—Fried liver, boiled potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee with milk.

*Third grade*—Fried liver, boiled potatoes, bread, coffee.

## DINNER.

*First grade*—Roast beef, boiled potatoes, brown gravy, dumplings, bread, water.

*Second grade*—Roast beef, boiled potatoes, brown gravy, dumplings, bread, water.

*Third grade*—Roast beef, boiled potatoes, bread and water.

## SUPPER.

*First grade*—Radishes, biscuits, butter, tea with milk and sugar.

*Second grade*—Radishes, biscuits, butter, tea with milk.

*Third grade*—Bread and tea.

## THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

## BREAKFAST.

*First grade*—Fried bacon, boiled potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee with milk and sugar.

*Second grade*—Fried bacon, boiled potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee with milk.

*Third grade*—Fried bacon, boiled potatoes, bread, coffee.

## DINNER.

*First Grade*—Boiled ham, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, lettuce onions, bread, water.

*Second Grade*—Boiled ham, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, lettuce, bread, water.

*Third Grade*—Boiled ham, mashed potatoes, bread, water.

#### SUPPER.

*First Grade*—Steamed rice, corn bread, butter, coffee with milk and sugar.

*Second Grade*—Steamed rice, corn bread, butter, coffee with milk.

*Third Grade*—Corn bread and coffee.

### FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

#### BREAKFAST.

*First Grade*—Mutton stew, cucumber pickles, bread, coffee with milk and sugar.

*Second Grade*—Mutton stew, cucumber pickles, bread, coffee with milk.

*Third Grade*—Mutton stew, bread, coffee.

#### DINNER.

*First Grade*—Boiled beef, vegetable soup, boiled potatoes, sage dressing, bread and water.

*Second Grade*—Boiled beef, vegetable soup, boiled potatoes, bread, water.

*Third Grade*—Boiled beef, vegetable soup, bread, water.

#### SUPPER.

*First Grade*—Baked beans, bread, butter, peas, with milk and sugar.

*Second Grade*—Baked beans, bread, butter, tea with milk.

*Third Grade*—Bread and tea.

### SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

#### BREAKFAST.

*First Grade*—Fried bacon, boiled potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee with milk and sugar.

*Second Grade*—Fried bacon, boiled potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee with milk.

*Third Grade*—Fried bacon, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.

#### DINNER.

*First Grade*—Fried mess pork, boiled potatoes, brown gravy, stewed corn, onions, bread, water.

*Second Grade*—Fried mess pork, boiled potatoes, brown gravy, onions, bread, water.

*Third Grade*—Fried mess pork, boiled potatoes, onions, bread, water.

#### SUPPER.

*First Grade*—Apple sauce, bread, butter, coffee with milk and sugar.

*Second Grade*—Apple sauce, bread, butter, coffee with milk.

*Third Grade*—Bread and coffee.

#### SUMMARY.

Total cost for week.....	\$396.86
Average number of persons fed.....	495
Average cost per person per week.....	.8017
Average cost per person per day.....	.1145
Average cost per person per meal.....	.0382

During the biennial period the sum of \$162.78 has been realized from the sale of grease, collected from the kitchen grease trap. The drain from the kitchen sink carries the dish water into an iron tank in the cellar. This tank is filled with cold water, which chills the grease and causes it to rise to the surface, while the water passes into the sewer. This accumulation is removed by skimmers, three or four times a week, and sold on the market at \$1.00 a hundred, realizing the sum above mentioned, and thereby becomes a source of revenue, which heretofore had been an annoyance in many ways, clogging the sewers and necessitating the digging up of the same, with an expense to the state and a menace to health.

There has been a decided improvement in the appearance of the yard. Old shacks that were standing have been removed, the yard graded, part of it laid off into flower beds, rubbish that had been allowed to accumulate removed, and flowers planted along the walks and borders, and all the vacant portions around the finished buildings, thus adding much to the appearance of the prison.

There has been special attention paid to the beautifying of the south court with flowers, and a large fountain erected, with stone bordered flower beds about it, giving a pleasing appearance on the entrance into the prison.

A new greenhouse 25 by 40 was erected and occupied last fall.

#### ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

May 1, 1900, George W. Beaman assumed charge of this department. In the short time that has elapsed since he entered upon his duties here, he has made a number of changes that have evidenced his fitness for the position, proving as well his quick comprehension of the importance of this department to the welfare of the institution.

His first work was to get the heating system for the female building under way. Then he turned his attention to the system in the prison proper, all of which has been taken out rebuilt and rearranged, returning the condensation to the boiler room, thereby increasing the efficiency of the heating plant. A large amount of radiation has been dispensed with in the several buildings, where there was an unnecessary amount that was displaced by the repairs, thus saving several hundred feet of pipe for future use.

Improvements have been made in the hot water system, although it is inadequate to the needs of the institution. Cold water mains have been subjected to fire pressure and found defective, on account of rust, pipes have laid in cinders, and wrought iron pipes being used where cast iron mains should have been installed. It is impossible to estimate the cost of these improvements, most of the material used being second-handed. But time will show the extent of their value in the saving of steam heat, which will make a corresponding reduction in the use of fuel. The improvements made have fully demonstrated that a great saving can be effected in our fuel. For the year ending June 30, 1901, we used fuel to the extent of 6,174 tons and 345 pounds. For the year ending June 30, 1901, we used 4,795 tons and 920 pounds, a net saving of 1,378 tons and 425 pounds. When we take into consideration that during the past year we have added about 6,000 square feet of radiation, the above results are gratifying.

In the boiler room there is a battery of five boilers. All of these have been dismantled, flues taken out and shell cleaned; welded and replaced with

some additional new flues. The boiler settings are entirely new, together with new boiler fronts, which were cast in the prison foundry.

A new boiler feed pump and a temporary feed water heater have been added to the equipment of the boiler room.

The mains leading through the principal tunnel were bare, as well as the mains running through the different buildings. They have all been covered with 80 per cent carbonate magnesium pipe covering.

Several stone tunnels have been constructed, the mains covered and suspended, thereby securing drier steam and giving greater efficiency.

One large Marsh steam pump was purchased and placed in the shaft and added to the water system, which gives us better fire protection and assured a constant supply of water for the use of the institution.

Much of the work in this department in repairing has been done in basements, tunnels and underground, and while it has required time and hard labor, it is not noticeable to the casual observer.

The yard engines and their boilers have been overhauled and repaired, many of them with new flues, and all placed in first-class working order.

The female building has been wired and it is so arranged that lights can be controlled at a switch board in the dynamo room.

All the plumbing for heating and water, including the radiators, which were manufactured in the prison, have been placed in position.

Sixty-one grate doors have been hung and the iron railing placed in position about the various galleries, with locks complete. The value of these doors is estimated at \$660.00 in free labor; the actual cost was \$206.00. The total amount of iron used is 11,791 pounds.

The switch board of the central station has been enlarged and arranged that new lines can be added as required. The old Edison dynamos that were out of use have been repaired and installed, and are now used for night service, thereby giving needed rest to the large engine and dynamo.

Work in installing the plumbing and heating system throughout the administration building is in active operation. The wiring for electric lights in this building is practically completed, with the exception of hanging the electroleers.

The new six-inch main for steam is laid from the boiler room into the administration building, ready for use. The mains and risers and water pipes are all in place, and the radiation placed in the first floor.

The sewerage and drainage for down spouts have been built in this building.

The blacksmith shop has made and repaired all tools for the stone shed and quarry, gratings for the new buildings, hinges, rails, stair work, as well as all necessary repairs for the prison.

The tin shop has turned out numerous cooking utensils, oil cans, tin cans, and made all spouting used on the buildings, the value of which I make no estimate.

The demand upon the machine shop for all kinds of repair work for the several departments has been great, and in addition a large number of prison locks has been manufactured at an actual cost of about \$1.00 which are valued at from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

December 8, 1899, an over-head draft for boiler was put in operation. Formerly the plan was to convey the smoke through an underground tunnel



to the smoke stack. The new over-head stone tunnel was completed and connection made on the date above mentioned, with the breeching fitted to the boilers, with proper connection, and the smoke given a direct connection with the stack.

The results obtained are quite noticeable in the work of firing. This has improved the draft, as evidenced by the combustion of the fuel and decrease in amount of the ashes made. The actual outlay for this change was about \$450.00, all the work being done by prison labor. The breeching, if done by free labor, would be worth \$650.00, and the tunnel \$1,200.00.

The work in our small foundry during the past two years has been of great convenience and profit to the state. During this time 215,940 pounds of castings have been made, valued at a conservative figure, of four cents a pound, or \$8,637.60. The valuation placed by the foreman on different work runs from two and one-half cents to twelve cents per pound. I have placed the general price at four cents, preferring to under-figure rather than over-estimate.

The entire outlay for material, iron, coke, moulder's tools and foundry facing is \$1,135.20, leaving a profit to the state of \$7,502.40. This includes radiators, boiler fronts, columns for the porch, and repairs on machinery in the different departments of the institution.

Tin cans that accumulate around the institution have been utilized at the foundry and cast into sash weights, making a serviceable and satisfactory article for this purpose. Three tons of these weights have been made during the past two years.

We discovered a bank of moulder's sand within three miles of Anamosa which amply supplies our needs, and has proved a great saving. To purchase this sand would cost us about \$30.00 a car.

#### LIBRARY.

The library is well patronized, and in connection with the school work, there has been an increased demand for literature of a more substantial nature. As an indication of the use made of the library, it is necessary to state that during the year from June 1, 1899, to June 1, 1900, there have been 29,246 books circulated among the prisoners, almost as many as circulated at the Cedar Rapids public library, which circulated 33,939 for the same period of time, in a city of 25,000 inhabitants. At the beginning of the year, thirty-four magazines and periodicals, in all, sixty-nine copies, were subscribed for, which have been circulated among the prisoners and highly appreciated.

#### PRISON SCHOOL.

At the beginning of this biennial period the school work was still a new feature in the prison. It is now past the initial and experimental stage and is thoroughly organized and recognized as a part of the work of the institution. At first there was opposition, which is found in all new undertakings, especially if it be an advance, and a natural suspiciousness on the part of some as to its success and advisability, but it was soon recognized as a helpful feature to those who took advantage of the opportunities offered, and its growth has been rapid, although success has not been obtained without difficulties to overcome. The average enrollment for the two years has been 172, and the average class attendance fifty-one. The sessions are held



nightly, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 6:45 and 8:15, four classes reciting each evening. One of the prominent features of the school has been a class of physiology. The lack of charts to suitably explain the various organs of the body and their relation to each other was keenly felt, but this difficulty was met by an inmate reproducing in life size, in water colors, drawings showing the muscles, arteries and bones in the various organs of the human body, adding greatly to the interest taken in the study. The progress made in penmanship during the past year has been remarkable, and today there is not an inmate but who is able to write. The necessary apparatus has been supplied the school. The higher branches are taught when desired, but particular attention is given to the primary studies. A sentiment which prevailed among some of the prisoners against the school at the beginning has been eliminated, and all show an increased appreciation of the benefits to be derived from the opportunity offered.

#### STATE QUARRY.

The state quarry is located about one and three-fourths miles northwest of the penitentiary and connected with the prison by a spur of the Northwestern railroad. Prisoners are conveyed to and from the quarry by a train of handcars accompanied by armed guards.

The rock is a limestone known as the Upper Niagara, belonging to the Silurian system of rocks. It is described in the Iowa Geological Survey as follows: "The rock is here a rather soft, bright yellow dolomite, very evenly bedded, occurring in layers ranging from a few inches to over a foot in thickness. There is scarcely a trace of sub-crystalline structure, a freshly broken surface being almost devoid of lustre. The layers are horizontally banded, bright yellow laminæ, alternating with those containing a considerable percentage of ferric oxide. The rocks may be split along these planes, and weathering tends to separate the laminæ. The rock forms a good building stone. The higher beds of the formation give a typical exposure at Anamosa."

The quarry produces at times a good quality of stone, although very little flagging has ever been found. The quarry today is in very fair condition, face straight and ledges terraced. The rock is not uniform in quality, and at times we work under disadvantage by striking a poor ledge. All of the stone is more or less flinty, and where the flint is found in any quantity the stone caps easily and is usually worthless. A large amount of stripping is necessary in this quarry, as in some places there is as much as sixty feet of dirt and worthless stone to be removed before we reach dimension rock. During the past two years we have worked an average of forty-seven men per day. This reduced force has accomplished perhaps as much work as in previous years with a much larger number of men. Notwithstanding the large amount of waste rock quarried and thrown aside and the extra amount of stripping necessary, we have kept the stone shed well supplied. There were loaded and shipped from the quarry during the two years past stone of all kinds to the amount of 900 cars and 1,021 wagon loads, including 213 wagon loads for the hog house built at the state farm. This, with the regular work at the quarry, such as stripping, quarrying and handling the waste, with forty-seven men, has made the quarry a very busy place.

## ESCAPES.

During the past two years five men have escaped, four of them in the year closing 1900. These men were all considered trusties, three being cooks who were taken out at four o'clock in the morning to prepare breakfast. On the morning of September 15, 1900, they managed to elude their guard for a few moments, passed into the basement and escaped through the tunnel leading into the administration building, which was unfinished, thence over the stockade before the armed guards had been placed. Two of these were recaptured and returned inside of three days. The fourth man was the night engineer, who had authority to go to all parts of the prison wherever his duty might take him. One dark, rainy night he took advantage of this privilege and passed out through the north cell house, which was unfinished and easy of access. The fifth man was employed as a trusty on the hog house at the farm. He was considered trustworthy and not watched closely. The guard sent him some distance for water and he failed to return. He was recaptured at Sioux Falls some two months later and returned to the prison. In connection with this, I would state that we have captured and returned to this prison four men who had succeeded in making their escape in former years, making a total of convicts captured and returned during this period, of seven. Two of them were found in Salt Lake City, one in northern Wisconsin, one in Illinois, one in South Dakota, and two captured in this state.

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

At the close of this biennial period there were seventeen females confined in this prison. These females are employed in patching clothing, making shirts and underwear for the men and the general work pertaining to their ward. The health of the department has been good, with the exception of one confirmed invalid. Her case has been reversed by the supreme court and she is now waiting action of the lower court. The discipline of this department is of a high grade, and no other department of the institution where the striped suit is so much dreaded.

## USHER.

On assuming charge of the prison I found no regular officer employed to conduct visitors through the institution. I regarded the duty of showing visitors through the prison as important, as visitors are inclined to take liberties with prisoners which are offensive to them, also a desire to communicate, and in some cases to smuggle in articles that are prohibited. I thereby appointed a regular officer, fully instructed as to his duties and responsibilities for this important place. The work is fatiguing, as evidenced by the daily average of visitors during the past two years. There were seventeen for each visiting day, or a total of 10,742 paid admissions, amounting to \$2,685.50. The ushers salary is \$600.00 per year, leaving a net profit to the state of \$1,485.50. In addition to his duties as usher, he is also the authorized mail carrier, sworn into the United States service, and carries the mail to and from the prison; is also charged with the care of the green house and the lawns in front of the prison, and is in fact one of the busiest officers of the institution.

## DAY TURNKEY.

The day turnkey is a position of great trust, as he is required to note whether the visitors are fit persons to admit to the prison. He is also charged with the care of permitting trustees to pass out, without being imposed upon. He has admitted for the past two years, 10,742 visitors, as above stated. Besides the care of visitors and trustees, all teams and cars passing in and out of the prison, are admitted by him. From September, 1900, to July 1, 1901, 8,490 teams passed one way through the gate and 570 loaded cars were admitted.

## STATE FARM.

Of the sixty acres of land belonging to the state and under cultivation, located about three-fourths of a mile west of the prison, twenty-two acres are planted in vegetables. At the state quarry, a mile and three-quarters northwest of the prison, we have twenty-four acres planted in potatoes, making forty-six acres used for garden purposes.

In 1900 we raised for the use of the prison.

Radishes .....	5,000 dozen.
Green onions.....	2,700 dozen.
Dry onions.....	591 bushels.
String beans.....	71 bushels.
Lettuce.....	116 bushels.
Peas.....	90 bushels.
Turnips.....	145 bushels.
Cabbage.....	8,294 heads.
Rutabagas .....	50 bushels.
Carrots .....	55 bushels.
Parsnips .....	66 bushels.
Green cucumbers .....	45 bushels.
Cucumber pickles .....	32 bushels.
Potatoes .....	2,048 bushels.
Sweet corn.....	2,000 dozen ears.
Tomatoes.....	312 bushels.
Beets .....	164 bushels.

At a conservative market price, the total value of these products would be \$1,800.00.

In addition there were gathered for seed, as follows:

Onion sets.....	6 bushels.
Peas.....	2 bushels.
Sweet corn.....	2 bushels.
String beans.....	2 bushels.
Cucumber seed.....	2 pounds.
Tomato seed.....	2 pounds.
Peppers.....	2 pounds.
Radish seed.....	20 pounds.
Rhubarb roots.....	500 pounds.

Estimated value of the above \$46.00.

There were used for feed, 100 shocks of corn, and five tons of millet, valued at \$33.00.

Twenty-four head of hogs were sold for \$313.70.

Milk, from cows on farm, used in the hospital, valued at \$90.00.

Several other small articles sold, making total value of the farm for the year closing June, 1900, \$2,294.30:

Four teams belonging to the state, besides doing the farm work, have hauled 2,000 loads of sand; 213 loads of stone from the quarry to the hog house, and 500 loads of ice. All this labor is performed by convicts under

the control of one officer, the farmer. From eight to fifteen men are employed at the farm. These men are scattered through the various pieces of land we are working and at times some of them are a mile away from the officer in charge. We are liable of course to lose some by escapes, but so far I am pleased to state that convicts who have been trusted with this work have not attempted to make their escape.

This year on account of the drouth, which has been continuous from May, very little has been realized from the farm, therefore I give no report for this year, as the amount is small. Later in the season we may succeed in getting vegetables, however, the prospect for a crop of onions is fair and it is possible we may get 800 or 1,000 bushels of potatoes off the thirty-three acres that are planted this year.

#### HOLIDAYS, LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

I find that occasional diversion from the routine of prison work with suspension of prison rules, is helpful to good discipline, as well as the moral and physical welfare of the men. We observe as regular holidays, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day, Christmas, Decoration day, and as half-holidays, Labor day, New Year's day and Washington's birthday. For the regular holidays the freedom of the yards is given immediately following breakfast, and usually some special entertainment is arranged for to be given in the chapel, followed by a two o'clock dinner, after which the men are locked in their cells for the rest of the day. When the half-holidays are given, the men work in the forenoon as usual, and the regular dinner is followed by the freedom of the yard for about three hours, then the lock-up is made for the day. Aside from the holidays, we have had during the past two years a number of lectures and concerts. An instructive lecture is probably appreciated more than any form of entertainment or amusement. As no funds have been provided for such entertainments, we have depended upon volunteer service. However, in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly a bill was introduced providing for this deficiency, which became a law and affords us a fund for this purpose.

In addition to the number of entertainments, lectures and musicals, the flower mission service of the W. C. T. U. is held regularly each year at the prison, under the auspices of Mrs. Hinman, of Wright county. Each prisoner is presented by the organization with a small bouquet and message of good wishes. A special musical program is usually arranged for this occasion.

#### CHAPLAIN.

January 1, 1901, Chaplain Byers severed his connection with this institution and Felix Pickworth appointed acting chaplain, until the vacancy could be regularly filled. Therefore I submit two reports containing information of much value.

In addition to the chaplain's duties of administering to the spiritual needs of the men, he has charge of the library, school, printing office and bindery.

In establishing a newspaper at a penitentiary, I realized that it was a venture that might call forth criticism, and even censure, since it was an advance in the work of criminology, especially in Iowa. That mistakes have been made cannot be gainsaid, but I realized the importance of this



work, and I cheerfully assumed the responsibility, believing that great good could be accomplished through this medium, not only as a means of transmitting wholesome and beneficial reading material to inmates, but as an educational and moral influence, as a factor in the reformation of men on whom had fallen the shadow of crime.

From a financial standpoint, the printing office has been reasonably successful. The job work performed for the institution is a direct saving to the state. This work has been fully up to the outside standard, and the price charged for job work, as given in the tables submitted in the chaplain's report, on a scale of prices quoted by the "Inland Printer."

Following is a summary of the business of the printing office since its establishment to the close of this biennial period, giving receipts and disbursements, showing a balance in favor of the state of \$2,087.47.

## SUMMARY.

## PRINTING OFFICE AND BINDERY.

DISBURSEMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
Original investment.....	\$ 324.35	Subscription to Press—	
Supplies, 1898 to 1899.....	193.00	July, 1898, to July, 1899.....	\$ 193.00
Supplies, 1899 to 1900.....	363.00	July, 1899, to July, 1900.....	85.42
Supplies, 1900 to 1901.....	341.21	July, 1900, to July, 1901.....	83.45
Postage, July, 1899, to July, 1901...	21.56	Job work, July, 1898 to July, 1900...	685.20
Balance .....	2,087.47	Job work, July, 1900, to July, 1901...	244.05
		Printing and binding library catalog.	125.00
		Weekly Press furnished each inmate	
		free from 1898 to 1901, three years,	
		estimated 500 copies per year at 75c	1,125.00
		Invoice of printing office July 1, 1901.	762.16
		Invoice of bindery July 1, 1901.....	26.34
Total... ..	\$ 3,330.62	Total .....	\$ 3,330.62

Profit in favor of the state, \$2,087.47.

The men employed in the printing office knew nothing of the printer's trade before they entered the prison, but have learned it here, and to-day they are good printers, and at least one of them a most excellent writer. When discharged they will be able to command ready employment. This alone justifies the establishing of the paper. They had no trade or profession when they entered the prison, and they leave it fully equipped to earn a good living and become useful citizens. Those who have read the columns of the *Press* will discover that there are many bright men in confinement here, as a large number of them are contributors to the *Press*.

The bindery has been a useful adjunct to the printing office and library. By this means we are able to keep the library books in perfect condition. As soon as the books become worn we send them to the bindery to be repaired and rebound. More than 500 books have been rebound and all the blanks printed for the use of the prison are blocked before being sent out for use.

The expense of establishing the bindery, with additions, was \$26.34.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SUPPLIES.

Mr. C. A. Beams has charge of this department, as well as the receiving and discharging office, the bureau of identification, and is the purchasing agent for the inmates.

As superintendent of supplies, he has charge of the tailor shop, shoe shop, barber shop, laundry, bath rooms and soap house.

As receiving and discharging officer, it is his duty to receive all incoming:



prisoners, see that they are properly dressed, bathed, barbered, photographed, measures them according to the Bertillion system of measurements, takes the prisoner's statistical record, and is charged with the different property of the prisoner, which he turns over to the clerk.

During the biennial period just closed, we have manufactured 463 discharge suits, each man being measured and the suit cut to fit, equal in value to suits sold on the market for from \$12 to \$15. They are much preferred by the men to the ready made suits and were manufactured at an average cost of \$4.82. These tailors have been taught the tailoring trade since they entered the prison. None of them had any knowledge or experience of it outside.

In addition, are the items and cost for discharging 507 men:

161 overcoats.....	\$ 797.50
423 laundried shirts .....	166.70
429 hats.....	324.62
Clothing purchased from local merchants ..	407.09
436 discharge shoes, manufactured in prison.....	559.90
Sundries, underwear, socks, suspenders, etc.....	340.80
Discharge suits, manufactured in prison.....	2,231.66

Total.....\$ 4,824.27

The cost of clothing for 507 discharged prisoners during the past two years, was \$4,824.27

or an average cost per man of.....	\$ 9.51
Gift money.....	5.00
Average cost of transportation.....	4.70

Average cost of discharging one man.....\$ 19.21

We have manufactured of grade suits:

579 coats, at \$2.85.....	\$ 1,650.15
779 pair pants, at \$1.90.....	1,480.10
573 vests, at 90 cents ...	515.70
Total.....	\$ 3,645.95

These suits cost an average of \$5.65, including cap. An average of three men have been employed in the manufacture of these suits, and in addition have made all other clothing, bedding and repairing for the prisoners.

For the first grade we have manufactured a summer hat of white duck, genteel in appearance, light in weight, and much more serviceable than straw, at a cost of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents each. They are washable and the men take pains to keep them clean and well ironed.

There has been manufactured 59,655 gallons of soft soap, at an expense of \$423.12, or about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon.

The laundry, without equipment, has washed 520,000 pieces of clothing. Five men are employed, making 104,000 pieces to each man.

The entire cost of maintaining the barber shop for two years, has been \$48.44. Three barbers are employed, shaving 51,000 men at an actual cost of less than 1 mill per man.

The photograph gallery has made 1,200 pictures at a cost of \$118.75, or an average cost per picture of a little less than 10 cents. In former years, a photographer from the city was employed to do this work, and paid at the rate of 75 cents a picture, which would amount to \$900, showing a saving of \$781.25. We have trained a convict in the art of photography, who has

become an excellent artist and making a better picture than that made formerly by the city artist.

Two shoemakers have made 1,069 pairs of shoes for prison use. Hand-leathers, 250 pairs; sneak shoes, thirty-eight pairs, and one man has repaired 3,915 pairs of shoes. The shoe department has used \$3,020 worth of material including felt boots purchased, and discharge shoes bought from local dealers.

Mr. Beam collects and sells all wastes, which includes wool and leather rags, sewer grease, old waste papers, carefully picked up through the prison, worn-out rope, and bones, as follows:

Rags, paper, woolen and cotton.....	\$ 126.93
Worn-out rubbers.....	5.77
Bones.....	45.62
Grease collected from sewer trap .....	162.78
Total profit of.....	\$ 341.10

I desire to commend the law which placed the government, management and control of the state institutions in the hands of one body, whose duty required them to give their undivided time and attention to the conducting of the affairs of the public institutions of Iowa, believing that this is right in principle and successful in practice.

And to yourselves, gentlemen, I assure you of my appreciation of the uniform kindness and support that I have received at your hands, and what success has been accomplished at this institution, is due to your patience, wise judgment and constant devotion to its interests. I am,

Very respectfully,

WM. A. HUNTER,  
Warden.

## CLERK'S REPORT.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, September 1, 1901.

To William A. Hunter, Warden,

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit for your consideration, the following financial tables, viz., A, B, C, D, E, and F, also the statistical operations consisting of tables Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive, except table No. 11, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1901.

Yours very respectfully,

J. G. MALLORY,  
Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED, MADE BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IOWA, FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, AND HOW EXPENDED.

TABLE A.

SUPPORT FUND—RESOURCES.	AMOUNT.
Balance on hand and in state treasury July 1, 1899.....	\$ 3,823.83
Balance in hand of warden, "contingent," July 1, 1899.....	250.00
Received per capita allowance to June 30, 1901.....	110,509.87
Received salaries and wages to June 30, 1901.....	93,570.84
Received miscellaneous sales and turned in to state treasury for the two years ending June 30, 1901.....	1,996.14
Total.....	\$210,150.68

TABLE A—CONTINUED.

EXPENDITURES.	AMOUNT.
On account of provisions.....	\$ 48,594.15
On account of household stores.....	3,482.73
On account of clothing.....	12,336.74
On account of fuel and light.....	29,103.31
On account of hospital and medical supplies.....	1,013.11
On account of shop, farm and garden.....	9,645.24
On account of ordinary repairs.....	478.03
On account of water and ice.....	893.95
On account of stationery and postage.....	1,692.66
On account of transfer of inmates.....	54.41
On account of miscellaneous.....	4,175.59
On account of salaries and wages.....	93,570.84
Balance in state treasury July 1, 1901.....	4,859.92
Balance in warden's hand July 1, 1901.....	250.00
Total.....	\$210,150.68

TABLE B.  
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

RESOURCES.	AMOUNT.
Received on new buildings.....	\$ 66,006.36
Received on transportation of discharged convicts.....	5,882.95
Received on support of warden.....	500.00
Received on rotary oven for new bakery.....	288.35
Received on contingent and repairs.....	8,542.25
Received on warden's house, "old residence".....	259.01
Received on miscellaneous.....	1,979.67
Received on gutters and slate roof repairs.....	300.00
Received on purchase of land.....	1,200.00
Received on visitors' account.....	4,005.97
Received on special library.....	427.67
Received on reward for escaped convicts.....	16.07
Total.....	\$ 89,558.30

EXPENDITURES.	
On account of new buildings.....	\$ 30,923.83
On account of escaped convicts returned.....	16.07
On account of extraordinary repairs.....	2,767.56
On account of equipment.....	1,800.02
On account of rotary oven for new bakery.....	78.50
On account of transportation for convicts discharged.....	2,382.70
On account of warden's house, "old residence".....	47.70
On account of miscellaneous.....	1,979.67
On account of gutters and slate roof repairs.....	93.90
On account of support of warden.....	250.00
On account of books and periodicals.....	1,541.79
On account of lectures, concerts and entertainments.....	171.81
Balance in state treasury July 1, 1901.....	47,504.75
Total.....	\$ 89,558.30

TABLE C.  
ITEMIZED PER DIEM MAINTENANCE COST.

Per capita, average number of inmates.....	481 83-730
Provisions.....	\$ c. 1383
Household stores.....	0.0099
Clothing.....	0.0351
Fuel and light.....	0.0828
Hospital and medical supplies.....	0.0028
Shop, farm and garden.....	0.0274
Ordinary repairs.....	0.0013
Transfer of inmates.....	0.0001
Water and ice.....	0.0025
Stationery and postage.....	0.0048
Miscellaneous.....	0.0118
Total.....	\$ c. 3168
Salaries and wages.....	0.2666
Grand total.....	\$ c. 5834

N. B.—Provisions and supplies on hand and in store-room, not taken into consideration in making up the above table.

TABLE D.  
GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

Received from United States government for maintenance.....	\$ 6,907 87
Received from American Cooperage company for 10,407 days contract labor.....	5,203.50
Total.....	\$ 12,111 37

TABLE E.  
CONVICT CASH ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT
Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 2,794.32
Received to June 30, 1901.....	11,390.18
Total.....	\$ 14,190.50

DISBURSED

ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Paid convicts on account.....	\$ 8,882.46
Paid convicts on discharge.....	2,832.61
Balance in warden's hands June 30, 1901.....	2,475.43
Total.....	\$ 14,190.50

TABLE F.  
VISITORS' FUND.

FUND.	AMOUNT.
Received 10,742 visitors from July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1901.....	\$ 85.50

## PRISON STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1.  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

MOVEMENT.	1899.		1900.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number in confinement July 1, 1899.....	515	14	.....	.....	529
Number received by conviction of courts.....	213	9	160	11	393
Number returned by order of governor.....	2	.....	3	.....	5
Number escapes returned.....	6	.....	1	.....	7
Number received for safe keeping.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Number received by transfer to department of criminal insane.	5	.....	8	.....	13
Total.....	742	23	173	11	949
DISCHARGED.					
By expiration of sentence.....	207	5	167	11	390
By suspension of sentence.....	38	.....	42	.....	80
By pardon.....	2	1	2	.....	5
By order of court.....	4	.....	3	.....	7
By transfer of insane.....	3	.....	4	.....	7
By death.....	4	.....	4	.....	8
By commutation of sentence.....	3	.....	2	.....	5
By escapes.....	4	.....	1	.....	5
Totals.....	265	6	225	11	507
Number in confinement June 30, 1901.....	425	17	.....	.....	442

Average daily population for the biennial period, 481 83-730.

TABLE No. 2.  
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
15 to 19 years.....	36	4	40
20 to 24 years.....	94	5	99
25 to 29 years.....	95	6	101
30 to 34 years.....	52	.....	52
35 to 39 years.....	45	4	49
40 to 49 years.....	53	.....	53
50 to 59 years.....	16	1	17
60 to 69 years.....	5	.....	5
Age unknown.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	400	20	420

Average age, 30 years, 5 months.

TABLE No. 3.  
SEX AND COLOR OF THOSE RECEIVED.

COLOR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number white.....	386	15	401
Number black.....	14	5	19
Total.....	400	20	420



TABLE No. 4.  
BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

BIRTHPLACE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arkansas .....	1	.....	1
California .....	3	.....	3
Colorado .....	1	.....	1
Connecticut .....	3	.....	3
Dakota .....	2	1	3
District of Columbia .....	1	.....	1
Georgia .....	1	.....	1
Iowa .....	128	5	133
Indiana .....	9	.....	9
Illinois .....	35	3	38
Kansas .....	9	.....	9
Kentucky .....	7	1	8
Louisiana .....	2	.....	2
Michigan .....	12	.....	12
Maryland .....	2	.....	2
Minnesota .....	7	.....	7
Montana .....	1	.....	1
Missouri .....	14	1	15
Mississippi .....	3	.....	3
Massachusetts .....	8	.....	8
Maine .....	1	.....	1
New York .....	22	1	23
New Jersey .....	1	.....	1
Nebraska .....	3	.....	3
Ohio .....	14	2	16
Oregon .....	1	.....	1
Pennsylvania .....	17	.....	17
Tennessee .....	1	.....	1
Texas .....	2	.....	2
Virginia .....	6	2	8
Vermont .....	2	.....	2
West Virginia .....	3	1	4
Wisconsin .....	14	1	15
Total native born .....	336	18	354
Bohemia .....	1	.....	1
Canada .....	8	1	9
England .....	6	1	7
Egypt .....	1	.....	1
France .....	1	.....	1
Germany .....	29	.....	29
Holland .....	1	.....	1
Ireland .....	4	.....	4
Norway .....	6	.....	6
Prussia .....	1	.....	1
Sweden .....	2	.....	2
Total foreign born .....	60	2	62
Escapes and paroles returned .....	4	.....	4
Grand total .....	400	20	420

TABLE No. 5.  
COUNTY WHERE CONVICTED.

COUNTY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Audubon		1	1
Allamakee	1		1
Bremer	3		3
Black Hawk	7		7
Benton	4		4
Buena Vista	1		1
Butler	2		2
Boone	1		1
Calhoun	4	2	6
Clayton	13	1	14
Cherokee	1		1
Carroll	4		4
Clinton	10		10
Cerro Gordo	6		6
Clay	2		2
Chickasaw	12		12
Clark		1	1
Cedar	6		6
Crawford	9		9
Dickinson	4		4
Dubuque	21		21
Delaware	1		1
Emmet	2		2
Fayette	8		8
Franklin	1		1
Floyd	4		4
Grundy	1		1
Howard	1		1
Hancock	1		1
Humboldt	5		5
Hardin	8		8
Hamilton	2		2
Ida	7		7
Iowa	7		7
Johnson	8		8
Jones	15		15
Jackson	2		2
Jefferson	1		1
Keokuk	1		1
Kossuth	1	1	2
Linn	8		8
Linn	43	2	45
Lyons	3		3
Marshall	1		1
Mitchell	6	1	7
Monona	1		1
Northern district of Iowa	3		3
Osceola	6		6
O'Brien	3		3
Plymouth	12		12
Palo Alto	3		3
Polk	1	2	3
Pocahontas	1		1
Sac	7	1	8
Southern district of Iowa	3	1	4
Sioux	7		7
Scott	22	4	26
Tama	3		3
Webster	9	1	10
Wayne	1		1
Worth	1		1
Wapello	1		1
Woodbury	24		24
Wright	5		5
Winnebago	6		6
Winnebiek	13		13
Warren		1	1
Transferred from Ft. Madison	8		8
Paroles returned	5		5
Escap-s returned	7		7
Safe keeper	1		1
Total	400	20	420

TABLE No. 6.  
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	262	4	266
Married.....	102	13	115
Widowed.....	28	3	31
Divorced or separated.....	6	.....	6
Unknown.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	400	20	420

TABLE No. 7..  
EDUCATION OF THOSE RECEIVED.

QUALIFICATION.	Male.	Female.	Total
Can read and write.....	371	17	388
Cannot read and write.....	29	3	32
Total.....	400	20	420

TABLE No. 8.  
OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attorney.....	1	.....	1
Boilermaker.....	2	.....	2
Butcher.....	8	.....	8
Barber.....	11	.....	11
Bartender.....	2	.....	2
Baker.....	2	.....	2
Banker.....	2	.....	2
Blacksmith.....	2	.....	2
Button maker.....	1	.....	1
Bridge builder.....	1	.....	1
Bookkeeper.....	5	.....	5
Bookbinder.....	1	.....	1
Cook.....	11	.....	11
Cabinet maker.....	1	.....	1
Clerk.....	3	.....	3
Cigarmaker.....	2	.....	2
Carpenter.....	6	.....	6
Carriage trimmer.....	1	.....	1
Civil engineer.....	1	.....	1
Canvasser.....	1	.....	1
Cooper.....	3	.....	3
Druggist.....	1	.....	1
Electrician.....	2	.....	2
Engineer.....	6	.....	6
Fireman.....	4	.....	4
Farmer.....	49	.....	49
Foot racer.....	1	.....	1
Foundryman.....	1	.....	1
Glovesmaker.....	1	.....	1
Harnessmaker.....	1	.....	1
Hotel clerk.....	2	.....	2
Housekeeper.....	.....	19	19
Hotel man.....	1	.....	1
Hospital work.....	1	.....	1
Hostler.....	2	.....	2

TABLE No 8.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Horseman.....	5	1	5
Iron worker.....	1	1	2
Jockey.....	2	1	3
Laborer.....	133	1	134
Locksmith.....	1	1	2
Lineman.....	2	1	3
Liveryman.....	1	1	2
Laundryman.....	1	1	2
Miller.....	2	1	3
Miner.....	5	1	6
Moulder.....	4	1	5
Machinist.....	2	1	3
Mason.....	7	1	8
Musician.....	1	1	2
None.....	1	1	2
Nurse.....	1	1	2
Nurseryman.....	1	1	2
Plumber.....	3	1	4
Plasterer.....	2	1	3
Printer.....	1	1	2
Porter.....	3	1	4
Potter.....	1	1	2
Peddler.....	3	1	4
Photographer.....	1	1	2
Piano tuner.....	1	1	2
Painter.....	14	1	15
Quarryman.....	1	1	2
Railroading.....	5	1	6
Real estate.....	1	1	2
Rubber worker.....	1	1	2
Steam fitter.....	1	1	2
Stock dealer.....	1	1	2
Salesman.....	4	1	5
Stair builder.....	1	1	2
Stone cutter.....	2	1	3
Shoe laster.....	1	1	2
Shoemaker.....	5	1	6
Shoe cutter.....	1	1	2
Sailor.....	2	1	3
School teacher.....	2	1	3
Spinner.....	1	1	2
Steamstress.....	1	1	2
Tinsmith.....	3	1	4
Teamster.....	7	1	8
Tailor.....	5	1	6
Telegraph operator.....	1	1	2
Upholsterer.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	4	1	5
Vocal music teacher.....	1	1	2
Waiter.....	9	1	10
Weaver.....	1	1	2
Wood finisher.....	1	1	2
Total.....	400	20	420

TABLE No. 9.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

NATIVITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native born, native parents.....	177	9	186
Native born, foreign parents.....	77	2	79
Native born, mixed parentage.....	56	4	60
Native born, parentage unknown.....	17	3	20
Foreign born.....	57	2	59
Nativity unknown.....	6	1	7
Escapes and paroles returned.....	10	1	11
Total.....	400	20	420

TABLE No. 10.  
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

BODILY INFIRMITY OR DISEASE.	CONVICTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Good health.....	322	17	339
Anemia.....	1	..	1
Asthma.....	3	..	3
Catarrah.....	2	..	2
Coxalgia.....	1	..	1
Epilepsy.....	4	1	5
Fistula.....	2	..	2
Gonorrhea.....	..	1	1
Heart trouble.....	6	..	6
Hip disease.....	1	..	1
Indigestion.....	1	..	1
Insane.....	10	..	10
Kidney trouble.....	1	..	1
Lung trouble.....	9	..	9
Pleurisy.....	1	..	1
Rheumatism.....	5	..	5
Rupture.....	7	..	7
Stricture.....	2	..	2
Syphilis.....	7	1	8
Spinal trouble.....	1	..	1
Stomach trouble.....	3	..	3
Throat trouble.....	1	..	1
Escapes and paroles returned.....	10	..	10
Total.....	400	20	420

TABLE No. 11—STATE PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.  
MORALS AND HEREDITY CONDITION OF PARENTS.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.	CONVICTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Character of home good.....	318	14	332
Character of home poor.....	70	0	70
Character of father good.....	383	20	403
Character of father bad.....	5	..	5
Character of mother good.....	385	10	404
Character of mother bad.....	3	1	4
Father temperate.....	372	17	389
Father intemperate.....	16	3	19
Mother temperate.....	384	20	408
Mother intemperate.....	..	..	..
Father delinquent or deficient.....	5	3	8
Father not delinquent or deficient.....	383	17	400
Mother delinquent or deficient.....	1	..	1
Mother not delinquent or deficient.....	387	20	407

N. B.—Twelve who have been returned for violation of parole, or escape, are not included in above.



TABLE No. 12.  
CONJUGAL RELATIONS OF PARENTS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Divorced or separated .....	9	1	10
Unknown .....	14	1	15
Happy .....	350	10	366
Unhappy .....	17	2	19
Escapes and paroles returned.....	10	.....	10
Total.....	400	20	420

TABLE No. 13.  
HOME LIFE OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

CONVICTS RECEIVED.	AGE AT DEATH OF—						EDUCATION OF—				Left home before 15 years of age.	Left home after 15 years of age.	Unknown.
	FATHER.			MOTHER.			FATHER.		MOTHER.				
	Under 10 years	to and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Under 10 years.	to and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Read and write.	Cannot read or write.	Read and write.	Cannot read or write.			
Male .....	49	28	111	44	29	85	327	43	325	44	80	299	....
Female .....	5	3	4	3	1	3	14	4	17	3	12	7	....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	12	.....	.....	3
Total ..	54	31	115	47	30	88	341	60	345	59	92	306	3

N. B.—Seven escapes, three paroles, 1 safe keeper and eight transfers from Ft. Madison not included in the above table.

TABLE No. 14.  
HABITS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

HABIT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Use tobacco.....	357	2	359
Do not use tobacco.....	33	18	51
Use liquor .....	271	1	272
Do not use liquor .....	119	10	128
Use opium .....	21	1	22
Do not use opium.....	369	19	388

N. B.—Seven escapes and three violations of parole returned not included in the above table.

TABLE No. 15.  
TERMS SERVED BY CONVICTS RECEIVED.

TERMS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First.....	313	19	332
Second.....	58	1	59
Third.....	14	.....	14
Fourth.....	5	.....	5
Escapes and paroles returned .....	10	.....	10
Total.....	400	20	420

TABLE No. 16.  
TERMS OF SENTENCE OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

TERM OF SENTENCE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Three months .....	4	1	5
Four months.....	1	.....	1
Five months.....	1	.....	1
Six months.....	37	5	42
Seven months.....	1	.....	1
Eight months.....	2	2	4
Nine months.....	12	1	13
Ten months.....	9	.....	9
Eleven months.....	2	.....	2
Twelve months.....	63	2	65
Twelve months and one day.....	1	.....	1
Thirteen months.....	2	.....	2
Fourteen months.....	5	.....	5
Fifteen months.....	10	.....	10
Sixteen months.....	2	.....	2
Eighteen months.....	44	.....	44
Twenty months.....	3	1	4
Twenty-one months.....	2	.....	2
Twenty-four months.....	42	4	46
Twenty-seven months.....	3	.....	3
Thirty months.....	10	.....	10
Thirty-two months.....	2	.....	2
Three years.....	21	1	22
Three and one-quarter years.....	1	.....	1
Three and one-half years.....	5	.....	5
Four years.....	12	.....	12
Five years.....	22	.....	22
Six years.....	10	1	11
Seven years.....	10	.....	10
Seven and one-half years.....	1	.....	1
Eight years.....	4	.....	4
Nine years and eleven months.....	1	.....	1
Ten years.....	13	.....	13
Thirteen years.....	1	.....	1
Fifteen years.....	3	.....	3
Twenty years.....	4	.....	4
Sixty years.....	1	.....	1
Life.....	5	2	7
Safe keepers.....	2	.....	2
Paroles returned.....	5	.....	5
Transferred from Ft. Madison.....	8	.....	8
Escapes returned.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	400	20	420

Average sentence, 2.79 years.

TABLE No. 17.  
OFFENSES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

AGAINST THE PERSON.	Male.		Female.	Total.
Assault to commit robbery.....	4	.....		4
Assault to commit manslaughter .....	2	.....		2
Assault to commit murder .....	18	1		19
Assault to commit felony .....	1	.....		1
Assault to commit rape .....	6	.....		6
Conspiracy.....	1	.....		1
Felony .....	2	.....		2
Forcible defilement .....	1	.....		1
Larceny from the person .....	17	3		20
Murder.....	4	2		6
Manslaughter .....	2	1		3
Rape .....	14	.....		14
Seduction .....	4	.....		4
Total .....	76	7		83
AGAINST PROPERTY.				
Assisting prisoner to escape.....	2	.....		2
Attempting to break and enter.....	1	.....		1
Attempting to pass counterfeit money.....	1	.....		1
Arson .....	1	.....		1
Burglary .....	46	.....		46
Breaking and entering.....	59	.....		59
Breaking and entering and grand larceny .....	1	.....		1
Burglary and larceny .....	6	.....		6
Breaking and entering a railroad car.....	5	.....		5
Entering a school house .....	1	.....		1
Embezzlement .....	1	.....		1
Injuring and destroying an electric railway .....	2	.....		2
Grand larceny.....	8	.....		8
Larceny from a building .....	2	.....		2
Larceny .....	85	3		88
Placing dynamite to destroy a building.....	2	.....		2
Receiving stolen money.....	1	.....		1
Willfully and maliciously doing an injury to a railroad.....	2	.....		2
Larceny by embezzlement .....	3	.....		3
Total .....	305	10		315
AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.				
Adultery.....	6	3		9
Bigamy.....	3	.....		3
Cheating by false pretenses.....	5	.....		5
Forgery .....	26	.....		26
Incest and bigamy .....	1	.....		1
Incest .....	4	.....		4
Keeping house of ill fame.....	3	3		6
Obtaining money under false pretenses .....	6	.....		6
Obtaining signature of another fraudulently .....	1	.....		1
Prostitution .....	2	2		4
Perjury.....	1	.....		1
Robbery .....	10	.....		10
Resorting to a house of ill fame.....	.....	1		1
As charged in the indictment .....	2	.....		2
Violation of the liquor laws, United States .....	1	1		2
Violation of section 5480, R. S. United States .....	1	.....		1
Violation of postal laws.....	1	.....		1
Safe keepers.....	2	.....		2
Escapes returned .....	7	.....		7
Paroles returned .....	5	.....		5
Transferred from Ft. Madison.....	8	.....		8
Total.....	400	20		420

N. B.—Safe keepers, escapes, paroles and transfers as above not included in summary.

TABLE No. 17—CONTINUED.

## SUMMARY.

OFFENSES.	NUMBER.			PERCENTAGES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Against the person.....	77	7	84	19.35	1.76	21.11
Against property.....	228	3	231	57.29	.75	58.04
Against public order and decency.....	73	10	83	18.34	2.51	20.85
Total .....	318	20	398	94.98	5.02	100

TABLE No. 18.

## NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF CONVICTS COMPARED WITH CAUSES OF CRIME.

OFFENSES.	Native born native parents.	Native born foreign parents.	Native born mixed parentage.	Native born parentage unknown.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.
AGAINST THE PERSON.							
Assault to commit robbery.....	0.50	0.25	.....	.....	.....	0.50	1.25
Assault to commit rape.....	1.00	.....	0.25	0.25	0.25	.....	1.50
Assault to commit murder.....	3.20	0.25	0.25	.....	0.75	0.25	4.70
Assault to commit manslaughter.....	0.25	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50
Assault to commit felony.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25
Felony.....	0.25	.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	0.50
Forcible defilement.....	0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50
Bigamy.....	0.50	0.25	.....	.....	0.50	.....	0.75
Murder.....	0.75	0.25	.....	.....	0.50	.....	1.50
Manslaughter.....	0.25	0.25	.....	.....	0.25	.....	0.75
Larceny from the person.....	1.25	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.76	0.25	5.01
Rape.....	1.50	0.75	0.25	0.25	1.00	.....	3.50
Seduction.....	0.75	.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	1.00
Total.....	10.04	3.50	1.25	1.50	4.51	1.00	21.80
AGAINST PROPERTY.							
Assisting prisoner to escape.....	0.25	.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	0.50
Attempting to break and enter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25	.....	0.25
Arson.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25
Burglary.....	5.52	3.01	1.00	.....	2.01	.....	11.54
Breaking and entering.....	5.77	4.29	3.01	0.50	1.50	.....	15.07
Breaking and entering and grand larceny.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25
Burglary and larceny.....	0.50	0.75	0.50	.....	.....	.....	1.75
Breaking and entering a railroad car.....	0.75	.....	0.25	0.25	.....	.....	1.25
Conspiracy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25	.....	0.25
Embezzlement.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25
Grand larceny.....	1.00	0.25	0.25	.....	0.25	.....	1.75
Injuring and destroying an electric railway.....	0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50
Entering a school house.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25	.....	.....	0.25
Larceny.....	11.30	4.00	3.51	1.00	2.01	.....	21.82
Larceny from a building.....	0.25	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50
Larceny by embezzlement.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	0.25	.....	0.50
Placing dynamite to destroy a building.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	0.25	.....	0.50
Receiving stolen money.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25	.....	0.25
Willfully and maliciously doing injury to a railroad.....	0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50
Total.....	27.59	12.55	8.77	2.00	7.02	.....	57.93
AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY							
Attempting to pass counterfeit money.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25
Adultery.....	1.76	.....	0.50	.....	.....	.....	2.26
Cheating by false pretenses.....	0.75	0.25	0.25	.....	.....	.....	1.25
Incest and bigamy.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25
Incest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.75	0.25	1.00
Forgery.....	3.01	1.50	0.25	.....	1.75	.....	6.51
Keeping house of ill fame.....	1.00	.....	0.50	.....	.....	.....	1.50
Obtaining money under false pretense.....	.75	.....	0.25	0.25	0.25	.....	1.50
Obtaining the signature of another by fraud.....	.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25

TABLE No. 18—CONTINUED.

OFFICERS.							
	Native born na- tive parents.	Native born for- eign parents.	Native born mixed parent- age.	Native born pa- rentage un- known.	Foreign born.	Nativity un- known.	Total.
Perjury .....			0.25				0.25
Robbery .....	0.25	1.50	0.50				2.50
Resorting to house of ill fame .....	0.25				0.25		0.25
Prostitution .....	0.50	0.50					1.00
Violating United States postal laws .....						0.25	0.25
Violating United States liquor laws .....	0.50				0.25		0.75
As charged in the indictment .....					0.50		0.50
Total .....	9.27	4.00	2.50	0.25	3.75	0.50	20.27

TABLE No. 19.  
NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED.

MONTHS.	RECEIVED.					DISCHARGED.								Excess discharged.	Excess received.	Daily average per month.
	Conviction of courts.	Revocation of parole.	By transfer.	Escapes re- turned.	Safe keeper.	Expiration of sentence.	Suspension of sentence.	Commutation of sentence.	Order of Court.	Pardon.	Transfer.	Escapes.	Death.			
1899.																
July .....	4	..	2	1	...	20	7	...	1	..	..	..	1	16	...	522 16-31
August .....	2	..	..	..	...	19	2	...	..	..	..	..	1	23	...	503 26-31
September .....	20	..	..	2	...	25	2	...	..	..	..	3	..	8	...	486 21-30
October .....	34	..	1	..	...	19	1	...	1	2	..	..	1	11	...	483 27-31
November .....	26	..	1	..	1	14	1	...	..	..	..	..	1	13	...	459 12-30
December .....	28	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	5	...	512 18-31
1900.																
January .....	10	..	..	..	..	16	8	2	..	..	..	..	16	...	503 23-31	
February .....	25	1	1	..	..	13	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	...	499 25-28
March .....	15	1	..	1	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	507 23-31
April .....	26	..	..	..	..	29	5	..	..	..	..	1	9	...	492 19-30	
May .....	15	..	..	2	..	14	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	...	495 21-31
June .....	17	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..	1	..	..	3	...	491 8-30	
Total .....	222	2	5	6	1	212	38	3	4	3	3	4	4	73	38	

TABLE No. 19.  
NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED.

MONTHS.	RECEIVED.						DISCHARGED.							Excess discharged.	Excess received.	Daily average per month.
	Conviction of courts.	By order of courts.	Revocation of parole.	By transfer.	By escape re- turned.	By safe keeper.	Expiration of sentence.	Suspension of sentence.	Commutation of sentence.	Order of court.	Pardon.	Transfer.	Escape.	Death.	Safe keeper.	
1900																
July .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	21	...	483 13-31
August .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	..	..	..	1	..	24	...	460 5-31
September .....	16	..	..	..	1	..	8	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	448 4-30
October .....	33	..	..	..	..	1	12	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	17	461 11-31
November .....	13	..	..	2	..	..	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	...	466 26-30
December .....	27	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	469 10-31
1901																
January .....	6	..	..	2	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	...	459 13-31
February .....	25	..	1	..	..	..	13	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	457 13-28
March .....	10	..	1	..	..	..	19	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	...	403 25-31
April .....	23	..	..	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	461 1-30
May .....	16	..	..	3	..	..	18	4	1	..	..	..	1	11	...	464 11-31
June .....	3	..	1	..	..	..	10	4	..	1	..	..	1	12	...	449 7-30
Total .....	171	...	3	8	1	1	178	42	2	3	2	4	1	4	92	40



TABLE No. 20.  
EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

INDUSTRY.	ON CONTRACT.						
	Average number men per diem.	No. of working days	Number of days labor employed.	Wages per convict per day.	Total amount received wages.	No. employed June 30, 1900.	No. employed June 30, 1901.
American Cooperage company .....	11 132-308	308	3250 1-5	.50	\$ 1,760.10	33	33
PRISON ACCOUNT.							
Construction .....	443 2763-3080	308	176,720 3-10	.....	.....	39	39
UNEMPLOYED.							
Superannuated and insane .....	30	308	9,240	.....	.....	5	5
In hospital .....	11 44-308	308	3,432	.....	.....	11	11
Inclement weather .....	1 248-308	308	556	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	42 202-308	.....	13,228	.....	.....	70	70
UNDER RESTRAINT.							
In solitary .....	1 242-308	308	556	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 20.  
EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

INDUSTRY.	ON CONTRACT.						
	Average number men per diem.	Number of working days	Number of days labor employed.	Wages per convict per day.	Total amount received wages.	No. employed June 30, 1901.	No. employed June 30, 1901.
American Cooperage company .....	22 1108-3080	308	6,886 4-5	.50	\$ 3,443.40	25	25
PRISON ACCOUNT.							
Construction .....	408 132-3080	308	125,677 1-5	.....	.....	36	36
UNEMPLOYED.							
Superannuated and insane .....	29 82-308	308	9,014	.....	.....	46	46
In hospital .....	12 300-308	308	3,996	.....	.....	12	12
Inclement weather .....	3 283-308	308	1,207	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	46 49-308	.....	14,217	.....	.....	58	58
UNDER RESTRAINT.							
In solitary .....	275-308	308	275	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY TO TABLE No. 20.

	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1901.
Per cent employed on contract .....	6.2	5.63
Per cent employed on prison contract .....	79.5	81.34
Per cent unemployed .....	14.3	13.06
Total .....	100	100

ANAMOSA, Iowa, August 6, 1901.

*W. A. Hunter, Warden:*

SIR—I herewith submit to you my report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, relating to the discipline and the labor performed in this prison. The Board of Control wrought a lasting good to the prisoner and the state when they placed the grade system in operation the first day of July, 1899, as that system recognizes merit and rewards it, encourages reform, and, where intelligently administered, is, in its own operation, discipline of itself.

Much credit is due the officers for the earnest endeavor to enforce your rules, and the records show a great gain, as in the first year under the grade system there was a decrease of solitary punishments over the year preceding of more than 50 per cent, to-wit:

REPORTS OF THE INFRACTION OF RULES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,  
1900.

MONTH.	Reported.	Excused.	Marks.	Solitary punishment.
July.....	51	16	16	19
August.....	85	22	44	19
September.....	141	8	120	13
October.....	92	10	67	15
November.....	115	16	89	10
December.....	122	12	96	14
January.....	112	21	82	9
February.....	121	15	99	7
March.....	209	60	145	4
April.....	118	36	74	8
May.....	100	16	72	12
June.....	166	34	129	3
Totals.....	1,432	266	1,033	133

The solitary punishments for the year were 133, as against 280 the year preceding, or 52½ per cent less. The 1,033 marks show loss of grade to those who have received three marks within thirty days, or the loss of privileges, as the case might require, all of which practically illustrate the working and disciplinary power of the system.

LABOR FOR THE YEAR.

The average daily population for the year was 500 29-365, and this multiplied by 308, the working days of the year, equals in round numbers 154,024 labor days. There were accomplished 140,239½ days' work, leaving a balance of 13,784½ days lost on account of inclement weather and the absence of the insane, those in punishment, the aged, cripples and the infirm.

## REPORTS AND PUNISHMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

MONTH.	Reported.	Excus. d.	Marks.	Solitary punishment
July.....	156	56	93	7
August.....	186	47	124	15
September.....	202	77	119	6
October.....	183	84	94	5
November.....	174	71	96	7
December.....	201	92	96	13
January.....	221	94	118	9
February.....	190	85	100	5
March.....	157	69	85	3
April.....	261	126	118	17
May.....	128	52	70	6
June.....	140	59	74	7
Total.....	2,109	912	1,187	100

This year shows still a decrease in solitary punishments, although the population has also diminished.

In February, 1900, the mailing clerk, by your orders, commenced his record of mail received and dispatched, which, for the remainder of the year is as follows:

DATE.	RECEIVED.						DISPATCHED.	
	Letters.	Dailies.	Semi-weeklies.	Weeklies.	Magazines.	Miscellaneous.	Letters mailed.	Packages mailed.
February.....	875	595	94	608	6	265	725	37
March.....	1,174	815	117	939	14	303	1,122	51
April.....	1,415	875	132	825	13	218	1,366	32
May.....	1,045	971	120	807	14	260	1,130	40
June.....	996	890	120	844	5	269	1,101	43
Total.....	5,501	4,146	583	4,023	52	1,333	5,444	203

Grand total, 21,285.

All of which must be carefully and duly examined, requiring much labor.

Report of mail received and dispatched for the year ending June 30, 1901.

DATE.	RECEIVED.						DISPATCHED.	
	Letters.	Dailies.	Semi-weeklies.	Weeklies.	Miscellaneous.	Magazines.	Letters mailed.	Packages mailed.
July.....	1,006	914	139	818	158	10	1,178	46
August.....	934	1,019	156	827	279	10	943	35
September.....	889	915	143	881	251	11	943	26
October.....	900	934	110	926	296	13	1,074	30
November.....	941	910	89	949	244	9	867	28
December.....	1,005	931	91	862	282	10	1,036	69
January.....	963	1,025	91	863	291	6	893	45
February.....	834	907	90	812	242	6	833	39
March.....	922	977	99	901	269	7	847	35
April.....	908	899	78	811	312	6	1,100	27
May.....	905	934	82	867	309	13	888	36
June.....	889	871	84	782	267	20	857	33
Total.....	11,096	11,236	1,252	10,101	3,209	121	11,450	468

Grand total, 49,233.

The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 462 54-365, which, multiplied by 308, the working days in the year, equals 142,341 labor days. The labor performed was 132,564½ days, leaving a balance of 9,776½ lost days, accounted for as before stated in this report.

The discipline, and the good will of the prisoner in the performance of duty, is quite marked to what it was before the grade system was established, and this condition can be maintained if the system be fairly and justly administered.

The Sabbath-school and Christian Endeavor are successes in their line, being well attended, aiding and encouraging the inmates to better conduct of life. To reform and make better, and to restrain from injuring the public, are the chief points to be attained in the prison work.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed]

Z. H. GURLEY,  
*Deputy Warden.*

July 20, 1901.

*Hon. Wm. A. Hunter.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the medical department and sanitary condition of this institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1901. I also submit the following list of tabulated statements, showing:

Mortuary report.

Report of department for insane.

Number of inmates in infirm ward for each month.

Number of inmates treated in infirm ward for each month.

Number of medical cases treated in hospital.

Number of surgical cases treated in hospital.

Number at sick call.

Number treated at sick call.

Average number in hospital.

Number treated in cells.

Number treated in department for insane.

Number treated in department for females.

Number treated by hospital steward.

The mortuary report shows nine deaths, and but one death was the result of acute disease.

The report for department of insane shows twelve "discharged cured," out of a total population of forty-nine, and this large per cent of cures is the result of careful treatment.

In pleasant weather the inmates are given light out-door work. They do most of the work in the wards and dining room of this department. This work is prescribed as treatment and has resulted in benefit to the patients. The orchestra makes frequent visits to this department, and by simple amusement and games their minds are diverted from their surroundings, and all patients that are able to do so, are required to walk every day in the open court.

I have made frequent analytical and microscopic examination of the water used in this institution, and it has always been found to be free from

impurities. The cell house and the cells of other departments have been examined frequently and found to be clean and well ventilated.

The hospital is well equipped with all that is required to give the inmates the best possible care and treatment. The cell house has been well warmed in cold weather and well ventilated during the entire period. The supply of vegetables from the farm has been all that is required, and the change of diet has been a benefit to the health of the inmates. The average of 35 4-30 in the infirm ward is not large when we take into consideration the large percentage of diseased prisoners received each year. The work in the microscopical laboratory has been well kept up, and all cases requiring microscopical work have received that help in the diagnosis and treatment of the cases.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the hearty co-operation you have extended to me in my efforts to better the sanitary conditions of the institution, and to improve the physical condition of the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

S. DRUET, M. D.  
*Physician.*

#### MORTUARY.

Thomas Kelley, died February 16, 1900; old age and La Grippe.

Richard Lenox, died July 18, 1899; remittent fever.

John Young, died August 28, 1899; dropsy.

Thomas Meeks, died December 22, 1899; anemia (insane.)

George King, died October 1, 1899; cancer of stomach.

Thomas Madden, died September 9, 1900; gastritis.

Winthrop Merrihew, died April 3, 1901; anemia and asthma.

Elias Hulett, died May 10, 1901; anemia and bronchitis.

Jack Reynolds, died June 3, 1901; dropsy.

#### NUMBER OF INMATES, INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Number of inmates June 30, 1899.....	24
Number admitted from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1901.....	25
Total number of inmates for the period.....	49
Number discharged cured.....	12
Number transferred to hospital, Mt. Pleasant.....	2
Number transferred to hospital, Independence.....	3
Number transferred to hospital, Clarinda.....	1
Deaths.....	3
Number inmates July 1, 1901.....	28
Total.....	49



## INFIRM WARD.

DATE	Number of prescriptions written.	Average number in ward.
1899.		
July .....	215	40 15-30
August .....	147	46 1-30
September .....	102	33 16-30
October .....	80	34 16-30
November .....	124	55 21-30
December .....	140	35 26-30
1900.		
January .....	156	38 28-30
February .....	134	33 18-30
March .....	197	39 4-30
April .....	154	30 9-30
May .....	158	36 10-30
June .....	141	35 8-30
July .....	161	36 7-30
August .....	131	41 9-30
September .....	119	37 22-30
October .....	123	36 13-30
November .....	96	32 8-30
December .....	135	32
1901.		
January .....	146	31 15-30
February .....	106	31 12-30
March .....	120	29 7-30
April .....	96	31
May .....	93	31
June .....	82	29

Average number in ward, 35.4-30.

Average number of prescriptions per day, 4 3-7.

## MEDICAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Asthma .....	1	La Grippe .....	7
Anemia .....	15	Meningitis .....	1
Attempted suicide .....	1	Morphine habit .....	6
Appendicitis .....	1	Nervous prostration .....	9
Bronchitis .....	11	Neuralgia .....	7
Cystitis .....	4	Old age and La Grippe .....	1
Constipation .....	9	Organic heart disease .....	2
Diarrhoea .....	18	Pleuritis .....	2
Dropsy .....	2	Pulmonary hemorrhage .....	2
Dyspepsia .....	17	Rheumatism .....	21
Epilepsy .....	10	Remittent fever .....	20
Enlarged prostates .....	1	Syphilis .....	15
Eczema .....	2	Tuberculosis pulmonary .....	3
Erysipelas .....	2	Tape worm .....	4
Granulated eyelids .....	4	Tonsilitis .....	5
Gastritis .....	4	Ulcer of cornea .....	1
Intermittent fever .....	14	Pulmonary abscess .....	2
Lumbago .....	7	Herpes .....	1
Apoplexy .....	1	Tubercular pharyngitis .....	1
Gastric ulcer .....	1		
Nephritis .....	1	Total .....	236

## SURGICAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Amputation of finger .....	1
Abscess, permical .....	2
Abscess, axillary .....	1
Abscess of ear .....	1
Abscess, facial .....	1
Abscess, proas .....	1
Boil .....	14
Injured hand .....	15
Injured foot .....	20
Injured back .....	1

Injured leg.....	6
Injured side.....	1
Injury to abdomen.....	1
Piles, hemorrhoids.....	7
Removal of tuberculosis tumors.....	4
Removal of ball from foot, operation done at Iowa City hospital, treated here.....	1
Scalp wounds.....	3
Scalp wound, gun shot.....	1
Scalded leg.....	1
Ulcer of leg.....	1
Ulcer of arm.....	1
Fracture of tibia and fibula.....	1
Sprained ankle.....	2
Dislocated ankle.....	1
Venerial warts.....	2
Hernia.....	2
Cureting uterus.....	1
Castration.....	1
Fracture of skull.....	1
Total.....	95

DATE.	Number at sick call.	Number treated.	Average number in hospital.	Number treated in cells.	Treated in female department.	Treated in insane department.	Treated by hospital steward.
1899.							
July.....	578	473	4 16-30	38	19	44	49
August.....	571	469	5 5-30	36	4	33	25
September.....	495	423	8 22-30	24	18	31	6
October.....	459	407	7	8	12	30	12
November.....	470	397	6 22-30	2	22	36	10
December.....	551	449	6 20-30	26	12	47	3
1900.							
January.....	551	465	6 20-30	16	14	25	17
February.....	509	423	7 11-30	17	4	15	10
March.....	484	383	8 15-30	27	11	16	6
April.....	495	391	7 21-30	36	13	43	14
May.....	543	422	7	17	17	18	9
June.....	500	365	9 9-30	55	9	12	10
July.....	432	333	9 5-10	15	59	4	9
August.....	532	426	8	14	53	16	19
September.....	404	302	8 7-10	20	52	33	16
October.....	443	338	9	20	61	41	20
November.....	407	319	7	14	52	16	67
December.....	354	207	10 6 10	4	51	8	65
1901.							
January.....	468	384	8 5-10	25	59	17	64
February.....	447	509	7	34	54	15	90
March.....	606	369	6	35	53	10	146
April.....	611	404	8 5-10	26	59	21	167
May.....	689	470	9 6-10	48	53	33	210
June.....	472	320	7 3-10	14	53	7	128
Total.....	12,411	9,468	7 28-30	565	814	571	1,181

NOTE.—The numbers given in the column entitled "Number Treated in Female Department," from July, 1899, to June, 1900, represent visits made to that department.

The numbers given in column entitled "Number Treated in Female Department," from July, 1900, to June, 1901, represent all medicines furnished whether by visit, or to refill former prescriptions. Respectfully,

(Signed) S. DRURY.

Hon. W. A. Hunter, Warden Iowa State Penitentiary, Anamosa:

SIR,—I take pleasure in submitting to you the regular Biennial Report from this department, for the period commencing July 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1901.

Number of inmates June 30, 1899.....	14
Number received during the biennial period just closed .....	20
Total .....	34
Number discharged during the period .....	17
Number of inmates June 30, 1901.....	17
Number in Female Hospital during period.....	6
Number discharged cured.....	5
Number remaining in hospital.....	1

A detailed account is herewith appended concerning the methods used.

Mondays are devoted to cleaning the cells, work in the laundry and mending.

Tuesday—Mending.

Wednesday—Ironing.

Thursday—Mending.

Friday—Bathing.

Saturday—General cleaning of ward.

This work is done in connection with the regular ward work, which, of necessity must needs be done each day.

Sunday morning service is held by the Chaplain, each Sunday, after the service for the men. In the afternoon, Sabbath-school is conducted by two ladies of Anamosa, they taking charge alternately. In the absence of either the service is conducted by the matron.

Once each year flower mission services are held in this department. These are always appreciated by the inmates, and this year it was especially enjoyable, much more so than that of any previous year. This was owing to the privacy of the meeting, making it possible for the superintendent, Mrs. Hinman, to come into personal contact with the unfortunates here, and thereby gain some knowledge of them as they are, there being, invariably, a vast difference in their outer and inner lives.

We desire, always, to see good accomplished in them, and to develop their best and highest characteristics, but discouragement often ensues after our efforts, for few, if any, have ever known good homes, or honorable parents, and "as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined," holds most true.

For the most part the prisoners are willing and obedient, and take pride in making their surroundings neat and attractive.

The graded system is of very great assistance in disciplining the prisoners, a loss of grade being dreaded more now, than was solitary punishment, formally. And, I may add, that, so far as outward appearances go, it seems to be one of the most Christianizing influences we have.

The general condition of the department is of the best, a fact very pleasing to note, and having reached such, the intent and purpose shall be to continue its maintenance.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

MRS. A. M. WATERMAN,

*Matron.*

#### CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*Warden Hunter:*

SIR—I herewith submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Services have been held regularly every Sunday morning during the year,

with one exception when the chapel was closed for the interior improvements, in the chapel for the men and in the female department for the women. It has been our aim to make those services as instructive and interesting as possible, avoiding the sensational or that which would serve merely as entertainment, and laboring for beneficial and permanent results.

This work has been supplemented by Sabbath school in both the men's and women's departments, in which religious instruction has been given by Christian men and women from the churches of Anamosa, in addition to the part taken by the chaplain.

The Christian Endeavor society also continues its good work and has been held every Sabbath, with the exception of one for the reason already given for the suspension of the chapel services, the last Sunday in June. As it has ceased to be a novelty we can better estimate its real influence, and report that it has been a power for good in connection with the other religious services, and has strengthened in many the desire to lead a better life, while of quite a number we can confidently affirm that it has wrought a change for the better in their lives.

In addition to the public services and exercises mentioned, as much attention as possible has been given to personal work. At the arrival of each man, a statement is obtained from him as to his age, social relation, early educational and religious advantages, mental culture and religious training, whether he has been in the habit of gambling and using intoxicating liquors, frequenting saloons and other questionable resorts, at what age he left home, and other information of a kindred nature, which is recorded on blanks printed for the purpose, and which furnishes the chaplain at once with information which has proven of great value to him in his work. As this information is gained immediately upon the prisoner's arrival, and is understood to be confidential and private, there is no motive to misrepresent, and consequently the statements may be considered generally quite reliable. The day time being fully occupied with other duties, personal work, with the exception of the hospital, has been carried on among the prisoners in their cells on such evenings as were not otherwise engaged. Our intercourse and conversation with the men at those times have been very satisfactory and helpful.

The school work has also been successfully carried on during the year, and with great benefit to the prisoners who are permitted to attend. The average enrollment from month to month during the year has been about 160. The school is organized as well as circumstances will permit, but with better accommodations better results may be expected.

The number of volumes in the library at present is about 4,700, while about 400 more have been selected and will be received soon. In addition to the books from the library, a number of the men have subscribed for daily and weekly papers, so that there has been, on the whole, an abundance of good reading material. Some religious literature has also been furnished free by Christian people on the outside, which has been distributed where it was most likely to be most read and do the most good.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING.

During the year the necessary printing has been done by the office. As a full financial statement has already been furnished separately, no reference

need be made to that here. It will readily be conceded that, beside the financial benefits which have accrued, and its having been a great convenience, it has also proven quite helpful in facilitating and systematizing the business in the various departments. On an average about 500 copies of the *Prison Press* have been printed each week during the year, and while being appreciated by the prisoners and the personal friends of the prison, has elicited many favorable comments from those interested in prison work on the outside. Financially, it has been more than self-sustaining, although no advertisements have been inserted and no special effort made to enlarge its circulation. We cannot divest ourselves with the opinion that, if the sphere of influence were enlarged, the greater diffusion of intelligence in regard to prison work among the people of the state would have a beneficial effect and lead to important results. The example of New York state, in having one paper for the three prisons of the state is not without its merits, and one, which it seems to us, might be profitably imitated in this state. The interest in its prisons and reformatories already awakened might be fostered, and with a better knowledge of the working of those institutions, important and beneficial results might be obtained.

The book bindery has also proven a valuable addition to this department. About 300 books have been rebound and repaired, besides all the other work done in connection with the printing office. As the capital investment is small the results are all that could be expected. During the year from twelve to fourteen men have been engaged in the work of our department.

Our acknowledgments are due to those who have helped us in many ways, by their hearty co-operation in our work. Among them we would mention the Christian Endeavorers, who, by their Christmas Greetings and Easter letters, and in other ways, have given expression of their Christian sympathy with the work among the prisoners. The Women's Christian Temperance Union also, by its flower mission, has shown its interest, and to the Sabbath School teachers who give their services gratuitously every Sabbath afternoon, great credit is due. The event of the year, perhaps, has been the session of the Ninth District Christian Endeavor Convention, which was held in the prison chapel April 3d, last, the first event of its kind, so far as known, and which evidently left a favorable impression upon all those present.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. G. BEYER.

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## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Hon. Wm. A. Hunter, Warden:*

SIR—Assuming at your request, the duties of chaplain (*pro tem*) on January 1, 1901, this report covers only the period of six months ending June 30th. The multifarious duties required of the chaplain call forth much energy and thought, and his contact with the prisoners demands of him the exercise of patience, kindly sympathy and careful action. Still a novice in all that pertains to the more spiritual duties of the office, we feel that a considerable period must elapse before it is possible to secure that which is essential to effective work—the confidence of the inmates. With but one or



two exceptions the treatment we have received from the inmates has been uniformly respectful. Conversations on moral and spiritual questions have been conducted in a kindly and thoughtful spirit on the part of the men whilst we have striven to meet all questions of doubt, desire for knowledge on biblical and general topics, with courtesy, frankness, and fairness. The aim has been to present a brighter and more hopeful view of life with the helps religion affords to this end.

#### DIVINE WORSHIP.

Services have been held every Sunday morning at 8:15 in the chapel for the men, and at 9:15 in ward 2, for women. By the introduction of a brief responsive service and additional musical selections it was hoped the services would be made more interesting and helpful. We believe this help has been realized. In addresses delivered from the chapel pulpit we have sought to be instructive and practical.

Worship has been conducted by myself on each Sunday. On three occasions the time devoted to the sermon has been gladly surrendered to others. On March 17th, the Hon. L. S. Coffin preached and his words of fatherly counsel touched many hearts. The account he gave of his philanthropic efforts have endeared him more than ever in the affections of the men. On April 21st, the Rev. C. F. Williams, representing the interests of Mr. Coffin's home and the Central Howard Association, was accorded a careful hearing and his remarks were much appreciated. On June 16th Mrs. M. F. Hinman, State Superintendent of the W. C. T. U. Flower Mission Work, paid her annual visit and the service conducted by her was one of the most encouraging ever held here. The impression left upon the inmates was undoubtedly inspiring.

It is gratifying to hear from time to time that the chapel services start trains of thought, which, if persevered in, must certainly develop for righteousness. Independence of thought, careful research and fearless action in the cause of the right and the good it has been our aim to encourage.

#### THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL

is under the superintendency of Mr. McCarn, a faithful layman, and meets on Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Volunteers from the churches in the city nobly give their services as teachers and their work is manifest in attachments formed and the good accomplished. The increasing attendance of the men averaging about 110, is an indication that the study of the Holy Scriptures is attracting more attention. The time allotted for the study of the lesson is all too short, allowing the class to touch but the outline thereof.

In the female department two ladies from the city co-operate with the matron to make of the school a mental, moral and spiritual tonic.

In both branches of the school much attention is given to the musical portion of the service, and in the chapel the orchestra enriches the hour with a selection.

#### THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

of the prison continues to hold its meeting immediately after Sunday-school. These meetings are led by members of the society, the name of the leader for such meeting being submitted to the chaplain and approved by him. The part taken by the members in prayer and testimony is volun-

tary, but the active interest is limited to a very few. This may be accounted for by an actual fear or sensitiveness on the part of the members to appear prominently before their fellow prisoners rather than from any lack of real desire to give utterance to their feelings. To those who earnestly desire to live a "Godly, righteous and sober life," the Christian Endeavor society holds out the advantages of mutual encouragement and sympathy. It helps to prove that a man can live a Christian life in prison, which many of the inmates seem to think is an impossibility.

This society can do, and is doing, much to uplift the men and strengthen them in the determination to forsake the paths of vice, and pursue those ways wherein may be found true satisfaction and peace. We believe if these meetings could be confined to the membership with the presence of the chaplain and an officer who was known to be deeply interested in the religious and moral welfare of the men more freedom of action would be displayed and better work done.

The time now allotted to the Christian Endeavor meetings—twenty minutes—short as it is, is occasionally long enough, but with freedom and mutual confidence among the members, such as characterized the meeting in the chapel on July 4th, an hour would be all too short. Moreover, in such meeting, the chaplain would be able to get nearer to the men and to understand their religious struggles than he is now able to do.

Thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to the organist and convict choir for the help they have given in all our services.

#### EASTER LETTERS

sent from various branches of the Christian Endeavor society in the state were distributed Easter Day, and brought cheer and good will to many. To enable each of the inmates to receive a reminder of the resurrection joys, the chaplain received a number of letters unaddressed, which were made to do good service and we hope none were overlooked.

Most of these letters called forth replies, which passed through the usual channel. If an exception to the rule could be made, respecting these replies, and they were permitted to pass out after the chaplain's perusal of them, we think they would furnish him in many cases, with an insight into the spiritual needs and longings of the writers. There can be no doubt that the earnestness and directness of the appeals which come from devoted Endeavorers outside call forth long buried memories and deep regrets for duties neglected which are given expression to in these replies.

#### THE SCHOOL

continues to hold its position of influence for good over the men. It is very seldom now, that a man enters the institution who can neither read nor write, but when such a man does enter he is taken in hand at once, and the unpleasant record is changed in a few weeks. We know of none who have entered the institution in recent months, who cannot now both read and write. Attendance at the school is voluntary except in the case of those just referred to.

The teacher in charge of the school, with his assistants, is proud to report instances of marked advancement, and we are surprised at times to note the rapid strides made by men who had reported a poor education.

The following branches are taught: Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, physiology, grammar, algebra, geometry and civics. These are all taught in the classes. There are a few men who take advanced studies, or special lines of study, and these are given instruction by the teachers separately in their cells.

The school is held every night, except Sunday, in the south end of the cell-house, and is necessarily conducted under difficulties, owing to the limitation of space, resulting in overcrowding. This is very noticeable in the case of those learning to write. The men are compelled on this account to assume a position of body which is not conducive to the best results. The success achieved under difficulties is truly commendable. We re-echo the words of the chaplain in his report for the year ending June 30, 1900. "We trust that ere long we may have a room specially adapted to recitations and with better accommodations better results may be expected."

#### THE LIBRARY

Now comprises 5,407 volumes, of which number 603 have been added during the past year. We have prepared and it is now ready for the printer, a new catalogue, a copy of which will be placed in every cell. The library continues to be a source of delight to the inmates, as is shown by the fact that from 300 to 400 books are drawn each week.

The principal current magazines and journals are circulated and read with interest. Fiction is very largely in demand, whilst works of science, history, travel and biography are not without numerous readers.

The intellectual and moral influence of the library upon the inmates is made apparent, when the chaplain's duty calls him to converse with the men, and when he is asked to advise as to the nature of a given book.

We have received many boxes and packages of religious literature which have been sent to us from interested Christian people in different parts of the state. Such donations are welcome and gratefully received among the prisoners.

#### THE PRINTING OFFICE.

is proving of great value, not only to the institution but to the men engaged in the work. The apprenticeship they receive prepares the men for continuing at the trade when they shall go out. The work done here is to be commended for neatness, and a knowledge of the modern demands in style. It will bear most favorable comparison with work done in any first-class printing office.

The *Prison Press* continues its weekly visits to the inmates, some of whom are constant contributors to its columns. It furnishes much food for the thoughtful reformer and penologist, and is sought after by the leading newspapers of the state.

#### THE BINDERY.

is constantly at work repairing library books, binding magazines into volumes, and doing much other work of a like character required by the institution.

## PRINTING OFFICE.

JOB WORK FROM JULY 1, 1900. TO JULY 1, 1901.

Number of impressions.	JOB.	Value of labor.
JULY, 1900.		
.....	Scratch-pads (125, two sizes) .....	\$ .50
300	Invoice tags.....	1.65
9,600	Passes .....	9.00
300	"Compliments" insets.....	1.10
500	Letter-heads .....	1.65
400	Letter-heads .....	1.20
100	Letter-heads .....	.85
100	Requisition blanks.....	.85
1,000	Admission tickets.....	2.20
144	Invoice tags.....	1.50
600	Turnkey's report to clerk (six books) .....	3.85
1,000	Letter-heads .....	2.45
14,044	Total.....	\$ 26.80
AUGUST, 1900.		
2,000	Letter-heads .....	\$ 4.10
200	Orders (clerk for R. R. tickets).....	3.30
1,000	Receipts, gratuities.....	5.20
75	Receipts (R. R. agents for U. S. prisoners) .....	2.20
1,000	Book-cards (manilla tags) .....	2.75
1,000	Letter-heads (linen) .....	2.00
5,275	Total.....	\$ 19.55
SEPTEMBER, 1900.		
600	Reports (physician's daily solitary) .....	\$ 2.05
5,500	Letter-heads (convict).....	8.50
2,000	Requisition blanks.....	4.65
900	Labor reports.....	4.65
300	Page book (clerk's office) two sides .....	4.40
800	Daily count reports.....	2.00
500	Letter-heads (chaplain).....	2.00
10,600	Total.....	\$ 28.25
OCTOBER, 1900.		
500	Circulars.....	\$ 1.65
10,000	Count blanks.....	16.75
800	Daily reports of labor (deputy warden) .....	2.00
650	Invoice tags.....	2.20
4,000	Transfer blanks (checks).....	6.30
500	Accounts to Board of Control.....	1.90
800	Labor reports (deputy warden) .....	2.20
200	Physician's reports to deputy.....	2.00
300	Privilege tickets (two sides) .....	2.20
4,800	Book tags (eleven changes), library .....	7.95
	Scratch-pads (250, two sizes).....	.75
22,550	Total.....	\$ 45.90
NOVEMBER, 1900.		
300	Out lists.....	\$ 2.00
8,000	Passes .....	8.00
300	Physician's reports (food and cell) bound .....	2.75
600	Transfer blanks (fund) Hope Hall Fund.....	1.90
500	Letter-heads .....	1.90
400	Physician's report to warden.....	2.45
3,240	Labels (dispensary) two sizes .....	3.15
600	Letter-heads .....	1.65
1,000	Labor reports (cooperage), bound .....	4.95
600	Daily report of count.....	2.00
100	Cooperage overtask reports.....	3.00
15,640	Total.....	\$ 33.75

## PRINTING OFFICE—CONTINUED.

JOB WORK FROM JUNE 30, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

Number of impressions.	JOB.	Value of labor.
	DECEMBER, 1900.	
120	Reports—guards off duty.....	\$ 1.15
8,000	Passes.....	8 c
8,120	Total.....	\$ 9.15
	JANUARY, 1901.	
100	Christian Endeavor topic cards.....	\$ 1.00
500	Scratch-pads (4, 6x9, tailor department).....	.40
650	Letter-heads.....	1.25
1,200	Order of chapel service.....	.05
4,000	Daily grade reports.....	2.75
200	Prescription blanks.....	3.85
200	Chapel hymn blanks.....	.85
200	Record of guards bonds.....	4.10
9	Bertillion cards (nine changes) 3x5.....	.50
200	Weekly reports (dispensary).....	1.15
7,059	Total.....	\$ 21.95
	FEBRUARY, 1901.	
125	Bertillion cards (two sides).....	\$ 3.50
700	Book notices (library).....	1.85
6,000	Letter-heads (convict).....	9.00
600	Magazine cards (library).....	2.75
400	Daily reports (physician to warden).....	2.25
600	Lesson programs (school).....	1.50
400	Physician's instructions to nurse.....	1.10
8,825	Total.....	\$ 21.95
	MARCH, 1901.	
800	Letter-heads.....	1.50
	Scratch-pads (160, 16-mo.).....	.75
100	Letter-heads.....	.80
500	Library book records.....	2.50
200	Letter-heads.....	1.00
1,600	Total.....	\$ 6.55
	APRIL, 1901.	
800	Meat reports.....	1.60
100	Letter-heads (chief engineer).....	.80
450	Work reports (matron).....	1.35
200	Statistic cards (chaplain).....	1.50
10,000	Passes.....	10.00
400	Guards off duty (deputy).....	1.00
450	Invoice tags.....	1.00
1,000	Bertillion cards.....	2.00
270	Steward's report to deputy.....	3.00
2,025	Admission tickets (numbered).....	4.25
	Placards.....	.25
15,698	Total.....	\$ 26.75
	MAY, 1901.	
550	Letter-heads.....	1.25
400	Instructions to nurse.....	1.35
12,000	Report blanks (100 books).....	18 c
24	Thirty-two page book (overtask).....	5.85
200	Letter-heads.....	.80
4,000	Prescription blanks.....	3.75
480	Daily count blanks (engineer).....	1.35
	Scratch-pads (160, 16-mo.).....	.75
17,654	Total.....	\$ 33.60
	JUNE, 1901.	
500	Labels (dispensary).....	1.25
1,688	Privilege tickets.....	11.00
100	Pass-books (bank).....	4.25
175	Bertillion cards.....	1.25
800	Daily lockup blanks (hospital).....	2.15
3,263	Total.....	\$ 10.90



SUMMARY OF JOB WORK, 1900-01.

Impressions	MONTH.	Value of labor.
14,044	July.....	\$ 26.80
5,275	August.....	19.55
10,600	September.....	28.25
22,550	October.....	45.90
15,640	November.....	33.75
8,120	December.....	9.15
7,050	January.....	21.90
8,825	February.....	21.95
1,600	March.....	6.55
15,698	April.....	26.75
17,654	May.....	33.60
3,263	June.....	19.90
130,328	Total.....	\$294.05

In making a comparison of the value of the work done this year with that of the preceding year, we are without positive data upon which to base the comparison. We have, therefore, gone over the data available in this office, and placed the amount for the year ending June 30th, 1900, at the value so obtained.

Estimated value of job work, 1899—1900..... \$406.25  
 Value of job work, 1900—01 (as above)..... 294.05

This shows a decrease of \$112.20 in the amount of this year as compared with last. This decrease is, perhaps, more apparent than real. The work for the previous year included items of printing in such quantities as would make it unnecessary to repeat the order this year. Then, in the formative period of the printing establishment, the number of orders, covering the demands of the various departments would probably be larger, which, in subsequent years would be spread over a greater or lesser period, according to the requirements of the department concerned.

It is also to be noted that the prices charged for work done are somewhat lower than formerly, and more nearly accord with prices which would be charged for the same kind of work outside the prison. Nor has any account been kept of the time spent in the composition and make-up of jobs, which, for good reasons, have been discarded upon the submission of the proof copy. The work done this year probably represents what is likely to be the average demand, unless work of a special nature, such as prison rules and library catalogues should be required.

The *Prison Press* account has been kept distinct from the job work and is as follows:

Month.	Number copies issued.	Number sheets used.
July.....	1,650	3,975
August.....	1,600	3,200
September.....	2,000	4,000
October.....	1,600	3,200
November.....	1,600	3,200
December.....	2,050	4,100
January....	1,600	3,200
February .....	1,600	3,200

Month.	Number copies issued.	Number sheets used.
March .....	2,030	4,060
April.....	1,600	3,800
May .....	2,000	4,800
June.....	2,500	6,750
	<hr/> 21,830	<hr/> 47,485

The total amount of paper used in publishing the *Prison Press*, with cost, is as follows:

12½ reams at \$2.75 per ream .....	\$34.37
4¾ reams at \$3.00 per ream .....	14.25
2¼ reams at \$3.28 per ream .....	7.38
4 reams at \$3.32 per ream .....	13.28
	<hr/>
23½	\$69.28

Add to this the cost of five reams of print paper, used for manuscript and mailing purposes, at a cost of \$5.00 and we have a total cost of \$74.28 for paper alone.

This item of expense is \$27.28 in excess of the amount returned last year. Paper costing \$2.00 per ream was returned then, but when we begin this year paper costing \$2.75 per ream is being used. The above statement shows the gradual increase in price as charged to this department. The weight of the paper used has been increased and this will account for a portion of the advance in price, and of necessity increase the expense of mailing.

Last year there was returned a balance in favor of the *Press*, of \$18.02. Owing to this immense increase in the cost of paper we have no alternative but to show a deficiency of \$7.33, though it is gratifying to note that the receipts on subscription show an excess of \$1.83 over last year. The account stands thus:

Cost of paper.....	\$74.28
Estimated value of ink used.....	7.00
Estimated cost of mailing.....	9.50
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$90.78
Receipts from subscriptions and sales.....	83.45
	<hr/>
Expenditures over receipts.....	\$ 7.33

#### REMARKS.

*Printing Office.* The actual cost of the printing plant to June 30, 1900, was \$655.88, to which there has been added this year new material at an outlay of \$206.37, thus making the first cost of material \$862.25. Worn and defaced type was recently sold as old metal, and, according to the clerk's return, realized \$13.69 net.

The present value of the printing plant is returned at \$599.77, which includes some fonts of type which are used but little on account of the insuffi-

cient strength of the font, and also because it is of a style not best adapted for the class of work in demand here.

*Bindery.* The bindery has been improved by the addition of much needed tools at an outlay of \$11.28, and from this year's estimate there has been excluded a stapling machine, the original cost of which was \$3.50. It was returned last year, but is worn out and for this reason has been omitted.

There does not seem to have been any record kept in the bindery of the work done, nor has any record been kept of the quantity of the various materials used in the work. It is not possible, therefore, to show, or even to estimate, the cash value of bindery work, to the state.

*Library.* There have been added to the library 628 volumes of new books, and twenty-five volumes of magazines, which have been bound in the prison bindery. The cost of these additions is \$577.10. There are now 5,407 volumes in the library. We have withdrawn a few books from circulation, believing them to be unfitted to advance the best interests of the men.

*School.* The efficiency and usefulness of the school have been increased by the addition of a twelve-inch terrestrial globe, three blackboards, and a quantity of seats at a cost of \$22.60. Text books have been added to the value of \$24.00.

*Chapel.* The appearance and needs of the chapel have been met by the addition of some new furniture; and the hymnals and sheet music introduced have tended to increase the interest in the chapel services. The cost of this is returned at \$45.35, about one-third of this amount being for books and "order of services," which will very naturally soon show a marked depreciation, and allowance has been made in returning the present value. Of the sheet music in use, some \$3.50 worth was a gift from the mother of Reg. No. 4483.

*Needs.* In the printing office a larger sized press is very desirable to enable us to do job work required in the institution, which it is now impossible to do here. We have attempted to meet the demand by reducing the form to a size the machine will print with the result that when the proof was submitted the size has proved unsuitable, and the job discarded so far as this office is concerned.

A paper-cutting machine of larger size than the one now in use, a staple binding machine for binding pamphlets half an inch in thickness, and a mitering machine, would be of great service.

The school needs about two dozen lap-boards, size 9x12 inches, and about one-half an inch in thickness. These are intended for class work when working problems and the blackboards are engaged.

In the chapel it would conduce to convenience if six common chairs could be obtained for use in the choir and orchestra. It would save the necessity of carrying chairs back and forth during the service and on other occasions, as is now sometimes the case. The addition of cords and weights to the windows would facilitate the opening and closing thereof and make it possible to lower the upper sashes, thus improving the means of ventilation.

In conclusion we may be permitted to say that in conversing with the men we have tried to get at the cause of their present trouble, what led up to it, and what were their early environments and opportunities. In the majority of instances, drink and the formation of evil companionship are the cause, while in others it appears to be impatience under restraint.

Our sincere acknowledgments are due to yourself, and to the officers and employes of the prison, for the courtesy, kindness and forbearance shown to us throughout the period of our connection with the interests of the prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FELIX H. PICKWORTH,  
Acting Chaplain.

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